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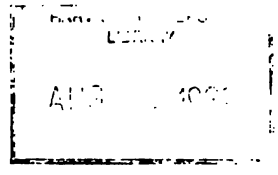

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FROM THE MOST ANCIENT TO THE PRESENT TIMES,

WITH

A DICTIONARY OF PLACES

CHOROGRAPHICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL.

BY

GEORGE CHALMERS, F.R.S., F.S.A.

NEW EDITION.—VOL. VI.

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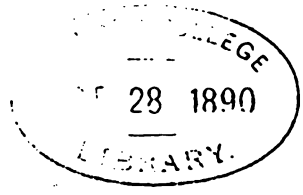

CHAP. V.

Of Ayrshire.

§ I. *Of its Name.*] The name of this county is plainly derived from the appellation of the shire town, and the town was so called, undoubtedly, from the very ancient Celtic name of the river Ayr, on the banks whereof the shire town is situated. There is a river of the same original designation in England, in Switzerland, and in every country of Europe, saith Gebelin in his *Monde Primitif.* *Air* in the British speech signifies brightness, lucidity; and *Aer* means violence, tumult. *Arw* in the ancient Gaulish signified rapid, so we have the *Arw* river in Hertfordshire, and the river *Arw* in Sligo, in Ireland. There was probably a castle on the same site as that of the town, and under its protection, according to the practice of rude ages, a village arose. In 1197 there was founded a new town, between the Doon and *Ayr* (*a*). It is a much more difficult question to answer when the new-erected village on the *Ayr* became the shire town; or in other words, when the Celtic countries of Carrick, Kyle, and Cunninghame, were formed into a *county* (*b*).

§ II. *Its Situation and Extent.*] This extensive shire lies along the Frith of Clyde, which washes its western shore, from Kelly-burn on the north, to Galloway-burn, which enters Loch Ryan on the south, for an extent of more than 70 miles. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the county of Renfrew, on the east by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, by the stewartry of Kirkcudbright on the south-east, and on the south by Wigtonshire. Ayrshire is situated between 54° 59′ 10″ and 55° 54′ 45″ north

(*a*) Chron. Melrose, 181. "Factum est novum opidum, inter Don & Ar."

(*b*) In Hearne's Liber Niger, ii. 382, there is a charter of Henry III., wherein he mentions "Quidum amicus et consanguineus noster *de Galweia:* viz., Duncanus, the father of Neil de Karric." This charter shows very clearly that Carrick was then described as in Galloway. In 1192, Duncan, the son of Gilbert de Galweia, gave to God and St. Mary of Melrose a certain piece of land in Carrick, called *Maybothel.* Chron. Melrose, 179. In this charter we see no intimation of a shire.

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latitude; and from 4° 0′ 10″ to 4° 59′ 40″ longitude west of Greenwich (*c*). The length of Ayrshire, from the burn of Galloway on the south, to Kelly-burn on the north, is at least 70 miles, with rather a disproportionate breadth of from 25 [28] to 5 miles. The whole county contains a superficies of 1040 [1149] square miles, or 665,600 [722,229] statute acres (*d*). In 1821, Ayrshire, containing 1040 square miles, was inhabited by 128,500 souls (*e*); being 123.55 to a square mile. The 128,500 people composed 26,645 families, who inhabited 17,842 houses; being 4.82 in each family, and 7.2 persons in each house.

Such then is the situation, the extent, and the population of Ayrshire.

Ayrshire was in Celtic times divided into three large divisions, Carrick, lying on the southern side of the Doon, Kyle, lying between the rivers of Doon and Irvine, and is subdivided into King's Kyle lying on the south, and Kyle Stewart on the northward of the river of Ayr, and the third Celtic division is Cunninghame, which comprehends the whole country on the north of the river of Irvine. Whatever may have been the ancient authorities corresponding with those divisions, they were superseded by the statute abolishing the hereditary jurisdictions.

§ III. *Of its Natural Objects.*] Whether the superficies of Ayrshire consist the most of mountains or of plains, cannot easily be settled, as the whole surface consists of alternations of hills and dales. Along the shores of the frith there lie narrow plains, with gravel over-abounding. At some distance eastward, as the eye looks upward, nothing is perceived but hill after hill, which are covered, not with the darksome russet, but with the lively green. The extent of the several kinds of soil in Ayrshire may be estimated in this manner:

Of clay soil, - - - - - -	261,960
Of sand or light soil, - - - -	120,110
Of moss and moor lands, - - - -	283,530
The total of statute acres, - -	665,600

Yet none of the mountains of Ayrshire rise to extraordinary heights (*f*). This extensive shire abounds in hillocks and hills, but not in mountains.

(*c*) The county town of Ayr stands in 55° 27′ 52″ north latitude, and in 4° 36′ 30″ longitude west of Greenwich.

(*d*) Of this extent the division of Kyle contains 403 square miles, that of Carrick 393, and that of Cunninghame 244 square miles.

(*e*) This includes 1201 seamen who were not comprehended in the population returns of 1821.

(*f*) The highest mountains in the county are—*Misty Law*, on the north-east limits of Cunninghame; *Cairn Table*, on the eastern border of Kyle; and the *Cairn of Shalloch*, in Carrick.

Of minerals this shire may be said to abound in the most useful, though every parish cannot hope to enjoy every good. Coal is so generally abundant that mines and railways and harbours have been formed for its export (*g*). There are almost everywhere limestone and ironstone, and, indeed, every sort of stone, particularly freestone and whinstone; marble has been found, and black-lead has been discovered, as well as gypsum and marle. Near Wallacetown there is a quarry of black fire-proof stone, which is carried into the neighbourhood and abroad for making ovens. On the river Ayr there is a quarry of whetstones which have been exported in great numbers. Near the same place have been discovered copper and antimony. Lead has been found, but not brought to any valuable account by the operations of manufacture and traffic. In such a country there must exist many petrifactions.

In the midst of so many minerals it was to be expected that there would be many springs impregnated by them, and, of course, almost every parish has its appropriate mineral water, some whereof is used by the lower orders; but none of them seems to have risen to the dignity of a *spa*, nor have they anywhere collected numerous persons of every rank, either for their health or amusement (*h*).

From such considerations it is easy to diverge to the waters of this shire. There are found on its devious surface many *lochs*; but few of them are of any magnitude, though some of them certainly are the sources of the rivers (*i*). From the hills and hillocks of Ayrshire spring many rivulets, which conjoining their kindred waters as they flow, form streams which contribute to the elegance and use of the country. But as the eastern heights lie at no great distance from the shore of the Firth of Clyde, none of the rivers, such as the Ayr, the Irvine, the Doon, the Girvan, and Stinchar, convey a large volume of water to the sea; and though none of them afford interior navigation they all supply an adequate quantity of fish. Yet several of the streams which find their issues in Galloway, Dumfries, and Lanark, have their fountain-heads in the Ayrshire hills, and thus may be considered as their parent springs.

§ IV. *Of its Antiquities.*] Under this head the original people and their appropriate speech certainly supply the most curious topics of archæological

(*g*) It appears from the evidence of charters, that in the burgh-lands of Tarbolton coal mines had been wrought since 1497 A.D.

(*h*) See the Stat. Accounts of Ayrshire.

(*i*) The largest lake in the county is *Loch Doon* in Carrick, which is five miles long and about three-quarters of a mile broad.

research. The country lying along the Frith of Clyde, which forms the superficies of this great shire, was originally settled by the same British tribes which colonized every part of Northern Britain (*j*).

At the epoch of the Roman invasion of this country in 80 A.D., the great tribe of the *Damnii* inhabited the whole country, from the ridge of hills which separate Galloway from Ayrshire on the south, to the river Earn on the north; comprehending all Strathclyde, the shires of Ayr, Renfrew, and Stirling, with districts of Dumbarton and Perth.

Owing to the want or the obscurity of remains, it has long been supposed that the Romans, with all their energy and perseverance, had never penetrated into Wigtonshire, much less into Ayrshire; but time and chance have at length discovered the Roman camp of *Rispain*, near Whithorn, and adjoining the plantations of Glasserton.

The Roman road, which, after traversing Dumfriesshire, throughout the vale of the Cairn water, by Conrig to the top of Glencairn, passed from Dumfriesshire into the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It now coursed through Dalry parish to the farm of Holm in Carsphairn parish, whence it proceeded across the ridge of Polwhat to the north-west extremity of this parish, where it left *the stewartry* and entered Ayrshire. It now went forward to Dalmellington in this county, with a view to the Clyde.

Departing from Dalmellington, for two miles this road forms what is called the bridleroad to Littlemill. It then strikes off from the Littlemill way, in the farm of Burnhead, and passes through Chapmeknows, Pennasson, Smithston, and Cube. In the four first-mentioned farms it is only seen in detached pieces; but in the *Cube* it is *quite entire* for a long distance. It then goes through the farm of Boreland; and on the north side of the Boreland-burn it is seen in several detached places, from whence it passes over the Mains-hill, and about a mile further on it pushes right through the farm of *the Causeway*, which is supposed to have taken its name from the circumstance of this road running through it. From the causeway, it is seen quite plain all the distance to Percluan mill in one continued line, which is obviously more than a mile. The Roman road now passes through the farms of Brae, Lindsayston, Cockhill, and Whitestanes; but it is only seen in small detached pieces in those farms, where the ground has not been tilled. There is an old man, however, who is called Tinnock, who lives near Cockhill,

(*j*) The names of waters and places which still remain, and which are apparent to the judicious eye, on the maps of this shire, form demonstrations of the fact, after every corruption of ignorance and blunder of inattention.

and who said, that about forty years ago a great deal of this road was raised to make room for the plough; and he pointed out where the road was raised, and the purposes to which the stones were applied. Within half a mile of the town of Ayr, on this route, there is a place called *The Foul Causeway*, which being in a straight line from Cockhill to Ayr, must have been a part of the Roman road; but no one could remember of any causeway being there. Some old people in this neighbourhood call this road *The Picts' Road*, and others *The Roman Way;* but the construction of the pavement, in the Roman manner, of this remain, evinces clearly that it was a Roman road (*k*).

The Romans having such a road must necessarily have had encampments through which it passed; yet no Roman camp has yet been discovered in Ayrshire. Their trinkets have been found in various places of this extensive shire. They had erected their *villas* along the fine shore of the Clyde-frith, from Kelleyburn to Irvine, and on this coast the remains of their baths have been discovered, where so many bathing establishments have been recently formed.

The abdication of the Roman government left the Damnii in the possession of their ancient domains, without much change in their manners and habits, and still less in their knowledge and speech. In the unsettled state of society which ensued, there appear to have been made, by a people who were less skilful than the Romans, ramparts and ditches, and other fences, of whatever use and by whatever names, in Galloway, in Dumfries, in Peebles, Selkirk, and in Berwick shires, though by whose hand performed, and for what purpose established, is yet unexplained. In Ayrshire there still remains what is there called *A Feal Dyke*, which has been carried from the Cairnwin-burn to the water of Duisk, throughout a distance of five or six miles. As the dimensions of this dyke are uncommonly large, it is supposed by intelligent men in that country to have formed a dividing line between

(*k*) This delineation of the Roman road from Dalmellington to Ayr was taken literally from Mr. Train's letter to me, of the 4th of March, 1821. Mr. Train traversed this road through its above course, who describes clearly what he saw and understood, and who was accompanied by Mr. Hetrick of Dalmellington, who knew the course of the Roman road, and showed him the remains of it. It is thus established, then, that the Romans had a road which conducted them from Nithsdale across the hills to Dalmellington, and from thence to the influx of Ayr river into the Clyde-frith. We may remember that another *Roman road* went off from Carstairs in Clydesdale, coursed along the south side of Avondale and by Welsley and Westlingbank towards the gorge of Loudon-hill. Further its course has not been traced; yet its natural track led along the Irvine-river till it terminated at the commodious haven which is formed by its influx into the Frith of Clyde. See Caledonia, i., p. 135, 138, with regard to this instructive subject.

the pasturages of the hills above and the cultivated lands below on the river Stinchar (*l*).

The earliest intrusion of settlers among the descendants of the Damnii, were the successors of the Scoto-Irish colonists, who easily passed the Frith of Clyde, from the opposite peninsula of Kintyre, some ages after the settlement of their fathers in that appropriate cradle of the Scottish aborigines (*m*). Congenial colonists from Ireland may have probably settled along the eastern shores of the Clyde, amidst the ancient people in after ages; and the two lineages of men, speaking analogous tongues, and having the same manners, would easily coalesce with the descendants of the original Damnii (*n*).

The next most ancient objects of antiquary research are the *stone monuments*, which, indeed, are fewer in Ayrshire than could have been expected (*o*). Some of the *cairns* have been removed by the husbandmen during recent ages, when "the gray heaps" were discovered to be the hallowed sepulchres of ancient chiefs; but of the vast erections of large stones, the remains and monuments of the Druids, there are very few or none. In Galston parish, indeed, there is said to be a *Druid temple*, consisting of a cairn of gray stones, which is 60 feet in diameter (*p*); but this is not that sort of vast erection which is called a *Druid temple*, and is merely the burying place of some ancient clan; and this observation is equally applicable to the very large cairn in Sorn parish. It is certainly possible that there may have been, during very early times, real temples of the Druids, which may have probably been destroyed by the first Scoto-Irish settlers, who were Christians, with more zeal than knowledge; or the

(*l*) The public owe a benefit and I a favour, to Mr. Hamilton of Pinmore, through whose lands this dyke runs, for the communication of this singular remain.

(*m*) From the Roman authors we might learn that the Scots often invaded the Roman province, sometimes by themselves, but oftener with their associate Picts, the true descendants of the original British planters in Northern Britain. Yet there is not either fact or authority which could satisfy any reasonable doubts whether the Scots inhabited any part of Great Britain till after the commencement of the sixth century. Ireland was the proper country of the Scots till recent times, as we might even learn from Bede. The Picts or their progenitors were undoubtedly the original settlers of this country.

(*n*) The language of the ancient maps of Ayrshire evinces the fact, whilst it equally shews, that there was no Gothic race settled here till much more recent times. The Gaelic tongue continued to be spoken here during the age of Buchanan, who states the fact.

(*o*) And yet we are told that there are to be found large cairns in many places. Stat. Account, vi. 74.

(*p*) Stat. Account, 11. In Sorn parish there is a large cairn of stones 250 feet in circumference and 10 feet high, yet there is nothing in this of Druidism.

stones may have been appropriated by those barons, who built towers and castles during feudal times and a wretched government.

Next to those stone monuments, are the *oval* and *circular encampments*, which are mentioned as existing in various parishes of Ayrshire (*q*). These were probably the fortlets of the British Damnii long before the Saxon people had arrived on our shores, and before the Danish rovers were known on the coasts of the Baltic. The British circular encampments were succeeded by the Roman right angular entrenchments; but of Roman labours there is little to be seen or said within the extensive boundaries of Ayrshire. From the recollection of the battle of Largs, in 1263, when Haco was repulsed by Alexander III., the antiquaries of this shire are too apt to attribute every remain which cannot easily be accounted for to Danish hands. At Tarbolton, the Danes are even said to have had a permanent settlement; but Tarbolton is five miles from the sea (*r*), and the Danes, who were sea-rovers generally, had their stations at some convenient harbour, with an impregnable rock for their shelter. As 795 A.D. is the epoch of the earliest notice of the Vikingr in the northern regions, what lineage of mankind was it who were the genuine authors of the stone monuments, whose existence are beyond the commencement of our era?

The ruined castles and towns which seem to abound in Ayrshire, form a very different class of antiquities, and which may be considered as much more modern. They were mostly all built, as we have intimated, while the feudal lords were strong and the king's officers were weak, some time after the epoch of 1097, throughout the Scoto-Saxon period, ending in 1306. The most memorable of all those ruined castles is that of Turnberry, which, as the seat of the Earls of Carrick, might be regarded as the chief seat of the earldom. It stands on a small promontory on the shore of the Frith of Clyde. It was the scene on the 20th of September, 1186, of the first association of nobles of which the Scottish history knows anything. They assembled on that occasion, and associated for supporting the title of the competitor Bruce to the crown. It was retaken by assault by his grandson Robert Bruce, and being then ruined, it has not since been inhabited (*s*). The castle of Dundonald became the retreat of Robert II. after his retirement from government, upon the death of James, Earl Douglas, at Otterburn, in 1388. Sorn castle is memorable for the long sojourn of that extraordinary

(*q*) Stat. Account, xii. 335, xix. 453.

(*r*) Ibid., xix. 483.

(*s*) Grose has given in his Antiquities of Scotland, ii., a sketch of the ruins of Turnberry Castle.

woman, Margaret, the daughter of the first Earl of Stair, and the widow of Hugh Earl of Loudoun, who lived here till her ninety-ninth year, the ornament and delight of Ayrshire. The other ruined castles in this shire may have frequently been the joyous scenes of hospitable hilarity; but now the pipe and the dance are seldom heard in their halls.

§ v. *Of its Establishment as a Shire.*] This great sheriffdom was formed during latter ages of *Carrick*, *Kyle* and *Cunninghame*. Carrick was dismembered from Galloway by William the Lion in 1186 (*t*). It is indeed more than probable that Ayrshire had not, in those early times, been formed into a regular sheriffwick, the three divisions being then ruled by three bailiffs (*u*). Marcow Mac Kennedy was judge under the Earl of Carrick, during the reign of Alexander II. (*v*). In the subsequent reign, Rolland de Carrick was confirmed as head of his clan, and the leader of the men thereof, and as a baillie of the earldom of Carrick (*w*). The government of Kyle belonged, by heritable right, to the Campbells of Loudoun, as bailiffs thereof (*x*). The great family of the Morvilles were hereditary bailiffs of Cunninghame.

The epoch of the first sheriff of Ayr is 1221, when Reginald de Crawford executed that office, and transmitted it to his heirs (*y*). The office was now involved in the competition for the crown, between Bruce and Baliol, and of Edward I. for the sovereignty. Robert Bruce, the son of old Robert the competitor, and in his wife's right, Earl of Carrick, resigned the earldom in 1293, to his son Robert, who requested the king, Baliol, to receive his homage. It was answered, that, by the laws of Scotland, the sovereign must have seisine before he can receive homage. Young Bruce resigned to the king whatever seisine he had. The *sheriff* of Ayr was ordered to take seisine of the earldom of Carrick for the king, and to *extend* the lands (*z*). Godfrey de Ros was now appointed the first sheriff by Edward I.

(*t*) Hearne's Liber Niger, ii. 382. From this we might infer that Carrick was still considered in England as a part of Galloway; and see Chron. Melrose, 179.

(*u*) Holland's Camden, 19, 20. There is an act of James IV., in 1489, against taking coupes in Carrick. Caples (in Galloway) and Carrick signifies a *gift*, saith Skene.

(*v*) Hay's Vindication, 103: Chart. Melrose, No. 131.

(*w*) Crawf. Chancellors, 21.

(*x*) Hol. Camden, 21.

(*y*) Sir James Dalrymple's Col., Pref. lxv.; Chart. Paisley, p. 1. Hugh, his son, succeeded Reginald, and was sheriff about 1255. He was succeeded by another Reginald, who was slain by the English garrison of Ayr in 1297. Douglas Peer., 431.

(*z*) Rym. Fœd., ii. 614; Lord Hailes' An., i. 229.

He was sheriff of Ayr in 1305 (*a*). He was governor of Ayr for the English king in 1333.

Sir Reginald Crawford, who expired by a violent death in 1297, left his heritable office and a daughter Susan, his heiress; and she marrying Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, conferred on him the office in her right (*b*). Their son, Sir Andrew Campbell, had the misfortune to be taken prisoner with David II. in 1346. This family now lost the office for a time. In 1406 William de Cunningham was then sheriff of Ayr (*c*). There was a grant, however, to George Campbell in May 1450, of this office to him and his heirs. In April 1503, this office was held by Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun (*d*); he was still sheriff in 1533, and died in 1561 (*e*). His son, Sir Matthew, succeeded to the office, and died about the year 1572 (*f*). His son, Sir Hugh, who succeeded to this office, was made a lord of parliament in 1601. He was alive in 1612, but, dying soon after, was succeeded by his grand-daughter, Margaret, as Baroness of Loudoun (*g*); but she marrying Sir John Campbell of Lawers, the notorious chancellor of Scotland, during the civil wars of Charles I., the office of sheriff was sold to the crown for 1500 marks, so that it became thus invested in the king (*h*). On the 16th of July 1633, James Chalmers of Gadsgirth was in fact principal sheriff of Ayr (*i*), the office being now in the king. In 1747 John, Lord Loudoun, obtained for his life in this office of sheriff £1500 (*j*). Under the new establishment, after the prudent abolition of the heritable jurisdiction, William Duff of Crombie, was appointed sheriff of Ayr in 1748, at a salary of £200 a year (*k*).

It may be of use here to say a few words with regard to the jurisdictions, which might have interfered with the authority of the sheriff. The ancient divisions of this great country, forming Ayrshire, were, as we have seen, Carrick, lying on the south of the Doon; Kyle, lying between the rivers Doon and Irvine, and subdivided into King's Kyle and Kyle Stewart; and

(*a*) Ryley's Placita, 505. (*b*) Wood's Peer., ii. 144. (*c*) Ib., 145.

(*d*) Sir James Balfour's Practicks, 16. (*e*) Wood's Peerage, ii. 146-7. (*f*) Id.

(*g*) The office of sheriff was now probably taken into the king's hands, and given to James Chalmers of Gadsgirth, who was certainly sheriff of Ayr in July 1633.

(*h*) Wood's Peer., 147. The Earl of Loudoun, by a contract with the king, dated the 10th of March, 1634, sold to his majesty the sheriffship of Ayr for 14,000 marks Scots. Solicitor General Purvis's MS. Col. about the Revenue.

(*i*) MS. Precept addressed to him; Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. App. 20. He was made sheriff in 1632, when the crown acquired the heritable jurisdiction from the Lord Loudoun.

(*j*) Wood's Peer., ii. 151. So that this office was now purchased a second time, and the earl recovered for his life in this office much more in 1747 than had been paid in 1634 for its perpetuity.

(*k*) Scots Mag., 1478, p. 155.

Cunninghame, lying on the northward of the Irvine river. All those great divisions were ruled, even after the establishment of the shire, by baillies, who in many points acted as sheriffs. We may see in the dispute between Ayr and Irvine, as to their commercial privileges, that Robert II. directed the baillie of Cunninghame to call an *inquest* for settling the facts (*l*); and accordingly the inquest found in favour of the privileges which were claimed by Irvine. The act for abolishing heritable jurisdictions put an end to such authorities, and in lieu thereof the sheriff's court came in the place of the whole, and is allowed to be a very respectable jurisdiction in our own times. The commissary of Glasgow, indeed, holds a court to a limited extent, which extends all over Ayrshire, in competition with the sheriffs, being a cumulative jurisdiction. The justices of the peace hold courts generally once a month at all the principal towns within the shire, which are of great importance to the country. The royal burghs and the burghs of barony have all limited jurisdictions, which are of some use within their usual limits. Ayr and Irvine are the royal burghs, the burghs of barony are Kilmarnock, Maybole, Saltcoats, Newton-upon-Ayr, Girvan, Mauchline, Kilmaurs, Newmilns, Kilbirnie, Cumnock, and Prestwick; which, as they act under the control of the court of session, very seldom extend their several jurisdictions beyond their appropriate limits.

§ VI. *Of its Civil History.*] Ayrshire was originally settled by the same British people who colonized England from the nearest coast of Gaul. With the enterprize, which was natural to the earliest tribes, the Gaelic people of England first planted Scotland and Ireland, so that the three British nations were originally derived from the same Gaelic source during prior ages to the first appearance of the Gothic colonists in Europe.

The great tribe of the British Damnii, both before and after the intrusion of the Romans on Northern Britain, towards the end of the first century, inhabited the ample bounds of Ayrshire with the neighbouring districts. They long continued to hunt the game and to feed their flocks in the vales and upon the hills of this diversified district, notwithstanding the Roman inroad. Such were the occupations of the descendants of the Damnii, even before the sixth century of our common era. They may have, indeed, been sometimes disturbed by inroads from the south, before they were disturbed by the invasion of the Scots from Ireland. But it was in subsequent ages that the Scottish colonists from Ireland made lasting settlements among the

(*l*) Chart. Rob. ii., 8th April, 1372, in Hay's Vindication, 92, 93.

British people of this district. Those colonists were soon followed by similar emigrations of the same Scottish people, both from Ireland and Kintyre, in latter times, who easily amalgamated with the ancient settlers; as they spoke an analogous tongue, and practised congenial manners. In 681, A.D., the old British inhabitants repulsed an invasion of the Cruithne from Ireland, at Mauchlin, according to the Ulster annals. In 750, the Northumbrian Eadbert seems to have traversed Nithsdale, and to have seized upon *Kyle*, according to the chronicle in Bede (*m*).

Till the eighth century, the Danish Vikingr, or sea-rovers, confined their odious hostilities to the Baltic and its kindred shores. But, in 789, the Vikingr were first distinctly seen on the eastern coasts of England. In 795, those Danish rovers originally infested the shores of Ireland and of Albany. They were not felt on the Caledonian shores till the ninth century. There is very little foundation, then, for the intimation of the local antiquaries of Ayrshire, who attribute every ancient remain and every doubtful circumstance to the roving Danes, who seldom settled within the invaded country. The sea-rovers may have had, during the eleventh century, one or two strong fortlets on the rocky cliffs of Wigtonshire, but there is no evidence that they ever had any settlement within the Frith of Clyde, on the shore of Ayr. Yet their frequent invasions of Ireland may have been the causes of many emigrations from that island to Galloway, and to its sister country of Ayrshire.

At length was this district invaded by a very different people from the Danish Vikingr: Alpin, the king of the Scoto-Irish in Kintyre, who appears to have perceived the weakness of his neighbours on the south-eastern side of the Clyde, and whose ambition, perhaps, may have *prompted* him to desire to rule over a richer people and a more extensive territory than his own. In 836, A.D., Alpin landed with his Scoto-Irish followers in the bay of Ayr; and he immediately began, according to the odious practice of a wretched age, to lay waste the country between the Ayr and Doon, before the people and their chiefs could meet him in conflict. Following the course of the last of those rivers, without opposition, he advanced towards Dalmellington. Here was he opposed by a body of men with their chiefs, who appeared unwilling to resign their country without a struggle. During a sharp conflict was Alpin slain and his followers defeated, near the site of Laicht Castle, which derived

(*m*) Smith's Bede, 244. The language of those Northumbrians may still be traced on the map of Ayrshire.

its peculiar name from the stone of Alpin in the parish of Dalmellington (*n*), and within the extensive boundaries of Galloway. The whole circumstances which are connected with this transaction are interesting to the people of Ayrshire. They show that the country then formed a part of Galloway; that the inhabitants spoke the Gaelic tongue; that, from the gallant spirit with which the people and their chiefs opposed Alpin, the king of Kintyre, who fell in the conflict, a revolution was produced.

Kenneth M'Alpin, the son of the demised king, succeeded him in 836, A.D., and in 843 became also the king of the Picts. The fortune, the valour, the policy of Kenneth, enabled him, without much bloodshed, to become the sovereign of the Scots and Picts, united into *one state*. This event produced the suppression of the various tribes in every part of North Britain, and formed the whole into *one people*, in 843, A.D. Whatever may have been the effects from the resentment of Kenneth for the death of his father, the people of this great district, henceforth, formed an important portion of an united people, and an integral part of a considerable kingdom.

Throughout the Scottish period, extending from 843 A.D., to 1097, the inhabitants of Ayr were governed as a Celtic people upon Celtic principles, which were not very favourable to peace or very promotive of prosperity. In addition to the domestic feuds of an irascible people, they were too frequently disquieted during that period by the appearance of the Danish rovers in the Frith of Clyde, which was not crowded, for ages, with commercial shipping. A feeble system and a weak government, did not, by any means, ensure the comfort of the people.

During the change which ensued upon the accession of Edgar in 1097, when the Scoto-Saxon period began, different maxims of law, and new modes of government were introduced. The people of this district were benefitted by the alteration of a system which was radically bad. The introduction of the municipal law produced the change of the Celtic maxims and rude customs, for the Anglo-Norman principles and more salutary laws. The jurisprudence of Scotland was not only changed, but an active colonization began, which filled every district with a new people from England, with

(*n*) The Chronicle of Dunblane mentions: Alpin fil Heorheh 3 an. regnavit rex; et occisus est ie *Galwithia*. Wyntoun concurs with this notice by saying that Alpin was slain in *Galloway*. The foundation charter of the own of Ayr, by William in 1197, when describing the limits of its exclusive trade, calls for *Lacht-Alpine*, the stone or grave of Alpin. There is a tradition in the country that a battle had been here fought in former times. Near the town of Dalmellington there are a number of cairns or tumuli, which indicate that a battle had been fought on this site. [See Caledonia, i. 302-3, particularly the note (*n*).]

different habits and new practices. The castles were now begun to be built, the towns were inhabited by more mercantile inhabitants. The Gaelic people of Ayrshire had adopted Christianity as their religion even before their settlement in this country; but churches were at length built, and religious houses were established amidst a prejudiced people. It was by these operations that villages began around both, which are now filled with busy tradesmen. We must not, however, suppose that those various changes and improvements altered the nature and habits of such a people in a week, a month, or a year. At the end of five centuries, from 1097, the Gaelic language was still spoken in Ayrshire. It was not till the year 1221 A.D., as we have seen, that the new system of the administration of law and government was introduced here by the appointment of a sheriff (*o*). Of the peerage of Scotland, consisting of thirteen earls, which sat, or might have sitten, in the great parliament at Brigham 1289-90, Robert de Bruce, Earl of Carrick, was the only noble from Ayrshire (*p*). When the great restorer of the monarchy, by a native of that district, became fixed in the Scottish throne, the earldom of Carrick merged in the crown. Two centuries elapsed before any other earl did honour to Ayrshire, when Hugh Montgomery was created Earl of Eglinton in 1503, and David Lord Kennedy, Earl of Cassillis, in 1509. They were followed in more recent times by other nobles, who derived their titles and residency from the localities of Ayrshire.

The first great colonist, during the Scoto-Saxon period, who acquired lands in this country was Hugh Morville, who came into Scotland under David I., became constable of Scotland, and acquired a grant of Cunninghame. Under him settled, as his vassals, many persons from England. The progenitor of the family of Loudoun was a vassal of the Morvilles. The Cunninghams, whose name was local, were vassals of the Morvilles; Warnebold, from the north of England, obtained, from Richard Morville, a grant of the manor of Cunninghame in the parish of Kilmaurs. The numerous family of the Rosses also settled here in a similar manner. Steven, the son of Richard, obtained from Richard Morville some lands in Cunninghame, to which he gave the name of *Stevens-tun*, which is now known by the name of *Stevenston* (*q*). In this manner, then, were new inhabitants introduced into every

(*o*) In this period the men of Carrick entered into an obligation that they would side with the king of Scots against all men. Ayloffe's Calend., 327-42.

(*p*) Rym. Fœd., ii. 471. Twelve earls actually sat in that parliament. The Earl of Fife, being an infant, was not present.

(*q*) See the note in Caledonia, i. 504-5.

part of Ayrshire, who, acquiring lands among the Gaelic people, settled themselves and induced others to sit down under them as vassals, according to the system of subinfeudation.

The family of Montgomery, who, as earls of Eglinton, has long acted a splendid and important part in Ayrshire, originally settled in Renfrew, from Shropshire, under holdings as vassals of Walter, the son of Alan, the first of the Stewarts, who owed their origin to the same shire. Crawfurd, who was created Viscount of Garnock in 1703, was of a family who settled early in the west of Scotland, yet came but recently into Ayrshire (*r*). The Cunninghams, who were created lords of Kilmaurs, in Ayrshire, and Earls of Glencairn, in Dumfries, during 1488, were originally but vassals of the Morvilles in Cunninghame, whence they derived a distinguished name (*s*). The first of the family of Loudoun who obtained the earldom in 1633, were only vassals of the Morvilles (*t*). The Campbells, who, by marriage, came into this family and acquired that title, were formerly of Argyle, where they were not very ancient (*u*). The Boyds, who acquired the earldom of Kilmarnock in 1661, cannot show very distinctly either the origin of their name or their family. Sir Robert Boyd of Girvan and Rysk, near Irvine, was a witness to an agreement in 1205, between that town and Bryce of Eglinton; but it was Robert Boyd, the son of Sir Alexander Boyd, who was created Lord Boyd by James V. in 1536, and afterwards acquired many lands from the Regent Arran, during the minority of Mary Queen of Scots (*v*). Lord Boyd is said to have acted uniformly in favour of the queen; but while *his master*, the Duke of Chatelherault rebelled against the queen's marriege with Darnley, Boyd followed his example. After the duke had been pardoned, on condition of retiring from Britain, Boyd acted with the queen. Hamilton, one of the lower branches of the Hamilton

(*r*) Crawf. Peer., 154. (*s*) Ib., 167-8. (*t*) Ib., 282-5.

(*u*) As early, however, as 1498 a feud existed between Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, the sheriff of Ayr, and Sir William Colville of Ochiltree. In July, 1498, the king granted an exemption to Sir William Colville of Ochiltree, knight, and to his tenants and servants, from the jurisdiction of Hew Campbell of Loudoun, the sheriff of Ayr, and his deputies, because it was notoriously known that there is a deadly *feud* betwixt them. Privy Seal Reg., i. 39. We thus see the origin of the *feuds* in Ayrshire. which had a long continuance.

(*v*) Ib., 243-4. There remain, in the Hamilton archives, two indentures relative to this Robert, Lord Boyd, dated the 12th March, 1548-9. The regent promised to be a true friend to Boyd and his heirs as their lord and master, in consideration of their perpetual subjection to the regent and his heirs as their men and servants. In June, 1547, Robert Lord Boyd assassinated Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw, in a feud, for which it appears that Boyd was not hanged, as he received in 1547 a remission for the slaughter of Neil Montgomery, and he died a few years after.

family, who were themselves but recent inhabitants of Scotland, was created Lord Bargeny in 1639, without adding anything to the early population of Northern Britain. Lord Kennedy, who was created Earl of Cassilis in 1509, was undoubtedly of an Irish origin. The Kennedys and Mackennedy acted as judges of Carrick under the earls thereof, during the reign of Alexander II.; but long after the earldom had merged in the crown, and the office of judge became superseded by that of sheriff, the Kennedys became earls themselves. The Colvilles and the Stewarts, who were successively created lords Ochiltree, contributed very little to the population of Ayrshire. Sir William Cochran was created Earl of Dundonald in 1669; but whatever may have been the antiquity of this name, either as Cochran or Couchran, there was none of them sat in the great parliament of Brigham, either as peers or commoners, in 1289-90, neither were there any persons, clergy or laymen, from Ayrshire in that Parliament, but Robert de Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and the abbot of Kilwinning; whence we may infer that there were few eminent barons or country-gentlemen who then resided in Ayrshire, or they were perhaps unwilling to attend such a parliament. There are but few, indeed, who soon after swore fealty to Edward, and who are mentioned in Ragman's Roll. There were no Montgomerys then in Ayrshire; they were then of Eaglesham in Renfrew. There was Reginald de Crawford, who was then the chief of Loudoun. Ranulph de Eglinton, who was the progenitor of Sir Hugh Eglinton, who became eminent under David II. and Robert II., and whose only daughter carried his great estates to the Montgomerys. Godfrey de Ardrossan, who was apparently the progenitor of the family of Ardrossan. William Kerr is supposed to be the progenitor of the Kerrs of Kersland. Robert de la Chambre is said to be the ancestor of Chalmer of Gadsgirth. Neil, the son of Robert de Dunlop, is considered as the progenitor of the Dunlops of that country (*w*). The fact is that Ayrshire in that age was merely a Gaelic country, whose chiefs did not affect the honour of holding their lands by feudal titles, like the Highland chiefs of much more recent times.

The Crichtons, who were created viscounts of Ayr in 1622, and earls of Dumfries in 1633, were unknown either in the one shire or the other at that memorable era. The Dalrymples who, in 1703, acquired the earldom of Stair, were latterly men of great talents, though this circumstance adds nothing to their antiquity or to the colonisation of Ayr (*z*).

(*w*) Prynne's King John, iii. 649-664; Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. App.; Remarks on Prynne's History as above.

(*x*) Crawf. Peer., 451-62.

After Ayrshire had been filled with eminent men of a very different lineage, as well as habits and manners, Haco, king of Norway, came into the Clyde with a large fleet. He landed his Norwegians at Largs in Cunninghame, on whatever pretences of plunder or conquest; but Alexander III. brought against him an army full as hardy, valorous, and patriotic as the Norwegians, and on the 2nd of October, 1263, a fierce conflict ensued, when the invaders were driven to their ships with considerable loss. A storm arose, which dispersed the Norwegian fleet, while Haco found a retreat and a grave in Orkney (*y*).

The competition for the crown by Robert de Bruce, after the demise of Alexander III. without male heirs, and the failure of his female heirs, introduced some of the intrigue and many of the conflicts into Ayrshire. It was the son of the competitor, Robert de Bruce, who married Margaret, the Countess of Carrick, and thereby became Earl of Carrick in her right; and it was their son Robert who, upon the death of his grandfather and father, as well as the expulsion of Baliol, formed pretensions to the crown, which he obtained by his fortitude and prudence (*z*). Ayrshire, we thus see, had the honour of giving birth to the illustrious restorer of the Scottish monarchy. With a view to the succession of Bruce, the elder, Thomas de Clare joined with Richard de Burg, the Earl of Ulster in 1286, in that solemn compact, saith Dugdale, made between them two, on the one part, and Patrick Earl of Dunbar, together with his three sons, Patrick, John, and Alexander, Walter Steward, Earl of Monteith, Alexander and John, his sons, Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, together with Robert Bruce, the Earl of Carrick, and Bernard de Bruce, James, Stewart of Scotland, and John, his brother, Enegus, the son of Dovenald, and Alexander his son; that they would thenceforth adhere to and take part with one another, upon all occasions, against all persons whatsoever; saving their allegiance to the King of England and their fidelity to him, who should gain the kingdom of Scotland by right of blood from Alexander, then lately deceased, which agreement continues Dugdale, who had the autograph before him, bears date at *Turnebyrie* in Carrick, on the eve of St. Matthew, the Apostle,

(*y*) Torf. Norw. Hist., iv. 47; Johnson's tract on this subject; Lord Hailes' An., i. 176. The ground whereon this battle was fought was let on building leases during recent times, when the graves of the slain was discovered. In one of these were found among the bones 13 pieces of silver, some whereof were carved, and no doubt served as ornaments of dress. Edinb. Even. Courant, 5th Dec., 1813.

(*z*) Crawf. Peer., 70-2.

An. 1286 (*a*). As the first association among the Scottish nobles, this is a very curious document, and as executed at Turnberry, is interesting to Ayrshire.

Some of the singular exploits of the immortal Wallace, in supporting the national independence, were performed in Ayrshire, from which it derives additional honour as well as advantage.

The Scottish barons, without consulting Wallace, submitted to Edward I. at Irvine, on the 9th July 1297 (*b*). The English king considering Ayrshire to be the residence and the resource of Bruce, made great efforts to secure it (*c*). In July 1298, Bruce, on hearing of the loss of the battle of Falkirk, burnt the castle of Ayr (*d*). Here we may perceive an early example of Bruce's favourite axioms of warfare, that such a kingdom was not to be gained or retained by fortlets (*e*).

After various defeats by a too powerful enemy, Bruce found a retreat in the North of Ireland. From Rachrin he soon passed to the Isle of Arran, and from thence crossed the Frith to Turnberry Castle, where he surprised the English in their cantonments in February 1306-7; yet was he constrained to find his shelter among the hills (*f*). Here, however, he did not remain long. Having collected his followers, he defeated Aymer de Valance at Loudoun-hill on the 10th of May 1307; as we learn from Barbour (*g*). Three days after, Bruce defeated Ralf de Monthermer, and obliged him to look for safety in Ayr Castle, which the conqueror blockaded for a while; but on the approach of succours he was obliged to retire (*h*).

After many a conflict and much disappointment, the victory of Bannockburn left none of the English force to contend with Bruce; and the treaty of Northampton acknowledged the independence of Scotland, with the never-to-be-forgotten Bruce for the legitimate king. The most important point which now remained, was declaring the succession to the crown that had thus been long fought for and at length won. A parliament was held at Ayr, on Sunday the 27th of April 1315. The legislature now swore fealty to the king, in case of whose dying, without issue male, Edward his brother, an approved warrior, was declared his successor; the king's daughter, Marjory,

(*a*) Dugd. Bar., i. 216. (*b*) Lord Hailes An., i. 248.

(*c*) The Wardrobe Accounts. (*d*) Lord Hailes An., i. 263.

(*e*) See in Walter Hemingford for many of the hesitations and much of the tergiversation of Bruce, before he finally resolved to avow his pretensions to the crown. He was crowned on the 27th of March, 1306.

(*f*) Lord Hailes An., ii. 17-19. (*g*) Ib., 21, in the note.

(*h*) Ib., 206; Border Hist., 231; Abercromb., i. 581.

having assented to the preference of her uncle, owing to the emergency of the times.

Soon after this important settlement, Edward Bruce, with 6000 men, embarked at Ayr, and landed on the 25th of May 1315 at Carrickfergus. Among other considerable barons who accompanied Edward on this dangerous adventure, was Sir Fergus of Ardrossan (*i*). It required not many blows to deprive Edward Bruce of his hopes and of his life. This event was followed by an incident of still greater consequence. On the 7th of June 1329, the great and gallant Bruce died, and was succeeded by his son David, an infant; and Randolph, the Earl of Moray, in consequence of the acts of settlement, assumed the character of regent (*j*).

With the commencement of the new reign, Edward Baliol began to revive his pretensions; and these being seconded by the ambition of Edward III., occasioned a new war, which is memorable for its length, its struggles, and its disasters.

In 1334, Godfrey de Ross, the English governor of Ayrshire, submitted to the Stewart (*k*). Edward Baliol, with the aid of some English troops, wasted Cunninghame, with other countries in his progress (*l*). The English intruders were finally driven out by the struggles of the government during the minority of David II., or by the efforts of gallant individuals. After the demise of David II. and the accession of Robert II., the contiguous kingdoms, by the frequent renewment of short truces, became less irritable and more conciliatory with each other, since Edward III. had relinquished all pretensions to the Scottish crown (*m*).

Owing to that circumstance, David II. died quietly at Edinburgh, on the 22nd of February 1371; and Robert II., the first of the Stewarts who had any connections with Ayrshire, succeeded him under the act of settlement, without much intrigue or opposition (*n*). He governed awhile without any other disturbance than the ambition of his brother, Robert Earl of Fife, the pretensions of Sir Archibald, Lord of Galloway, and the claims of some other great person. To his son-in-law, James Douglas of Liddesdale,

(*i*) Lord Hailes An., ii. 60-1.
(*j*) Ib., 373.
(*k*) Ib., 175.
(*l*) Ib., 221.

(*m*) In 1382-3, Richard II. gave a license to the servants of the Earl of Carrick to carry barley into Scotland. Ayloffe's Calend., 247. And corn was allowed to be sent to various parts of Scotland. Id. In 1396, Richard II. granted leave to the Earls of Carrick and Fife to buy and carry into Scotland wine and barley. Ib., 261.

(*n*) Exclusive of what Robert the Stewart possessed in Ayrshire, his eldest son John, who was already Lord Kyle, was created Earl of Carrick by David II.

the only son and heir of William Earl Douglas, Robert granted in May, 1380, a pension of 200 marks sterling for his services, and as a retainer to the king, and to his son, John, Earl of Carrick (*o*). On the death of Earl Douglas, James of Liddesdale became the most powerful noble in Scotland. Unhappily for Robert II., James Earl Douglas fell while fighting most gallantly with Percy at Otterburn in 1388. Robert now lost all hope of governing quietly, having thus lost his best support and only hope; whereupon he retired to Dundonald Castle, in Ayrshire, where he died on the 19th of April, 1390. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who assumed the title of Robert III. (*p*).

When Robert III., by his charter of 1404 A.D., established the principality of Scotland as an appanage for his eldest son, he annexed to it the barony of Cunninghame, the *barony* of Kyle-Stewart, the *lands* of Kyle Regis, the smaller Cumbrae, the whole lands of the earldom of Carrick (*q*). The Prince of Wales and Stewart of Scotland is also Earl of Carrick, and the name of the district became the appellation of particular families.

However harmless and however fit was the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with Darnley, yet did Queen Elizabeth, and Burleigh, the Duke of Chatelherault, and Murray, raise a rebellion against the unhappy Queen. The rebellious nobles, with Murray at their head, held a meeting at Ayr on the 15th of August, 1565, in order to concert their measures (*r*); and here were they joined by the Earl of Glencairn, a traitor by habit, and Wishart of Pittasraw, a zealot of faction and partizan of Murray, as well as comptroller of the Queen's household (*s*). The chief rebels who came to Edinburgh in September thereafter were the Duke of Chatelherault, and Murray, the Earl of Glencairn, *Lord Boyd*, and Lord Ochiltree (*t*).

The irritability of the people, the weakness of the laws, and the improvidence of the government, produced in every district of Scotland, particularly in Ayrshire, family feuds the most lasting and destructive. In 1409 a remission was granted by Robert, Duke of Albany, to Thomas

(*o*) Crawf. Peer., 97. (*p*) Hay's Vindication, 54.

(*q*) M'Leod's Casus Principis, 59; Carmichael's Tracts, App. No. II.

(*r*) Life of Mary, i. 149. (*s*) Id.

(*t*) Ib., 151. Glencairn's whole life consisted of acts of treason. Robert Lord Boyd, says Crawford in his Peerage, 244, was much trusted by the Queen, to whom he faithfully adhered till the total suppression of his interest. But we see him with his master, the Duke, in open rebellion against his sovereign. Lord Boyd joined Mary, when the Duke was forced to live in foreign parts. Lord Ochiltree was another Ayrshire noble of very loose principles, though a zealous reformer.

Boyd of Kilmarnock with others, for the odious slaughter of one Neilson of Dalrymple and others (*u*). In 1498 a feud existed between Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, the sheriff of Ayr, and Sir William Colville of Ochiltree (*v*). The *office of the king's baillie of Cunninghame* produced a feud of very long continuance between the neighbour families of Eglinton and Glencairn. This office had been held by Cunningham of Kilmaurs, the predecessor of the Earl of Glencairn, but had been transferred in the reign of James II. to Alexander de Montgomery, the predecessor of the Earl of Eglinton (*w*).

In June, 1498, Hugh Lord Montgomery obtained a charter to him and his heirs of the office of baillie of Cunninghame and chamberlain of the town of Irvine, to be held according to the tenor of the old charter thereof, which had been granted to his grandfather, Alexander de Montgomery (*x*). Whether any feud had existed about the office before this time does not appear, but it is certain that about the time of Lord Montgomery's obtaining this new charter of the office a feud took place between him and Lord Kilmaurs which continued between the families till after the union of the crowns.

On the 17th of February, 1498-9, Hugh, Lord Montgomery, required Cuthbert, Lord Kilmaurs, to find security for his followers keeping the peace.

On the 13th of March, 1498-9, a remission was granted to Cuthbert, Lord Kilmaurs, and 27 other persons, for the part of the forethought felony committed by them on Gilbert Dunlop of Hairpland [Harperland], and for the violent hurting of Donald Robison coming from the king's host, and for all other actions, treason, fire-raising, rape, slaughter, common theft, and forethought felony, committed at the time when they took the tolbooth of Irvine, and all actions coming thereupon, that day excepted (*y*).

(*u*) The MS. Boyd Papers. *Foed*, says Hottoman, signifies *dispute*.

(*v*) In July, 1498, the king granted an exemption to Sir William Colville of Ochiltree, knight, and to his tenants and servants, from the jurisdiction of Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, the sheriff of Ayr, and his deputies, because it is notoriously known that there is a deadly enmity and *feid* betwixt them. Privy Seal Reg., i. 39. What policy!

(*w*) In January, 1448-9, James II. granted the office of the baillie of Cunninghame to Alexander de Montgomery. The charter is quoted in Wood's Peerage, i. 496. Alexander de Montgomery, who obtained the above charter, died before his father, in 1452, seized of the said office. The retour, dated 17th June, 1466, was quoted by Wood as above. In 1454, Alexander Lord Montgomery acquired the heritable office of baillie of Cunninghame, from his nephew Alexander Cunningham of Kilmaurs. Crawford's Hist. of Renfrew, 12.

(*x*) Great Seal Reg., xiii. 297; and the Privy Seal Reg., i. 31.

(*y*) Privy Seal Reg., ii. fol. 10. There remains a respite for 19 years, by Queen Mary in 1552, to Robert Lord Boyd, for any action against him for being in the field with the Earl of Lennox

John, master of Montgomery, the son and heir of Hugh, Lord Montgomery, was on the 12th of July 1505, called in parliament on a summons for treason, in having been participant in attacking and wounding William Cunninghame of Craigends, the king's coroner for Renfrewshire, in the execution of his office. He not appearing, the summons was continued to the 4th of November next (*a*). He was again called on various days in November, December, January following (*b*). The prosecution was probably dropped afterwards.

Lord Montgomery and Lord Kilmaurs, who were created Earls of Eglinton and Glencairn, soon after submitted their differences to the bishop of Moray, the Earls of Angus, Argyle, Cassilis, and to Lord Borthwick, which arbitrators pronounced a decree on the 12th of January 1509-10, finding that the Earl of Eglinton had a full and heritable right to the office of baillie of Cunningham (*c*). But though this decree settled the legal right to the office, it did not terminate the feud between the two Earls.

A remission was on the 24th of April 1517, granted to William Cunningham, knight, master of Glencairn, and to twenty-seven of his followers, for the slaughter of Matthew Montgomery, Archibald Caldwell, and John Smith; and for the wounding of John Montgomery, the son and heir of Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, and for forethought felony (*d*).

The feud still continued in 1526, between the Earls of Eglinton and Glencairn. In the parliament of November 1526, Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, asked documents, that the Earl of Arran declared that if the Earl of Eglinton would not take friends, and pass to concord, concerning all matters debateable between the said Earls of Eglinton and Glencairn, that the Earl of Eglinton

against the queen's father, 1526, at Linlithgow, A remission by Henry and Mary, to Robert Lord Boyd, for assisting the Duke of Chatelherault in taking the castles of Haddington and Draffan, 1566. A remission by Henry King of Scots, to Argyle, Lord Boyd and others, of all crimes committed since the first year of his reign, 1566. Decreet of the Lords of Session, at the instance of Lord Boyd and others, against the Earl of Eglinton, for warranting them against the slaughter of John Montgomery in Irvine, 1555. Letters of remission to Lord Boyd for the slaughter of Sir Neil Montgomery, 1547. A remission in 1571 to Robert Lord Boyd, and Thomas, master of Boyd, and Robert Boyd of Badenheath, and others, for being in the battle of Langside in 1568. A remission to Robert Lord Boyd, his son, and others, for the slaughter of John Mair.

(*a*) Acts Parl., ii. 258. (*b*) Ib., 259, 262.

(*c*) Decree in the Eglinton Archives.

(*d*) Privy Seal Reg., v. 108. The above John Montgomery, the master of Eglinton, was afterwards slain in the conflict upon the street of Edinburgh, which was called *clean the causey*, between the Earls of Angus and Arran and their several partizans, on the 30th of April 1520. John Montgomery fought and fell fighting on the side of Arran.

should neither have the Earl of Arran's heart nor his help in time to come (*e*). Not two years after this declaration in parliament, William, the master of Glencairn, and his followers, burnt the castle of Eglinton (*f*).

The above were not the only atrocities in Ayrshire. John Kennedy, the son of John, Lord Kennedy, stole the horse of Ferguson and another horse from his own mother, the Countess of Errol; and he committed other felonies. For these crimes he received the king's remission in November 1508 (*g*).

After the disastrous battle of Flodden, on the 9th September 1513, many violent acts were committed in Scotland, particularly in the south. In Ayrshire the strong houses of Ochiltree and of Cumnock were both violently taken possession of, their owners having fallen on Flodden-field. Robert Colville of Ochiltree, the director of the chancery, having been killed at Flodden, his castle was instantly taken possession of by David Colville and James Colville and their followers. Cumnock Castle was also taken possession of by violence,—Dunbar, the owner, having also fallen in his country's cause. The privy council, in September 1513, directed letters to be written to those violent intruders to surrender the castles of Cumnock and Ochiltree, and a proclamation was made in the usual form and manner to effect the same purpose (*h*).

The king granted various remissions for such crimes, and among the offenders were the Earl of Cassilis and his followers. But could the granting such remissions for such crimes have any other effect than to promote the

(*e*) Acta Parl., ii. 309.

(*f*) As appears by the king's letter of the 16th of November 1528, stating that it was obvious to him [the king] and the lords of his council, that the Earl of Eglinton and his predecessors were infeft in his several lands and other property; and that it was well known that the principal messuage of the said Earl, and the manor-house of Eglinton, were lately burnt by the master of Cunninghame and his followers; and the charters, infeftments, and evidents of the said lands were consumed therein. Therefore the king acknowledged the said Hugh Earl of Eglinton to be his immediate tenant in the said lands. The earl accordingly obtained a charter for them under the great seal of the 23d of January 1528-9. Great Seal Reg., xxii. 207, 232.

(*g*) Privy Seal Reg., iv. 154. The above-mentioned Countess of Errol was Elizabeth Gordon, the daughter of George Earl of Huntly, widow of Nicol Earl of Errol, and the second wife of John Lord Kennedy, by whom she had this abominable son, John Kennedy, who is omitted in the Peerages of Crawfurd and of Douglas, but his name is mentioned in Wood's Peerage, i. 328.

(*h*) Robertson's Parl. Rec., 526. The privy council heard the complaint of the widow of the Laird of Ochiltree, who had sacrificed his life at Flodden in his country's cause, and whose house had been thus violently possessed. Ib., 529.

perpetration of crimes, and to make disturbances in a country which was sufficiently disturbed without artificial incitements? (*i*).

Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, who received the above respite in 1526, was slain at Prestwick in Kyle, on the 22nd December 1527, by Hugh Campbell, of Loudoun, the sheriff of Ayr, aided by a great number of followers. This was said to be done by the instigation of Sir James Hamilton, the bastard son of the Earl of Arran. The sheriff of Ayr absconded till he could obtain a remission. At Stirling, on the 1st of July 1528, a remission was granted to Hugh Campbell, the sheriff of Ayr, and 1400 other persons, for the late slaughter of Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis (*k*).

The numerous clan of the Kennedys in Carrick, was divided during the reign of James VI. by a feud, which involved many parties, particularly the Kennedys among themselves. The origin of this great feud seems to have arisen from the violent and cruel treatment of Allan Steuart, the commendator of Crosraguel, in 1570, by the Earl of Cassilis and his brother, Thomas Kennedy of Culzean. This cruelty was perpetrated in August and September 1570, by the earl and his brother, in order to obtain from the commendator leases of part of the estate of the monastery of Crosraguel. To effect this interested object, the earl applied torture to a respectable person. When Kennedy, the laird of Bargeny heard of this treatment of his friend, he obtained the authority of government for procuring his release. The Earl of Cassilis was charged by the authority of government, to liberate the commendator of Crosraguel under pain of rebellion. As the earl disobeyed this charge, the laird of Bargeny by the same authority, assembled his retainers, and took the earl's castle of Dunure, wherein the commendator was confined. The earl enraged at this capture, assembled his vassals in Carrick and in West Galloway, and he besieged his castle of Dunure, which was bravely defended by the laird of Bargeny, who by the authority of the government, called out the king's lieges in Kyle and in Cunningham to his aid. Such a force was thus collected as obliged the earl to raise the siege. The castle of Dunure was in this manner relieved;

(*i*) Privy Seal Reg., viii. 140-43, 103; Acta Parl., ii. 329.

(*k*) Privy Seal Rec., viii. 103. The king soon after ratified in Parliament the remission to the sheriff of Ayr and his friends and followers. Acta Parl., ii. 329. In June 1547, Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw was killed in a feud by Lord Boyd. Crawf. Peer., 128. On the 20th April 1586, Hugh, the son of Hugh the Earl of Eglinton, was shot on the highway by John Cunninghame of Colmcherth and his adherents. But it appears not that any of the assassins were punished, so frequent was the crime, and so slight was the offence deemed, by such ungoverned times!

and the gallant Bargeny remained for some time in possession of it. The feud thus produced between Bargeny and his chief, the Earl of Cassilis, remained unextinguished for many years. Gilbert, the Earl of Cassilis, died in 1576, and was succeeded by his son John, who being a minor was governed by his uncle, Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean, as tutor till the infant came of age.

The above feud produced a battle in Carrick, on the 8th of December 1601, between the Earl of Cassilis and Gilbert Kennedy of Bargeny (*l*). Bargeny seems to have been either killed in the conflict, or to have died of his wounds: and five months afterwards, his death was revenged by the assassination of Kennedy of Colzean, the uncle of the Earl of Cassilis.

There was a subordinate feud between Sir Thomas Kennedy and John Mure of Auchendrane, which seemed to be amicably settled. But revenge still rankled in the heart of Mure; and Sir Thomas Kennedy having made an appointment to meet Mure, this malicious man gave notice of the appointed day to Thomas Kennedy of Drumurchie, the brother of the laird of Bargeny; and Mure incited Kennedy of Drumurchie to seize this occasion of revenging his brother's death. Kennedy of Drumurchie adopted this advice; and with the aid of his friends, waylaid and murdered Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean, on the 11th of May, 1602, and robbed him of his valuables, to the amount of £2000 (*m*). The baseness of Mure was punished after the effluxion of nine years. In July 1611, Mure and his son were tried in the Justiciary Court for the murder of Kennedy of Colzean; and Mure the father was convicted of this odious crime. On the same day, both the father and the son were convicted for the murder of William Dalrymple, when they were sentenced to be beheaded and their estates to be forfeited (*n*).

Thomas Kennedy of Drumurchie met with a similar fate, being convicted of a similar crime. Jean, the Countess of Cassilis, who was accompanied by the master of Cassilis, and seven other friends and servants, were attacked by Kennedy of Drumurchie on the 18th of May 1603, who was assisted by fifty armed men. The countess and her attendants found refuge in the house of Duncan Crawford of Auchingaul, in Carrick; but the assassins set fire to the house of Auchingaul. The countess and her attendants fled from the flames. One of them was slain; and seven being taken prisoners, were detained till they agreed to pay large sums of money, and forsake their chief, the Earl of Cassilis. For this violence, Kennedy of Drumurchie was summoned to appear before the Parliament of April 1604.

(*l*) Birrel's Diary, 55.

(*m*) Acta Parl., iv. 271; Justiciary Rec. in the Advo. Lib.

(*n*) Justiciary Records.

This criminal person fled from Scotland; but the process being continued, his estate and life were forfeited on the 11th July 1604 (*o*).

Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, died on the 3d of September 1546, and left his son Hugh as his heir, who was considerably under 16 years of age, having several persons for his curators. Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw, the grand uncle of the young earl, although not one of his curators, took possession of the family castles of Eglinton in Ayr, and of Polnoon in Renfrew, while he assumed the command of the clan and vassals. Some opposition appears to have been made to this presumption by Marian Seaton, the countess dowager of Eglinton; but she was induced to come to an agreement with Sir Neil on the 29th of September, whereby he was to act as the chief of the clan and vassals till the young earl should attain the age of sixteen; and he was moreover to receive the ward and rents of a certain share of the land, with the castle of Eglinton as well as other property. At St. Andrews, on the 17th of November 1546, in the presence of the governor and council, Sir Neil agreed to receive into favour several retainers of the late earl, in conformity to the late earl's last will and testament, as well as with the contract made with the countess above mentioned. And he gave assurance to the said countess, with sixteen servants, to come to the castle of Polnoon on the 25th of November current, and there receive the money, jewels, and evidents, and other goods wherewith he had intromitted in the said castle (*p*). A feud had existed, as we have seen, between the families of Eglinton and Glencairn during a century; and it occasionally produced acts of violence at different times. It now induced the assassination of the Earl of Eglinton, at the end of ten months after he had succeeded to his father's title and inheritance. When riding from his own castle towards Stirling on the 20th of April 1586, he was at the river Annock, waylaid and shot by David Cunningham of Robertland and other Cunninghams. They were instigated to commit this atrocious crime by the Earl of Glencairn, upon a promise which he afterwards denied, of maintaining them in so foul an act. The youthful earl was much regretted by the country. Spottiswoode observes that this unhappy fact did cost much blood, and was afterwards honourably revenged by Robert, the master of Eglinton,

(*o*) Acta Parl., iv. 270-7, 270.

(*p*) Those engagements were recorded in the books of privy council on the 21st of November 1546. Privy Council Register. In the following year Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw was assassinated by Robert Lord Boyd, who soon after obtained a remission from the Regent Arran, to whom he was a retainer.

the deceased's brother (*q*). The assassins were denounced rebels, and process of law was issued for arresting them. But this was of little avail, as they skulked among their friends during several years, and thereby eluded so inefficient a pursuit. On the 13th of August 1586, an ordinance of the king in council was made, authorizing Robert, master of Eglinton, to take possession of the houses of Robertland and of Aiket, to be retained till their owners should be taken, or find security to stand trial for the murder of the earl; and the master of Eglinton was authorised to levy a certain part of the rents of Robertland and of Aiket, to discharge the expense of retaining the said houses. This act of council was ratified and enforced by an act of parliament (*r*), in July 1587; yet in March 1591-2, David Cunningham of Robertland obtained from the king a pardon for so monstrous an offence, and an order of the privy council for the delivery of his house. Some of the accomplices also obtained pardons by means of the Earl of Glencairn, who was himself the principal assassin. On the 5th of June 1592, two acts of parliament were passed, repealing the order in council of the 13th of August 1586, and the act of parliament of the 29th of July 1587; and directing Robert, master of Eglinton, to surrender the houses of Robertland and Aiket; and one of those acts of parliament ratified the pardon to Cunningham of Robertland. On passing those acts, the king in the presence of parliament, declared that so far as he remembered, he never granted a pardon to any person who was accessory to the murder of the Earl of Eglinton except the remission to Cunningham of Robertland: Whereupon, James Earl of Glencairn protested that the king's declaration should not prejudice any of the earl's friends, who had already obtained pardons for the said murder, but they should be allowed to plead their several remissions in their defences, when prosecuted for the murder of Eglinton, notwithstanding the king's declaration (*s*).

Under any other government than that of Scotland under James VI., it would have been thought very extraordinary that none of the assassins of an earl should have been punished for so atrocious a crime. It was such laxity which incited private revenge rather than public punishment. Of course, feuds continued, and revenge was incited rather than assuaged. There was, at the same time, a feud between Kennedy of Blarquhan in Carrick, and

(*q*) Hist., 349. He does not, we see, remark on the childishness of a king, and feebleness of a government, which could leave it to a brother to revenge such a deed. Moyse's Mem., 107; Acta Parl., iii. 479; Dr. Johnston's Heroes Scotiæ, 42.

(*r*) Acta Parl., iii. 479. (*s*) Ib., 610-11.

Steuart of Garlies, in Western Galloway. At length in November 1592, the church interposed; the judicatories of the church considering such feuds to be as contrary to religion as inconsistent with law (*t*).

The feud between the family of Eglinton and Glencairn continued many years. Twenty years after the assassination of the Earl of Eglinton, it produced a great disturbance, under the very eyes of parliament and privy council, at Perth, on the 1st of July 1606. On the very day of the meeting of parliament at Perth, George, Lord Seton, and his brother, Alexander Seton, meeting the Earl of Glencairn and his attendants in the bridge gate, made an attack on him for revenging the murder of their uncle, Hugh Earl of Eglinton, by the Cunninghams in 1586, which was instigated by the Earl of Glencairn. Both parties having drawn their weapons, a tumult was raised, which continued for some time, and disturbed the council, which was then sitting. Lord Seton was summoned before the council for creating a disturbance during the sitting of parliament; but he retreating from the noisy scene, was denounced a rebel for not appearing to the summons (*u*).

During the reign of James VI., owing perhaps to the unsettled state of the times, it became the fashion for country gentlemen to live in taverns and houses of refreshment rather than their own castles. The parliament of October 1581, interposed. By an act, "against the abuse of some landed gentlemen and others forbearing to keep house at their own dwelling places, and boarding themselves in alehouses" (*v*). This coarseness thus punished by enforcing penalties, ere long went out of fashion, especially among the married gentlemen, who surely could not have *burded their wives* in *oistlar houses.*

During subsequent times, which appear to have run into contrary extremes, the good people of Ayrshire followed their neighbours into the fanatical follies which, during the "grand rebellion," prevailed in Scotland. They adopted "the covenant;" they supplied the nation during that period with a lord chancellor, in the person of John, Earl of Loudoun; and they contributed men and money, while they had any to spare, to suppress the

(*t*) Calderwood, 227. (*u*) Spottiswoode, 476.

(*v*) Acta Parl., iii. 222. In March 1600, the treasurer paid £5 6s. 8d. to James Creichtown, sheriff in that part, for summoning Hugh Kennedy of Pinwhirrie, John Kennedy of Bridgend, Hugh Kennedy in Girvan-Moins [Ayrshire], Uthred Macdouel of Garthland, Alexander Hannay of Sorbie, Sir John Vaus of Barnbarroch, and Alexander Gordon of Hills [Wigtonshire], to compear before the lords of Session to hear themselves decernit to have incurred the pains contained in the actis of parliament for burding [boarding] themselves in *oistlar* houses [inns]. The Treasurer's Books in the Register-house.

sovereign, without being able to exist without a king, provided he would adopt "the covenant," which was only assumed to be broken. By carrying such follies to extremes, the ruling clergy and laity brought on the subduction of the kingdom by a greater and more artful and able fanatic than themselves. The nobles of Ayrshire, who were most active during that busy period, were the Earl of Loudoun, the chancellor, and the Earls of Cassilis, Glencairn, and Eglinton. Of the commissioners, lay and clerical, who were sent to negotiate with Charles II. at Breda, the chief was the Earl of Cassilis (*y*); and they succeeded by whatever artifices, in bringing the king with them to Scotland.

The results are sufficiently known. The king found his way from England to France by his secrecy and address, notwithstanding every endeavour to arrest him. The death of Cromwell, and the conviction of the great body of the people as to the folly and the fruitlessness of the late warfare, produced the restoration of Charles II. in May, 1660.

Whether his government in Scotland, or some of the clergy with their followers, were the most to blame, cannot easily be ascertained. The government constantly recollected the late confusions and the recent fanaticism, which had confounded all the forms of the constitution and the principles of society. They dreaded the renewment of such scenes. The portion of the clergy who were most fanatical, considered *the covenant* still in existence: they were not convinced that the first principles of every society existed here in full force; they of consequence were guilty of the most visionary follies, which was a material injury to all those who allowed themselves to be so far deluded as to commit a wrong to the community whereof they were members.

Under such circumstances, the government adopted extraordinary remedies, considering the king's power had been denied, the force of the laws had been disputed, and the authority of the government had been set at nought. In 1664, the towns of Ayr and Irvine were directed to choose quite different magistrates from those who had refused to make the declaration, appointed for all those who acted in any public trust (*z*). In 1666, Ayrshire contributed its people and its purse towards the insurrection, which was dispersed at Pentland-hills (*a*). A committee of the privy council, under a special commission, sat at Ayr in March, 1678, for directing the military execution to its proper objects. On the 4th of that month, a garrison of 120 foot and

(*y*) Cunninghame's MS. Quotidien-Record.

(*z*) Wodrow, i. 202.

(*a*) Ib., b. ii., ch. i.

horse were placed in the house of Blairquhan, in Carrick; in Barskimming-house, 60 foot of horse; in Cessnock, the same number of foot and horse (*b*). In addition to such military measures the highland host, as the highland clans were called, were brought into the western shires, to live at free quarter. Wodrow has preserved "an account of the losses sustained by quartering, robbing, and spoiling of the soldiers, and by the highland host," in March, 1678:—

	Scots Money.
In Kyle, the value of the whole losses, - - -	£55,419 11 0
In Carrick, the same, - - - - -	31,677 0 0
In Cunningham, the same, - - - - -	50,402 15 0
The loss in Ayrshire - -	£137,499 6 0

Many other losses in Ayrshire are reckoned by Wodrow (*c*), and all those losses and vexations were sustained for the profit and the pleasure of preaching or being preached to in mosses and moors, on hills and in dales. The consequences of such proceedings were insurrections and civil war in Ayrshire. In July 1680, a conflict occurred at Airs-moss, in Auchinleck parish, wherein the insurgents were overpowered, and their leaders were taken (*d*). It was not so much a change of measures as a change of manners that could obtain quiet amidst a people as fanatical as they were irascible.

We might from these circumstances suppose that the people of Ayrshire would concur zealously in the Revolution of 1688. As one of the western shires, Ayrshire sent its full proportion of armed men to Edinburgh to protect the convention of *Estates*. On the 6th of April 1689, the forces that had come from the *western counties* having received thanks from the convention for their seasonable service, they immediately departed with their arms to their respective homes (*e*). They were offered some gratification, but they would receive none, saying that they came *to save and serve their country*, but not to enrich themselves at the nation's expense (*f*). It was at the same time ordered "that the inhabitants of the town of Ayr should be kept together till further orders" (*g*). On the 14th of May, arms were ordered to be given to Lord Bargeny, an Ayrshire baronet (*h*). On the 25th of May, in answer to a letter from the Earl of Eglinton, the convention ordered "that the heritors and fencible men in the shire of Ayr be instantly raised, and com-

(*b*) Wodrow, i. 482. (*c*) Ib., 489-91.
(*d*) Wodrow, ii. 140. Cameron, who was probably the chief of the Cameronian sect, was killed in the above conflict. (*e*) Proceedings of the Convention, No. 6. (*f*) Id.
(*g*) Ib., No. 7. (*h*) Ib., No. 19.

manded in conformity to the appointment of the Estates" (*i*). But of such proofs of the revolutionary principles of Ayrshire, enough. The men of Ayr not only approved of *the Revolution*, but they drew their swords in support of its establishment and principles. On that memorable occasion, the governors were not only changed, but new principles were adopted, and better practices were introduced, and the Ayrshire people were gratified by the abolition of episcopacy, and by the substitution of presbyterianism in its room, which brought with it all its old maxims of intolerance, and its invariable habit of persecution.

There was moreover placed at the head of the college of justice the Lord Viscount Stair, one of the celebrated men whom Ayrshire has produced. Yet, may we doubt, if the law and right were administered according to the genuine maxims of the Revolution (*j*). We thus see a custom set up in the face of an act of parliament, so difficult is it for the old to forget the prejudices of their youth! The Revolution led on, however, to one of the most fortunate events in the annals of Northern Britain, the incorporate union of Scotland with England.

The established principles of Ayrshire led the people to concur with the Union. Ayr town, like Glasgow, had no mob and no agitators to pervert either the many or the few. The people of Ayrshire of course acquiesced in what had been agreed upon, as comprehending the best terms that could be obtained; and experience has confirmed the rectitude of their concurrence, and the salutariness of the wisdom that directed the nation in agreeing to stipulations which were solid in the avowed theory, and salutary in their practical effect (*k*).

§ VII. *Of its Agriculture, Manufacture, and Trade.*] Ayrshire after the effluxion of many an age remained still covered with woods, which sheltered the game and protected the cattle that supplied the wretched inhabitants with the necessaries of life. "Yes," said the intelligent minister of Dalrymple

(*i*) Proceedings, No. 23.

(*j*) The fleshers of Ayrtown brought an action against their magistrates for suspending a fine imposed upon them, and choosing *a deacon* of their trade, contrary to an act of their town council, annulling that incorporation for having a *deaconry*. It was answered by the magistrates that the Act of Parliament, 1555, prohibited deacons. Yet the lords did not regard this, said Fountainhall, seeing the universal practice of the nation had run in the contrary; and finding they had more than a possessory judgment of seven years, they maintained the fleshers in their possession and suspended the fine. Fountainhall, i. 635-6.

(*k*) See Defoe's History of the Union throughout.

parish, "mosses cover our ancient forests" (*l*). The Scoto-Irish colonists who came in upon the descendants of the Damnii, did not change much the old habits and new manners of their predecessors in this diversified country. They lived chiefly by the pasturage of their cattle, and during many a year before peats or coals were thought of as fuel, cut down the woods for their necessary firing. Such was perhaps the georgical state of Ayrshire during the Scoto-Saxon period. At length Alexander III. died, without a successor, which introduced a competition with long and wasteful wars as well as civil feuds. It was in this period also that the towers, castles, and fortlets, were built to shelter the lord of the manor from surprise, and to protect him from the expected intrusion of a personal enemy.

At a much later period, as low down perhaps as 1750, the farm houses were mere hovels, having an open hearth or fire-place in the middle of the floor, the dunghill at the door, the cattle starving, and the people wretched. There were no fallows, no green crops, no artificial grass, no carts or waggons, no straw yards, and hardly a potatoe or any esculent root. Such was the agricultural state of Ayrshire about the year 1750, a period of great commercial prosperity. The farms were generally divided between the infield and the outfield land. The first received the whole manure, the second was almost relinquished in despair. From such husbandmen, what rent could the landlords expect! Yet such was the general state of Ayrshire, as low down as 1750, when both manufacture and commerce, at the end of long wars, prospered greatly.

It is certainly a much more pleasant task to trace the rise and progress of agricultural improvements, than to recount the effects of unskilfulness and the miseries of langour. The dawn of a better husbandry began to appear in the union with England. The year 1723, as it was the epoch of the association of improvers at Edinburgh, may be deemed the morning of a better spirit. But such associations can only be confined to the higher orders of men, who readily perceive their own interest, and do not soon spread their benefits over the agriculture of a country, having an unkindly climate and an ungrateful soil. The year 1757 may be deemed the true epoch of efficient improvements, being also the epoch of the settlement of Margaret, Countess of Loudoun, in Sorn Castle (*m*). Wight had the honour to see this very uncommon woman, the daughter and wife

(*l*) Stat. Account, xii. 90; the names on the county maps evince that Ayrshire was once covered with woods.

(*m*) In Wight's Agricultural Tours that castle is twice called *Lorne* castle, ii. 261.

of two earls, who in her younger days had adorned courts by her elegance, in her widowhood sat down in a solitary castle, amidst rudeness and ignorance; and who lived here upwards of seventy years, improving her demesne, and benefiting her neighbourhood. Fifty years ago, said Wight (*n*), when this lady took up her residence in Sorn castle, [1727,] not a tree was to be seen, a scrubby wood excepted, and now the finest oaks and other barren trees are striving, as it were, which shall rise the highest. The plantations are extensive, and trained in the best order, every thing being directed by the countess herself. The soil of her farm is far from being kindly, continues the intelligent Wight; yet by skill and perseverance she has brought it into high order, not greater verdure can be seen any where. In a word, her farm graces the county of Ayr, and might grace the richest county of Britain. She surprised me with her knowledge in husbandry, discoursed on the qualities of various grasses, inquired into the method of raising potatoes from the apple, and expressed uncommon zeal for husbandry improvements (*o*).

But it was at a much later period when the nobility and gentry of Ayrshire began to improve their estates upon systematic principles, under the skilful direction of intelligent stewards. Farmers were even invited by them from the more southern shires, to show the inferior husbandmen the practice of the best principles of genuine farming. The clergy of this shire have been celebrated for their knowledge of this most useful art, and for teaching their parishioners how much they would benefit their families by departing from old ignorance and adopting new knowledge. Much had been done in this country of various soils and wet climate, by inclosing and planting, by blasting rocks, and pulverizing the glebe, before Wight made his first tour in Ayrshire, during 1777 (*p*). The landlords and tenants

(*n*) Tour, iii. 261.

(*o*) She died in the 99th year of her age on the 3rd of April 1779. Scots Mag., 1779, p. 22, which is mistakingly stated in 1777 in Wood's Peerage. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell offered their homage to this venerable woman.

(*p*) In a letter dated the 26th of September 1777, from that elegant and very intelligent gentleman, the late Sir Adam Ferguson, baronet: "With regard to this part of the country, if you never was in it before, you would no doubt observe in general much to find fault with, a great deal of land uncultivated, and the culture of other parts very imperfect. But if you had been here some years ago, and compare the state it was then in with that in which it is now, you cannot fail to have remarked a very great alteration. To me, who remembers this country when there was scarce an enclosure in it but some few round the gentlemen's houses, when there was not a pound of grass seed sown from one end to the other, and when the whole attention of the farmer and the whole manure of the farm was applied to a few acres, while the rest was totally neglected, the difference is very striking." Wight's Tour, iii. 158.

now began to drain their fields which were overcharged with moisture, to apply much lime as the most efficacious manure, to cultivate grass rather than corn in so wet a climate, and to turn most of their attention to what was the ancient practice, by feeding cattle and sheep with less attention to rotation of crops than is used in those districts which are blessed with happier climes. It is in vain to talk of any settled system of rotations, since the true practice of every district must be adopted from the known circumstances of their soil and climate. The cultivation of grasses, and the peculiarity of climate, have induced the farmers of Ayrshire to carry the practice of the dairy beyond example in Scotland, and equal to that of England. The value of those dairies to Ayrshire, in milk, butter, cheese, and cattle, is very considerable. The ardent spirit of improvement has been now roused, and promises a long endurance. The true system of agriculture, considering the soil and climate, is now perfectly understood, not only by the nobility, gentry, and clergy, but also by the professed farmers; and the interest and benefit which result from that system both to the landlord and tenant, are so well known and acknowledged that it will probably long continue to bless an industrious people. [In 1888 there were 53,593 acres of corn crops; 1,832 acres of green crops; 138,637 acres of clover and grasses under rotation; 106,509 acres of permanent grass; 85 acres of small fruits; and 427 acres bare fallow. In the same year there were 8,937 horses; 94,557 cattle; 326,535 sheep; and 14,958 pigs.]

There is another improvement which is analagous to agriculture, and is of vast importance to every georgical people. In former times, Ayrshire had no other roads but those pathways that led to church and market; but since the spirit of improvement was raised, and the people came to understand the benefit of communications, roads, general and vicinal, have been made in almost every direction wherein policy pointed the course.

Analagous to roads are railways, and a very important one of rather more than nine miles has been made by the Duke of Portland, from the Troon Point upon the Clyde frith to Kilmarnock, having for its end two great objects—to connect Kilmarnock, a place of considerable manufacture, and trade with Troon, and to convey the coals from the several colleries of the adjoining country. Whatever interest the Duke may have had, yet the public spirit which directed his labours merits the highest praise as his country's benefactor. There are other railways formed and forming in various districts of Ayrshire, which will greatly promote the export of her staples, though coal seems to be one of the greatest (*q*).

Next to railways in utility are canals. Several small canals have been executed, either for removing coals to the place of export at Saltcoats, or

(*q*) Aiton's Gen. View, 554-60.

transporting minerals and metals to the iron works of Muirkirk. But what are those either in usefulness or greatness to the canal which was projected from Glasgow to Ardrossan of one-and-thirty miles, one-third whereof has been executed, from Tradeston, opposite to Glasgow, on the Clyde, to Johnstone, beyond Paisley. Such a canal would have collected the whole products of the adjoining country, and carried them either to Glasgow or to Ardrossan, or might have facilitated the import to Ardrossan or the export from Glasgow. But the expectation of transferring Port-Glasgow and Greenock to Ardrossan was surely hopeless. Such a frith and river which carry West India ships to the wharfs of Glasgow, are not to be superseded by a *ditch* canal, particularly when to those natural advantages are added the prodigious advantages of steam-boats.

We are thus carried forward to considerations concerning the manufactures and trade of Ayrshire. From the ages that the descendants of the Damnii ceased to paint their bodies, and were driven by a rugged climate to cover themselves with the skins and furs of the beasts which they killed, every family must have carried on some manufacture. The mildness, the energy, and the enterprise of the long reign of George III., carried up that domestic manufacture in this shire to the extent and importance of professed and public manufactures. The fabrics of wool, of linen, of cotton, of leather, of iron, have taken very deep root here amid the advantages of Ayrshire. Fuel is very abundant; the necessaries of life are plenty and cheap. The materials for building are at hand; the channels of communication are open and free. The materials of manufacture are either produced in this shire or easily obtained. For their own products the markets are near. The vicinity of such towns as Glasgow and Paisley, inspired all orders with industry, and supplied them with employment, and this intercourse was promoted and strengthened by the many roads which traversed every district. In this manner then, the seeds of vigorous manufactures were sown with an abundant hand throughout Ayrshire. The fabrics of wool seem to have taken root here in very early times. Bonnets and serges were to a great value made in early times, by the industry of Kilmarnock. Machinery of various kinds and singular use were introduced here as early as machinery was thought of. Carpets, and cloths, and stockings, were made, but after all their efforts, they seem not to have fabricated the finer broad cloths. This useful manufacture of a material produced in the same country, extended at the end of the last century to every district of this shire. In Dalmellington and in Cumnock, this manufacture is carried to a great extent of various kinds, by the aid of machinery

for teasing and carding wool. Connected with these woollen fabrics, there are established in every parish dyers and fullers.

The linen manufacture has also been introduced into Ayrshire, though it has never been carried to a great extent. In the year ending with November 1800, there were made in Ayrshire 60,414 yards for sale, of the value of £5,986 11s. 0¾. As the other manufactures prospered, the linen declined. So that in 1815, a great year of manufacture, there were only made for sale in this shire 21,039 yards of linen, worth £3,418 7s. 10½d.; and this manufacture became less in its amount and value in 1819. The making of thread has been carried to a considerable extent in Beith. There were here employed seventy mills for twisting thread, which were turned either by steam or by the strength of men.

About the year seventeen hundred and seventy, the manufacturing of silk was introduced into Ayrshire, and employed many persons. But the fashion changed, and with it the fabric fell.

The cotton manufacture was introduced into Ayrshire about the year 1787, soon after it was established in Glasgow and Paisley. Great works were settled at Catrine, which have been carried to a great extent, and which have raised a town where there was scarcely a village; and the weaving of muslins has spread over the whole of this country, though with less advantage, owing to the habits of the weavers. Incident to those manufactures is bleaching, which has been carried to a great amount in this shire.

The fabrics of leather have been greatly extended in Ayrshire, and tanning and the making of shoes and boots have been greatly extended, and to considerable profit. Saddlery, also, has been carried up not only to domestic supply, but to foreign export, to much advantage.

Great iron works were established at Muirkirk in 1787, which has produced iron of every kind and goodness, so as to employ many hands and to interest many people. Other iron works have been also erected with success, and foundries have been introduced into many places, and give profitable employment to many persons.

Potteries have been erected at various places for domestic utensils, though perhaps not to any great amount or profit. Kelp, barilla, black ashes, soda, and salt, have all been made to advantage along the shores of the frith. It is now quite apparent that manufactures of various kinds, of different advantages, have been established and settled in Ayrshire. They are now so fixed and so understood, as to induce the country gentlemen of the lower rank to invest some of their property in them to useful advantage, besides intro-

ducing their younger children to the skill and advantage which are to be gained from engaging in manufactures.

We are now induced to speak of the trade and shipping of this shire

Salt is made on its shores, and fishing is carried on upon its waters, but neither to any great amount or value. There is a paper mill on the Doon. Ship-building and rope-making are incident to shipping. In this shire there seem to be only two custom-house ports, Ayr and Irvine, along 70 miles of coast. Ayr in 1656, possessed 5 barques, carrying 177 tons. In 1692, Ayr had none, having lost all their ships during late times to the value of £2611 (*r*). But during the century which elapsed in 1792, Ayr had acquired 34 vessels, bearing 2167 tons, and before 1818 Ayr had obtained 57 vessels, carrying 5842 tons. We thus trace considerable progress in the acquisition of shipping (*s*). Irvine seems generally to have had more ships than Ayr. In 1656 Irvine had 4 barques, carrying 40 tons. In 1692 Irvine had 8 small ships, barques and boats. At the end of a century this port possessed 103 vessels bearing 8320 tons. In 1818, Irvine had 129 vessels, carrying 11,399 tons. In the custom-house register, the shipping were said to be employed in *foreign* trade, 44 ships having 5398 tons; in the *coast* trade 13 ships having 444 tons; in fishing none. Irvine was said in the same register to have employed in *foreign* trade 112 ships, having 9972 tons; in the *coast* trade, 11 ships, having 221 tons; in fishing, 6 ships, having 302 tons.

One of the principal causes of so much prosperity and improvement in Ayrshire, was the establishment of commercial banks. The first bank, which was settled in 1763 by John M'Adam and company, carried on the business of banking till they were overpowered by too considerable rivals. The first bank was followed by the great bank of Douglas, Heron and Company, which was commonly called the Ayr Bank; and which had well-nigh ruined the most opulent, and the highest in rank in Scotland, by the extent and imprudence of their speculations. This bank, which was chiefly founded on land, the worst possible capital for such a mercantile concernment, was settled in 1769 and closed in 1772. But however unfortunate the Ayr

(*r*) MS. documents in the Advocates' Library.

(*s*) It is a fact which cannot be doubted that both Ayr and Irvine have greatly augmented their trade during late years. In the port of Ayr there arrived and cleared, 1818, 188 sail of shipping; in 1821, 411 sail. In 1818 Ayr exported of coals 2761 tons; in 1821, 9640 tons. Within the port of Irvine there were shipped of coals, in the year ended on the 4th January 1821, 74,662 chalders and 20 bushels of coals Winchester measure, or about 83,995 tons, being almost 3637 tons of increase in last year. [From the custom-house accounts.]

Bank was to its co-partners, its liberality or imprudence did the greatest service to the southern counties of Scotland, by supplying country gentlemen, and traders, and manufacturers, with what they wanted the most, capital for enlarging and carrying forward their several speculations. The good was done to the country, while the Bank was ruined. Upon the dissolution of this great establishment, another bank of less pretension and more prudence, under the mercantile firm of Hunters and Company, to which was soon added a subdivision of the Bank of Scotland, in 1775 (*t*). These several banks which carried on their useful business at the shiretown, have served the country and profited themselves as much as could reasonably be desired.

To all those commercial establishments the towns and villages of Ayrshire are of great importance, which require some historical notice. Prestwick, which stands on the coast of Kyle-Stewart, appears to have been a burgh as ancient as the epoch of the settlement of the Stewarts in Renfrew and Ayrshire. It became the chief town in Kyle-Stewart. Under a charter of James VI., in June 1600, it has a right to choose a chancellor, two baillies, and other officers, to grant franchises and to hold markets. To this burgh there belongs 1000 acres of land, which are divided among 36 freemen or *barons*, each of whom enjoy a lot of arable land and pasturages on the common moor. All this was supposed to be very fine, but the burgh of Prestwick has not flourished (*u*).

At the issue of the river of Ayr into the Frith of Clyde, under some ancient fortlet, there rose in ancient times the hamlet of Ayr, though the Celticism of the people was not very favourable either to traffic or towns. In 1197, A.D., there appears to have been a new town settled between the Doon and Ayr (*v*), as well as a castle, which, in the charter of Ayr by King William, is called "Novum castellum mecum super Ayr." The king, here, erected *a burgh*, with the usual liberties to his burgesses, with some lands (*w*). It appears that the privileged territory of the burgh of Ayr for buying and selling, bounded with the limits of Rutherglen, at Carnbuth, on the eastern extremity of Kyle, and in the south-east bounds of Cunningham. Its monopoly of trade extended to almost the whole of Kyle, and thereby

(*t*) Scots Mag., 1763, 1769, 1775. (*u*) Aiton's Gen. View, 93. (*v*) Chron. Melrose, 181.
(*w*) In 1223 King Alexander II. confirmed the charter of William, and the grant of Alexander was confirmed by a charter of David II. in 1367. Regist. Mag. Sig., b., i. 166. In the grant of Alexander to his queen in 1221 it was allowed that the queen and her heirs might go to the castle of Ayr and enjoy the benefits of the Castellaria till the decease of his mother. Rym. Foed. i. 252.

interfered with the commercial monopoly of Irvine. The gross revenue of the corporation of Ayr, which was returned to Parliament in 1788, was £679 2s. 6¾d. sterling. This burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and ten merchants and two trades councillors; the whole government consisting of seventeen persons. At so late a period as 1556, the town of Ayr appears to have paid to the tax of that year more than Glasgow, and much more than Irvine :—

	By Ayr.	By Glasgow:	By Irvine.
In 1556-7 was paid, - -	£322 7 1	£276 15 0	£184 10 0
In 1695, for the monthly assessment,	128 0 0	180 0 0	60 0 0
In the Tax-roll of 1771, - -	0 15 0	0 18 10	0 18 0

Irvine, as early as the reign of Alexander II., had charters of an earlier date; it has still more of later dates (*x*). The monopoly of its trade extended over the whole of Cunningham and Largs. Between two towns so near each other as Ayr and Irvine, and claiming such exclusive privileges, disputes naturally arose. Those commercial controversies were settled by Robert II. in April 1372, when the baillie of Cunningham, by an inquest taken, found that the burgesses of Irvine were entitled, time out of mind, to an exclusive trade, within the barony of Cunningham and the barony of Largs. These privileges were now confirmed by the charter of Robert II., which granted, moreover, to the burgesses of Irvine, the liberty of a guild (*y*). Such were the law and practice of those times, when the benefit of the whole people was sacrificed to the interest of particular towns. Without adverting to such impolicy, King James in 1601, granted a new charter to the burgesses of Irvine, which was ratified by the parliament of 1641 (*z*). The revenue of the corporation of Irvine, as reported to parliament in 1788, was £554 15s. 9$\frac{4}{12}$d. sterling (*a*). The magistracy of this town consists in all of seventeen members, including a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, fifteen merchant councillors, and two trades councillors. The prosperity of those two ancient burghs, though considerable, has not equalled that of Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock. Even the burghs of barony of Ayrshire have, during the last sixty years, advanced with a rapid progress.

(*x*) Robert I. granted a charter to the town of Irvine. Roberts. Index, 14.

(*y*) Regist. Mag. Sig., b., i. 302.

(*z*) Acta Parl., v. 656. The charters of Robert II., Robert III., James IV., and one of James VI. in 1572, to the burgh of Irvine were all ratified at the same time.

(*a*) The revenue of this corporation in 1817, as reported to parliament, was £1000.

Kilmarnock, the most populous town in this shire (*b*), has long enjoyed the benefits of industry, though it stands at seven miles distance from the sea (*c*), and enjoys the advantages of healthfulness. The epoch of its manufactures seems to have been 1742, and in the subsequent fifty years they have made a very great progress, amounting in value, about 1792, to £86,850 a year; whereof the carpets manufactured were valued at £21,400; the shoes and boots at £21,216; skins tanned £9000; sheep and lamb-skins dressed £6,500; printed calicoes £6,500; and various other fabrics of less value; but the whole give employment to an industrious people. Kilmarnock is a burgh of barony (*d*), which is governed by two bailies and a council of seventeen. These five incorporated trades: the bonnet-makers, the skinners, the tailors, the shoemakers, and the weavers. These societies are said to be of very great service, by preserving regularity and good order in the different branches of manufacture; but it is in the absence of such rules and good order that such manufactures flourish most. In this parish there are two antiquities which are noted. Dean castle, the residence of the imprudent earl of Kilmarnock. It was burnt down in 1735. The other antiquity is *Soules* cross, situated in the north-eastern part of the town, being a pillar eight or nine feet high. Some years ago the inhabitants repaired, at their own expense, this ornament to their town, and placed thereon this inscription: L. Soules, 1444. This was the eighth year of the reign of James II.; but the fact is that there were no Soules in Scotland, either as a friend or an enemy, after the reign of Robert I. The silence of Dugdale seems to evince that the family of Soules became extinct about the period of that reign in England.

The town of Saltcoats, which like Kilmarnock owes its origin and progress to industry, is singularly situated on the limits of the two parishes of Stevenston and Ardrossan. It owes its origin to the reign of James V. (*e*), and by means of the coal trade, the source of so much wealth, has risen to be a populous town. During a century it has sent coals to Ireland. At

(*b*) Stat. Acc., ii. 85.

(*c*) In 1670 the town of Kilmarnock was burnt, when a public collection was made for the sufferers by direction of the diocesan synod. Lamont's Chron., 274. It should seem from this curious work that Kilmarnock had been often injured by fire.

(*d*) It was created a burgh of barony by a charter to Thomas Lord Boyd, the 12th January 1591-2, which was ratified in parliament on the 5th June 1592. Acta Parl., iii. 647. The privileges of a burgh of barony were confirmed to it by a charter of Charles II. to William Earl of Kilmarnock in 1672. Ib., viii. 120.

(*e*) Saltcoats was created a burgh of barony by a charter of James V., the 1st February 1528-9. Privy Seal Reg., viii. 25.

an earlier period it was occupied in making salt, and hence, probably, the name of Saltcotes or cottages.

The seeds of industry have been scattered with a very liberal hand throughout Ayrshire, and nothing more is wanting to the prosperity and wealth of the district but a steady application of the people to their own affairs.

§ VIII. *Of its Ecclesiastical History.*] Some accounts of the *religious houses* of Ayrshire may properly be given prior to the notices of its parishes.

Kilwinning abbey was founded for Tyronensian monks in 1140, A.D., by Hugh Morville, who became constable of Scotland before that year, and died in 1162 (*f*). The male descendants and name of this family failed by the decease of William in 1196, when his vast estates in Cunninghame and other districts, with his office, went to his sister Helena, who carried them to her husband, Roland the lord of Galloway. This abbey was dedicated according to the practice of the age, to the Virgin Mary, and to St. Winin, who is said to have been a bishop in Scotland as early as the eighth century. There existed here before 1140 a church which had been dedicated to the same saint, and from him called *Kil-winnin; kil* in the British and Irish languages, signifying, by various declensions, a retreat, a cell, a church. A spring of water in the vicinity, which was celebrated for its virtues, was called St. Winnin's well (*g*). At this church an annual fair, which is called St. Winnan's fair, has long been held on the 21st of January, the epoch of the saint's festival. This monastery was very amply endowed with lands and churches by the founder, by his successors and by various persons who either thought well of the family of the founders, or venerated the virtues of the saint (*h*). In 1560, this splendid house was almost destroyed by that

(*f*) Chron. Melrose; Caledonia, i.

(*g*) Hoveden gravely relates that a fountain near the church of St. Winnen, in Cunninghame, ran blood for eight days and nights in 1184, the 20th of the reign of William. Hoved., 622. For such a miracle this year is rather late, and history has recorded nothing that would justify the fiction. The monks of Kilwinning preserved in their monastery some reliques which brought them many offerings. James IV., when passing this place on the 10th July 1507, made an offering of fourteen shillings to the reliques in Kilwinning. Treasurer's Accounts.

(*h*) The monks of Kilwinning obtained a charter from Robert III. ratifying one of his progenitor, King Robert, of all their lands, mills, and other property which were comprehended in the barony of Kilwinning, the whole to be held in a free regality with ample jurisdiction. This charter was afterwards confirmed by James IV. on the 6th July 1498. MS. Donations, p. 80. From James III. they obtained a charter giving them power to hold chamberlain courts on their own lands, and to replege their tenants and men from any other judicatory; 8th January 1472-3. Ib., p.

religious ruffian, Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, who enjoyed pensions from Henry VIII., for injuring the country of his birth and benefits. But for the same injuries the earl was sainted by Knox. The earl endeavoured to derive some property to his family from this demolished abbey (*i*). But the Earl of Eglinton finally obtained its various possessions under several grants of the king and acts of parliament (*k*). A part of this religious house was used as the parish church till 1773, when a new one was built (*l*).

Crosraguel (*m*) Abbey, in the parish of Kirkoswald, in Carrick, was founded by Duncan, the first Earl of Carrick, who died about the year 1240; and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and it was planted with Cluniac monks from Paisley. Duncan had granted to the monks of Paisley several churches, and some lands in Carrick, upon condition that they should establish in that country a monastery of their order; but they having failed to perform this, he founded the abbey of Crosraguel for Clunaic monks, and transferred to it the churches and lands which he had granted conditionally to the monks of Paisley. The abbot and monks of Paisley endeavoured to subject the new establishment at Crosraguel as a cell of their monastery of Paisley, but after a struggle of some years duration, this

27; Regist. Mag. Sig., vii. 213. This was also confirmed by James IV. on the 6th July 1498. The monastery of Kilwinning was by far the most opulent religious establishment in Ayrshire. At the epoch of the Reformation there belonged to it sixteen parish churches with their tithes and lands. The rental of this abbey, as reported in 1562, amounted to £850 3s. 4d. in money; 8 bolls, 1 firlot of wheat; 14 chalders, 1 boll, 3 firlots, 3 pecks of bear; 67 chalders, 9 bolls, and 3 pecks of meal; 40 stones of cheese; 13 stirks; 140 capons; 100 hens; 4 hogsheads of wine, and 9 fathoms of a peat stack. Another rental states the cheese as "268 cheeses," but both statements must be greatly under the truth, for the possessors and feuars of the lands of Auchintiber and Airthmaid, in Cunningham, paid to the abbey no less than 198 *stones of cheese.* Acta Parl., iv. 453. These notices show that Cunninghame was equally distinguished in former times as at present for a large manufacture of cheese.

(*i*) Upon the death of Gavin Hamilton, commendator of Kilwinning, in June 1571, the Earl of Glencairn procured his younger son, Alexander, to be appointed commendator of that monastery, and he obtained from his son, as commendator, a grant of various lands in Ayrshire which belonged to the monastery. Of this grant he obtained a confirmation under the great seal the 19th February 1572-3. Regist., xxxiv. 585.

(*k*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xliii. 66; xlvii. 58; Acta Parl., iv. 464; v. 649; vi. 273, 408; Inquisit. Special, 510.

(*l*) Of the ruin of St. Winnin's house Grose has, in his Antiq., ii. 212, left a good view from a drawing in 1789.

(*m*) In various charters the name of this religious house has been differently written; Crosragmer, Crosragmol, Crosragwell, and Crosregal, but in none of those forms can any satisfactory etymon of the name be made.

controversy was decided on the 18th July, 1244, by William, the Bishop of Glasgow, who ordained that the monastery of Crosraguel should be exempt from the power of the abbot and monks of Paisley, but that they should receive from it ten marks of silver yearly (*n*). The endowment of Crosraguel by the founder, was greatly augmented by additional grants from his son Niel, the second Earl of Carrick, from his grand-daughter *Marjory* (*o*) Countess of Carrick, and from his great grandsons Robert Bruce, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy, and Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick (*p*). The monks of Crosraguel obtained from Robert III. in 1404, a charter, confirming to them all their churches and lands, to be held in a free regality, with the most ample jurisdiction, comprehending even the four points of law that belonged to the crown (*q*).

At the epoch of the Reformation, the Earl of Cassilis had a lease of the whole property and revenues of this abbey for payment of 700 marks yearly, which was little more than a fourth of its real value (*r*). The last abbot of Crosraguel was the celebrated Quintin Kennedy, upon whose death in 1564, George Buchanan obtained from the queen a grant of a pension of £500, yearly, from the revenues of this abbey for life (*s*). But the Earl of

(*n*) Chart. Paisley, No. 174.

(*o*) This celebrated lady is called *Martha* by Fordun and *Margaret* by the peerage writers, but in a charter of her son, Robert I., to this monastery she is called *Marjorie* [Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot. ii. 60], and he gave to his own daughter the name of *Marjorie* after his mother, according to a usage which has long prevailed in Scotland. Marjorie was the only legitimate child of Niel, the second Earl of Carrick, upon whose death, in 1256, she succeeded to the earldom. She married, before 1266, Adam de Kilconachar who, in her right, was styled Earl of Carrick. He joined in the crusade of 1268, and died at Acon, in Palestine, in 1270 without issue. [Chron. Melrose]. In 1271 she married Robert Bruce, the son of the lord of Annandale, by whom she had a numerous family, and she died in 1292. Her oldest son, Robert Bruce, became Earl of Carrick in 1292 by his mother's death and his father's resignation, and after he ascended the Scottish throne he conferred the earldom of Carrick on his younger brother, Edward Bruce. Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot., i. 45.

(*p*) The whole was confirmed to this monastery by several charters of Robert I., which were ratified by three charters of Robert II. Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot., ii. 58, 59, 60.

(*q*) Charter dated 24th August 1404, in the archives of the Earl of Cassilis.

(*r*) The Earl of Cassilis returned the rental of this abbey at £466 13s. 4d. in money; 18 chalders, 8 bolls of bear; 37 chalders of meal, and 5 chalders of oats; but the real revenues of the abbey amounted to about 2600 marks. At the epoch of the Reformation there belonged to this monastery five parish churches in Carrick, viz., the churches of Kirkoswald, of Straiton, of Girvan, of Invertig, and of Dailly. All those churches, with their tithes and lands, belonged to the abbey in the thirteenth century.

(*s*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxii. 100. In consequence of this liberal provision Buchanan was usually styled "Pensioner of Crosragwell."

Cassilis seized possession, and it required all the authority of the queen and her council to maintain the rights of Buchanan (*t*). This abbey appears to have been a large and fine pile of building, though much less than the more opulent abbey of Kilwinning. At the epoch of the Reformation, the abbey of Crosraguel was preserved from demolition or defacement by the influence of Quintin Kennedy, and the power of the Earl of Cassilis. Even now it is in a better state of preservation than any other building of the same kind in the west of Scotland.

A state of the ruins of this abbey may be seen in Grose's Antiquities (*u*), and the statistical account of Kirkoswald (*v*). The abbey stood in the middle of an inclosure containing about eight Scots acres, which was surrounded by a very strong stone and lime wall, that has been almost entirely abolished, as well as the two gates, one on the north and the other on the south-west. This inclosure was called the precinct of Crosraguel, and vulgarly the abbots' yard. It now belongs to the *chapel royal*, and has been long let on leases of 19 years, to the family of Kilkerran, who are the proprietors of the surrounding estate. The ruins of the abbey are now carefully preserved, the tenants of the circumjacent farms not being allowed to pull down and carry off the stones from the building.

At Mauchline, in Kyle, there was planted a colony of Cistercian monks, who were brought from Melrose abbey, of which Mauchline formed a distinct cell. The time and the circumstances of this establishment at Mauchline, cannot now be distinctly ascertained. Dugdale, indeed, puts (*w*) Mauchline, in the list of monasteries which were founded by David I. Spottiswoode, in his Catalogue of Religious Houses, says that "Mauchline, in Kyle, is said to have been founded by David I." (*x*). In the chartulary, indeed, of Melrose, in the Advocates' Library, which is very imperfect, there is no

(*t*) Privy Council Reg,, 16th Oct. 1564. Mr. Alan Stewart, a younger son of James Stewart of Cardonald, was afterwards appointed commendator of Crosraguel, but owing to the power and the violence of the Earl of Cassilis he found much danger and little profit in this appointment. Bannatyne's Journal, 55-66, 142. In 1617 the abbey of Crosraguel, with all that remained of its property, was annexed to the bishopric of Dunblane by act of parliament, reserving to Mr. Peter Hewat, then commendator of Crosraguel, the revenues during his life. Acta Parl., iv. 553; v. 72, 566. [See Registers of Crosraguel in Ayr and Galloway Arch. Soc.]

(*u*) Vol. ii. 203-7, wherein there are three good views.

(*v*) Stat. Acc., x. 493-4.

(*w*) Monast. Angl., ii. 1057.

(*x*) The charter of foundation is recorded in that chartulary of Melrose which was not long since in the hands of the Earl of Haddington; although by another chartulary of Melrose, which is yet extant in the Advocates' Library, it would rather appear that it was the Stewarts who founded Mauchline and bestowed it upon Melrose." App. to Hope's Minor Practicks, 467.

foundation charter of Mauchline by David I., or by any other person; nor does it appear from that chartulary, as Spottiswoode intimates, that the Stewarts founded Mauchline and gave it to Melrose. The fact is that the first Stewart, Walter, the son of Alan, granted to the abbot and monks of Melrose, *the lands of Mauchline*, and pasture in his forest on the upper branches of the river Ayr, extending to the boundaries of Clydesdale; he also gave them a carucate of land to improve, in the places most convenient; and he gave them a fishing at the mouth of the river Ayr; all which King William, at the request of the donor, confirmed to the monks (*y*). This liberal grant of the first Stewart to the monks of Melrose, was confirmed to them by his Alan, who succeeded him in 1177, and also by his grandson, the second Walter, who succeeded Alan in 1204, and died in 1241 (*z*); and it was also confirmed by Alexander II. (*a*).

None of those charters mention that the first Stewart or any of his successors founded a religious house at Mauchline. It is therefore probable that the convent for Cistercian monks at that place was established by the monks of Melrose themselves. Having obtained, as we have seen, from Walter, the first Stewart, a grant of the lands of Mauchline, which were of considerable extent, and also the right of pasturage over the large forest, with the right of improving certain parts, they no doubt planted a colony of their own members at Mauchline, to manage and improve their property in that quarter, which was afterwards greatly augmented.

From the second Walter the Stewart, the monks of Melrose obtained a grant of a considerable tract of forest land on the south side of the river Ayr, in the east of Kyle, extending from Dolcarnel-burn (*b*), which falls into the Ayr, to the top of Cairntable-hill and the boundaries of Lanarkshire, and having the river Ayr for its northern boundary. This tract of land was granted by Walter, the father of Alan, the Stewart to Alan Little, for his service, and he having become a "*converso*" (*c*) of Melrose, his lord Walter, the Stewart, granted his lands to the monks of Melrose (*d*).

Richard Walence or Waleys, who appears to have been one of the most considerable vassals of the Stewarts in Kyle, granted to the monks of Melrose

(*y*) Chart. Melrose, No. 125. The deed is imperfect by part of the leaf being torn off, but the subsequent confirmations of it furnish the means of supplying the defects.

(*z*) Chart. Melrose, No. 125-7. (*a*) Ib., No. 63.

(*b*) Now called Polquharmel-burn. It is the boundary between the present parish of Muirkirk and that of Auchinleck.

(*c*) He became a convert to a monastic life with the monks of Melrose. For the word *converso* see Cowel. (*d*) Chart. of Mel., No. 128.

the lands of Barmore and Godeneth with their pertinents, and this grant was confirmed to them by the second Walter, the Stewart (*e*). From Alexander, the Stewart, the monks of Melrose obtained a charter confirming to them the lands of Mauchline and others which had been granted by his predecessors (*f*). Alexander, the Stewart, also granted to them the liberty of buying and selling and taking toll, and other privileges, escheats, and profits in their judicial courts, in their lands of Mauchline, Cairntable, Barmore, and Godeneth, and this grant was confirmed by a charter of Alexander III. (*g*).

The same monks improved and augmented their extensive property in the north-east of Kyle before mentioned, over which they had obtained an ample jurisdiction; so as to hold the whole in a regality the courts whereof were holden at Mauchline (*h*), where they had a cell or convent which was dependent on their monastery of Melrose. They had also the church of Mauchline, with the tithes of a very extensive parish belonging to it, all which they held till the Reformation.

In 1587 all those estates were vested in the king by the general annexation act. In July 1606, an act was passed by parliament dissolving from the abbey of Melrose the lands and lordship and baronies of Kylesmure before mentioned, and also the parish church of Mauchline with its pertinents, and converting the whole into a temporal lordship to Hugh Lord Loudoun and his heirs (*i*), with all the necessary incidents. The town of Mauchline was made, by the creation of 1633, the second title of the Earl of Loudoun.

At Dalmulin (*j*), on the northern bank of the river Ayr, the second Walter, the Stewart, founded in 1229 a convent for canons and nuns of the order of Simpringham, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. They

(*e*) Chart. of Mel., No. 127.

(*f*) Ib., No. 130; and this charter was confirmed by Alexander III. on the 12th of December 1264. Diplom. Scotiæ, pl. xxxvi.

(*g*) Chart. Antiq. Brit. Mus. They also obtained from the same Alexander III. a charter of their whole lands in Ayrshire, to be held as a *free forest* with the usual privileges and prohibitions. Chart. Mel., No. 132.

(*h*) The village of Mauchline, in the lordship of Kylesmuir, was created a free burgh of barony in 1510 by James IV. Regist. Mag. Sig., xvi. 86.

(*i*) Acta Parl., iv. 323. On this Lord Loudoun obtained a charter upon the 30th of June 1608, and the whole was ratified by the parliament of 1609. Ib., 456; and again by the parliament of 1621. Ib., 655.

(*j*) The name of this place is derived from the Gaelic *Dal-Muilean*, signifying the *Mill-field*. There was in fact a mill at Dalmulin in early times, and this mill afterwards belonged to the monks of Paisley. Privy Seal Reg., xxi. 33.

were brought from Sixile in Yorkshire. They were called Gilbertines from Gilbert, the founder of the order. This was the only establishment of Gilbertines in Scotland. Walter endowed this religious house with many lands, mills, fishings, and other temporal property (*k*). He also gave those canons the church of Dundonald, with the chapels of Crosley and Riccarton, and the church of Sanchar in Kyle (*l*). All those grants and privileges were confirmed by Alexander II. at the town of Ayr in May 1230 (*m*). The Gilbertines did not remain long at Dalmulin. Pretending the want of health they resigned their establishment here and returned to Yorkshire in 1238 (*n*). The monks of Paisley now contrived to obtain from Walter the Stewart a grant of Dalmulin, with its property and pertinents, on condition of paying 40 marks yearly to the Gilbertines of Simpringham (*o*). The monks of Paisley, as soon as they had secured Dalmulin with its rights, possessed it by a detachment of monks, who held it as a cell of Paisley till the Reformation. The ruins of the house of Dalmulin were extant at the beginning of the 18th century (*p*).

In 1230 Alexander II. founded in the town of Ayr a convent of Dominican friars, who were called Black Friars from their habit, and Preaching Friars from their profession (*q*). The king built them a convent and church in the town of Ayr, and he granted them £20 a year out of the firms of his mills and of his burgh of Ayr (*r*). Robert I. and Robert II. granted to those friars confirmations of the grants of Alexander, the founder of their house (*s*). They appear to have received many grants of property from

(*k*) Chart. Paisley, No. 109, 112. (*l*) Ib., No. 111. (*m*) Ib., No. 110.

(*n*) Chart. Paisley, No. 125, 126. For the resignation of their establishment and property in Ayrshire the Gilbertines of Simpringham were to receive 40 marks yearly from the monks of Paisley, but this being very irregularly paid the Gilbertines transferred it, for a valuable consideration, to Sir William More of Abercorn in 1368. Ib., No. 124-132.

(*o*) Ib., No. 123. Besides the church of Dundonald with its two chapels, and the church of Sanchar, they also obtained from Walter a grant of the church of Auchinleck. Ib., 113, 115. Before this acquisition the monks of Paisley had a number of churches, with various lands and other property, in Kyle by the grants of the Stewarts and their vassals.

(*p*) Spottisw. App. to Hope's Minor Pract., 478. Spottiswoode seems to have mistakingly placed the cell of Paisley, in Ayrshire, at Failford instead of *Dalmulin*.

(*q*) The seal of this convent, appended to some documents in the archives of the burgh of Ayr, bears the image of St. Katherine, who seems to have been the patroness of the convent. The church of the convent was called *St. Katherine's Kirk*.

(*r*) There remains in the archives of the corporation of Ayr a precept from Alexander II., 4th August 1242, to the provosts of Ayr commanding them to pay to the Preaching Friars of Ayr £20 yearly according to the grant. (*s*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., v. 39.

various persons, and from the corporation of Ayr (*t*); and thus the convent became very opulent before the Reformation. The Preaching Friars of Ayr received frequent gratuities from James IV., who was often at Ayr. In 1527 they obtained from James V. a donation of £20 for the repair of the buildings of their convent (*u*). After the Reformation, Queen Mary granted in 1567, to the magistrates and community of Ayr, for special purposes, the whole property of the Preaching Friars of Ayr, with the ground whereon their convent stood, and their gardens (*v*).

The inhabitants of the town of Ayr founded there in 1472, a convent of Franciscan Friars of the Observantine Order, who were properly called Gray Friars from their habit. These Gray Friars obtained from James IV., when he came to Ayr, many donations. They also received in 1530 a gift of £10 from James V. (*w*). A statue of the Virgin Mary in this convent is said to have wrought many miracles, fictions these, which no doubt, gained the Gray Friars some credit and some profit (*x*).

At *Feil* or *Faile*, called also *Failford*, in the parish of Tarbolton, within Kyle, a convent of Red Friars or Trinity Friars, who pretended to be canons regular, was founded in 1252. They were also called Mathurines, from the house of this order in Paris, which was dedicated to Saint Mathurine; and they were also called "Fratres de redemptione captivorum," as it was a part of their duty to redeem Christian captives from slavery. It is unknown who was the founder of this convent.

The name of the place where this convent was founded appears in the different forms of *Feil*, *Fail*, and *Faile*. A rivulet which passed this convent was called by the same name, and a passage over this rivulet was called *Failford*. A lake in the neighbourhood was called *Loch-fail*. These various

(*t*) Privy Seal Reg., vi. 64. The charters and papers of this convent which are preserved in the archives of the burgh of Ayr show the numerous grants of property and revenues which these mendicants obtained.

(*u*) Treasurer's Accounts, 25th July 1527.

(*v*) Charter, the 14th April 1567, in the archives of the burgh of Ayr. This grant was however subject to a lease for nineteen years of this property which the queen had granted to Charles Crawford, one of her superior servants, and which was ratified by the Regent Murray the 1st March 1567-8. Privy Seal Reg., xxxvii. 41. The Black Friars' convent, with their church and gardens, were situated on the side of a lane which was called the *Friars' Vennel*, and they had a pigeon-house in the vicinity. Not a vestige of their convent remains.

(*w*) Treasurer's Accounts under the head of *Elemosina*.

(*x*) The Gray Friars of Ayr were far less opulent than the Black Friars. Of their convent, which stood near to that of the Black Friars, not the smallest vestige remains. On the site of the Gray Friars' convent there was built in 1654 the present parish church of Ayr.

names have misled Spottiswoode to put into his catalogue of religious houses, three several establishments under the names of *Feale, Faile-furd,* and *Loch-feal,* and the first of these he makes a cell of Cluniac monks belonging to the abbey of Paisley, and the two last he states as convents of Red Friars (*y*). But the fact is, that all these names apply to the same establishment, which was a convent of Red Friars. There was indeed a *church* of Fale in Ayrshire, the patronage whereof belonged to Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, during the reign of Robert II. (*z*).

The chief who ruled this convent was styled *minister* (*a*). The *minister* of Failford was provincial of the Trinity order in Scotland (*b*). From being the head of the order he appears to have had a seat in Parliament (*c*).

The rental of the *ministry* of Failford as given up by Robert Cunningham, the minister in 1562, amounted to £174 6s. 8d. in money; 3 chalders of bear; 15 chalders, 4 bolls of meal; 30 stones of cheese; 10 hogs (young sheep;) 3 stirks (young bullocks;) 2 dozen grilses or salmon (*d*). There belonged to this convent five parish churches, viz., the churches of Barnwell, Symontoun, and Galston, in Kyle of Torthorwald in Dumfries-shire, and the church of Inverchaolan in Arglyeshire; the profits whereof were let to the laird of Lamont for 26 marks yearly, of which he had not paid one penny for six years (*e*). When the said rental was given up, "twa puir men" lived in the convent, and had £22 yearly for their subsistence. "Four auld beidmen of the convent," who lived out of the place, received each of them 11 bolls of meal and 12 bolls of malt yearly, and eight marks each of habit

(*y*) App. to Hope's Minor Practics, 450, 428, 430.

(*z*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., viii. 13.

(*a*) On the 7th of May 1522, the king granted a precept for the admission of "Fratris Johannis Hamilton *ministri* de Fail, ad ministralium ejusdem," being appointed thereto by the Pope. Privy Seal Reg. ix. 107. On the 9th of January 1537-8, Sir James Hamilton of Finnart obtained a grant of the temporal revenues of the *ministry* of Fail, which was then vacant by the death of John Hamilton until the lawful appointment of a *minister*. Ib., xi. 44. In 1540 Robert Cunningham, at the age of 22, a bastard son of William, the Earl of Glencairn, was appointed *minister* of Failford, vacant by the decease of John Hamilton, the last *minister*. Epist. Reg. Scot., ii. 86-7.

(*b*) Privy Seal Reg. An., 1543.

(*c*) The *minister* of Failford, Robert Cunningham, sat in parliament among the clergy in 1546 and in 1560. Acta Parl., ii. 467, 525. On the 6th March 1563-4, Robert Cunningham, the minister of Faill, obtained a yearly pension of £100 from the queen's casualties during life, or until he be provided with a benefice of 100 marks yearly. Privy Seal Reg., xxxii. 40.

(*d*) MS. Rental Book, f. 48, 52.

(*e*) Ib. The patronage of the church of Garrel, in Dumfriesshire, appears also to have belonged to this convent in 1565. Privy Seal Reg. xxxiii. 135.

silver and eithing silver (*f*). William Wallace, minister of Failford during the reign of James VI., died in 1617, and his son William seems to have considered this monastery and what remained of its property as his inheritance (*g*). In August 1619, there was a grant to Mr. Walter Whyteford of the benefice of the *ministrie* of Failford. This grant was ratified in 1621 by parliament (*h*). In October 1690, William, Earl of Dundonald, was served heir of his father, John, Earl of Dundonald, in the benefice of Failford, as well temporalitie as spiritualtie (*i*). The ruins of the convent are still extant near to a hamlet called Fail or Feale.

There was established in Irvine a convent of Carmelites or White Friars which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is said to have been founded in the fourteen century by Fullerton of Fullerton (*j*). Reynald Fullerton, of Crosby and Dreghorn, granted to the same White Friars at Irvine an annual rent of six marks and ten shillings yearly from his lands, and this was confirmed by a charter of Robert III. (*k*). After the Reformation the houses, property, and revenues of the Carmelite Friars at Irvine were granted to the burgh and burgesses of Irvine on the 8th of June 1572, with the property of all chapels, chaplainries, altarages, prebends, or colleges within the liberty of the said burgh. This grant was ratified in Parliament on the 17th of November 1641 (*l*).

In 1371 Sir John Kenedy, "dominus de Dunoure," with the authority of Walter, bishop of Glasgow, founded near the cemetery of the parish church of Maybole a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with 18 mark lands contiguous to the said chapel; 18 bolls of meal of dry multure, yearly, from his lands; ten marks sterling, yearly, from the lands of Balmaclewhane; the five mark lands of Barrycloych; the six mark lands

(*f*) MS. Rental Book, 48, 52.

(*g*) Inquisit. Speciales, 162.

(*h*) Acta Parl., iv. 688. There was another ratification by Parliament in June 1633. Ib., v. 120. The person who was thus favoured was Doctor Walter Whyteford, one of the king's chaplains, and sub-dean of Glasgow.

(*i*) Inquisit. Speciales, 657. In this inquisition the lands of the convent are specified.

(*j*) By a contract which was made at Irvine on the 24th of August 1399, between Reynald Fullerton of Fullerton and the provincial and brethren of the Carmelite friars in Irvine, Reynald engaged to pay 40 marks for meliorating and upholding the houses of the said convent, and for repairing the principal church and cloister; and the friars engaged to pray weekly, in all time coming, on the Lord's day or any other fast day in the beginning of a mass, at the great altar, with an audible voice, for the souls of Sir Adam Fullerton and Marjory his wife, and for Reynald Fullerton and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs and successors, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased. Stat. Acc., vii. 185.

(*k*) Robertson's Index, 446.

(*l*) Acta Parliament, v. 657.

of Treuchan, and the five mark lands of Barrelach; all for the support of the said chapel, and of one clerk and three chaplains, to celebrate divine service, in the same, for the safety of him, and Mary, his wife, and his children, during their lives, and for their souls after their deaths, and for the souls of all his ancestors and successors, and of all the faithful deceased persons. The patronage was to remain with him and his heirs, but if they failed to present, within four months of a vacancy, the presentation was to fall to the bishop of Glasgow. The charter of Sir John, which was dated at Dunure, the 29th of November, 1371, was confirmed by a charter of Robert II. on the 4th December, 1371 (*m*).

The collegiate chapel, which was thus founded at Maybole in 1371, appears to have been the first establishment of this kind in Scotland. Though it was called a chapel when founded, and for some time after, yet it was afterwards called, like the other establishments of this nature, a collegiate church, and the clerk and chaplains were styled the provost and prebendaries of Maybole (*n*). The patronage continued with the family of the founder, who obtained the dignity of Lord Kennedy, between 1452 and 1459, and Earl of Cassillis in 1510.

On the 14th of November, 1516, a charter was granted to Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, and to the provost and prebendaries of the collegiate church of

(*m*) Regist. Mag. Sig., b., i. 282, and Rot., ii., No. 1. It was also confirmed by John, Earl of Carrick, the king's eldest son, on the 27th of December 1371. Hay's Vind., p. 91. Spottiswoode, in his Catalogue of Religious Houses, has mistakingly stated that this foundation was made by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure in 1441, who granted to it his lands of Larganlen and Brocklach in Carrick. App. to Hope's Minor Practicks, 525. The fact is that on the 18th May 1451, Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure granted to God and to St. Ninian the lands of Largenlen and Brocklach in Carrick *for the support of a chaplain to perform divine service in the church of Maybole*, and this was confirmed by a charter from the king on the 23rd of May 1451. Regist. Mag. Sig., iv. 204. This was merely the foundation of a chaplainry which was dedicated to St. Ninian in the church of Maybole, and not the foundation of the collegiate chapel of Maybole, which had been made by Sir Gilbert's predecessor 80 years before.

(*n*) Sir David Robertson was provost of the collegiate church of Maybole in the end of the reign of James III. and beginning of the reign of James IV. and died in or before 1494. Acta Auditorum, 185. On the 17th of February 1501-2, David Kennedy, the son and apparent heir of John Lord Kennedy, obtained, on his father's resignation, a charter of the lands and baronies of Cassillis and Dunure, etc., "with the right of patronage, advocation, and donation of the provostry of the collegiate church of Maybole, and of the prebends of the same." Regist. Mag. Sig., xiii. 492; and see this charter in the App. to Sir Robert Gordon's case. In 1525 Mr. Walter Kennedy, rector of Douglas and canon of Glasgow, was elected rector of the university of Glasgow, and made provost of the collegiate church of Maybole. M'Farlane's MS. Notes from the Chartulary of the College of Glasgow.

Maybole, creating this town a free burgh of barony (*o*). The ground on which Maybole stands belonged to this collegiate church. Maybole is now a populous place and is the chief town of Carrick.

The value of the provostry and prebends of this collegiate church, given up at the Reformation, was as follows: The provostry, £20 in money and 72 bolls of meal yearly. Sir John Kennedy's prebend, £25 yearly. Andrew Gray's prebend, called the third stall, 54 marks yearly. The value of the other prebend is not stated (*p*). The provost and prebendaries enjoyed the income of their benefices, with the deduction of a third during their lives. The whole property of this collegiate church was taken possession of by the Earl of Cassillis, who was the patron of the establishment, but he was obliged to pay out of it 70 marks yearly, being the assignation from the thirds of benefices to the minister of the parish church of Maybole. The collegiate church of Maybole has long been a ruin, but the walls are still standing, and the area within them is still used as the burying-place of the family of Cassillis (*q*).

There was founded at Kilmaurs, in Cunningham, a collegiate church for a provost, six prebendaries (*r*), and two singing boys, by Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, who endowed this establishment, with lands, and revenues, and a mill in the vicinity, by a charter of the 13th of May 1403 (*s*). The patronage of this establishment belonged to the founder, and his descendants, the Lords of Kilmaurs, and Earls of Glencairn. After the Reformation, the property of the establishment was taken possession of by the Earl of Glencairn, the patron.

At *Kilcaiss*, which is now called *Kincase*, or Kingcase, on the coast of Kyle, in the parish of Prestwick, there was founded an hospital, for leprous persons, which was dedicated to St. Ninian (*t*). Tradition relates, that the

(*o*) Regist. Mag. Sig., b., xix. 136. (*p*) MS. Rental Book, 55.

(*q*) There is a good view of this ruined church in Grose's Antiq., ii. 193.

(*r*) Spottiswoode says *eight* prebendaries and two singing boys. Appendix to Hope's Min. Pract., 523.

(*s*) The mill was called the Prebendary Mill; and a district of the parish of Kilmaurs was astricted to grind its corn at this favoured mill, the profits whereof belonged to the prebendaries. Stat. Account, ix. 374.

(*t*) During the reign of James V. the name of this hospital in various charters was *Kilcaiss*, *Kilkayis*, and *Kylecaiss*. In more recent times the popular name has been Kincase or King Case, the last of which it probably obtained from the tradition of its having been founded by King Robert Bruce. The origin of the first name is far from obvious. In the Scoto-Irish *Cil* or *Kil* signifies a retreat, a cell, and also a chapel or church, and *Cas* signifies the plague; so *Kil-cas* would signify

founder of this establishment was king Robert Bruce, who was himself afflicted with the leprosy, the result of hard fare, hard living, and hard work. This hospital was endowed with the lands of *Robert-lone*, which is now called *Loans*, in Dundonald parish; with the lands of Sheles, and Spital Sheles, in Kyle Stewart, and with other lands, which cannot now be specified. As the foundation charter of this hospital does not exist, it cannot be ascertained what number of persons were originally maintained in it. It appears however to have been governed, by a guardian, or prior, and it had a chaplain. In the reign of James II., Wallace of Newton acquired the lands of Spital Sheles, which belonged to this hospital, as the name implies, and the hereditary office of keeper, or governor of the hospital, and of the lands belonging to it (*u*). In January, 1515-16, all these were resigned by Hugh Wallace of Newton, in favour of his brother Adam (*v*). After the whole property of this hospital was thus granted away, the only revenue that remained to it, was the feu-duties, payable from the lands, in this manner granted in fee-firm, and these, amounting to 64 bolls of meal, and 8 marks Scots of money, with sixteen threaves of straw, for thatching the hospital, are still paid. For more than two centuries past, this diminished revenue has been shared among eight objects of charity, in equal shares of eight bolls of meal, and one mark Scots to each. The leprosy having long disappeared, the persons who are now admitted to the benefit of this charity, are such as labour under diseases, which are considered as incurable, or such as are in indigent circumstances. The right of appointing these belonged to the family of Wallace of Craigie, for a long time, and was purchased about 1790, by the burgh of Ayr, which still holds this patronage (*w*). The old

the retreat of the plague. But this place was founded for *lepers*, and *Lobhar* is the Scoto-Irish word for a leper, and Laibhre for the leprosy.

(*u*) Hew Wallace obtained from James II. a charter of the lands of Spitalshiels, which pertained before to the hospital of Kylcass, to be held in feu of the Stewart of Scotland for payment to the said hospital of eight marks and sixteen threaves of straw yearly.

(*v*) On the 30th of January 1515-16, Adam Wallace obtained a charter of all those objects in consequence of his brother's resignation. Regist. Mag. Sig., b. xix. 98. In May 1530, William Hamilton of Macnaristoun obtained a charter of appreciation of the whole lands of this hospital, which were appreciated at 240 marks, in part payment of a larger sum due from Adam Wallace to William Hamilton. Privy Seal Reg., viii. 199. Edward Stewart obtained a charter from Arthur, the prior of the hospital of St. Ninian, called Kilcaiss, and the convent of the same, granting to him the eight mark lands of *Robertlone* and the eight mark lands of *Scheles* in Kyle Stewart, and this was confirmed by a charter under the great seal on the 13th September 1538. Privy Seal Reg., xii. 25.

(*w*) Stat. Account, xii. 403.

hospital, which existed in the better days of this charity, has been long in ruins. In the description of Kyle, by Robert Gordon, in the reign of Charles I., he mentions the chapel of this establishment; and says that the persons admitted to the charity, were then lodged, in huts, or cottages, in the vicinity (*w*).

There were formerly an hospital, and chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, at a place called Donislee, or Doonslee, within the jurisdiction of the burgh of Ayr, and not far north of the river Doon. It is unknown when or by whom this establishment was founded; and nothing further can be ascertained of its original constitution, than that it was an hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, the usual patron of such charities; and that it had, like other places of the same kind, in former times, a chapel, and a chaplain. In the reigns of James IV. and James V., and Queen Mary, the chaplain appears to have been also master of the hospital, whose appointment belonged to the crown; as appears from the Privy Seal Register (*x*). The ruins of *St. Leonards* were extant, when Timothy Pont made his survey of Kyle, in the reign of Charles I. There is no notice of this establishment in Spottiswoode's Catalogue of Hospitals.

There was before the Reformation, a religious establishment, which was called popularly, "Our Lady Kirk of Kyle;" but the time of the foundation, or the nature of it, cannot now be ascertained. It stood on the common pasture lands of the manor, or barony of Adamtoun, about three-quarters of a mile south of the mansion house of Adamtoun. The building *formed a square, having turrets upon each corner*, and there was a chapel, in the middle of the square. The chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, from which it obtained the popular name of "Our Lady Kirk." In a charter of James IV., in 1490, it is called "Capella de le Grace" (*y*). In a grant of the same king, in 1505, which is entered in the Privy Seal Register, in the Scottish language, it is called "the Preceptory of Our Lady Kirk of

(*w*) Blaeu's Atlas, p. 64.

(*x*) On the 25th of May 1506, Sir David Ouchterlony, chaplain, obtained an appointment to the hospital of St. Leonard of Donislee, near the burgh of Ayr, upon the resignation of Sir Florentine Achinleck. Privy Seal Reg., iii. 58. On the 29th of November 1511, Sir George Blair was appointed to the chaplainry and hospital of St. Leonard, near the burgh of Ayr, which was vacant by the decease of Sir Florentine Achinleck. Ib., iv. 175. On the 28th of September 1529, Mr. William Hamilton was appointed to the chaplainry of St. Leonards chapel in the burghfield of Ayr, which was vacant by the decease of Sir John Campbell. [Ib., viii. 104]. On the 28th of July 1548, Sir Thomas Raith was appointed to the chaplainry of St. Leonards chapel in the territory of the burgh of Ayr, which was vacant by the resignation of Mr. Bernard Hamilton. Ib., xxii. 26.

(*y*) Regist. Mag. Sig., b., xii. 206.

Kyle" (*z*). There appears to have been connected with this establishment a *Pardoner*, who was popularly called "Our Lady of Kyle's Pardoner;" and he seems, like other Pardoners, to have travelled the country, for the sale of his pardons. On the 8th of December, 1511, the king then being at Edinburgh, gave a gratuity of 3 shillings "to Our Lady of Kyle's Pardoner." On the same day, he gave a gratuity of 5 shillings "to a Pardoner with St. Dutho's *coup*" (*a*). On the 24th of the same month, the king gave 14 shillings to a Pardoner in Leith (*b*). The Pardoner is one of the characters brought forward, and held up to ridicule, by Sir David Lyndesay, in his Satyre of *The Three Estates.*

Our Lady Kirk of Kyle appears to have been a place of some note before the Reformation. James IV. never passed through that part of the country, without making an offering at "Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle;" generally giving 14 shillings at a time (*c*). The patronage of Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle belonged to the family of Blair of Adamtoun, who were proprietors of the barony, in which it was situated. They acquired this estate of Adamtoun, in the reign of David II.; but whether Lady Kirk was in existence then, does not appear. They certainly held the patronage of Our Lady Kirk, during the reigns of James III. and James IV., and as low down as the Reformation. Long after the reform of such establishments, the same family maintained their right to the patronage of this establishment; and they had it inserted as usual, in their several charters (*d*). The ruins of Lady Kirk are still extant, though much dilapidated. One of the old turrets, and a part of the chapel, still remain. They are included in the garden, near to a mansion named *Lady Kirk*, the seat of the proprietor of the lands of Lady Kirk, which were formerly a part of the barony of Adamtoun. There appears to have been a cemetery at Lady Kirk; as many human bones have been found, when digging near the ruins (*e*).

(*z*) Privy Seal Regist., iii. 29.

(*a*) *Coup*, a cup. Rud. Glos. Dougl. Virgil. (*b*) Treasurer's Accounts.

(*c*) In the Treasurer's Accounts there are numerous entries of such offerings at this noted establish ment. On the 6th of July 1497, the king gave an offering of 14 shillings "in Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle." In September of the same year, when the king was again at "Our Lady Kirk of Kyle," the Treasurer gave £5 for five trentales of masses to be there said for the king; and he gave 16d. "to the pure folk at the same place." Treasurer's Accounts.

(*d*) On the 2nd of July 1669, Charles II., as prince and stewart of Scotland, granted a new charter to David Blair of Adamtoun of the 20-pound lands of old extent of Adamtoun, with the right of patronage of the Lady Kirk in Kyle-Stewart. Regist. Carol., II., lib., ii. 179.

(*e*) Stat. Acc., xii. 402. It is not noticed by Spottiswoode in his account of religious houses.

The whole of Ayrshire was formerly comprehended in the bishopric of Glasgow, and it formed three deaneries, corresponding with the three divisions of the country, viz. the deanery of Cunningham, the deanery of Kyle, and the deanery of Carrick.

After the Reformation, the parishes of Ayrshire were formed into several presbyteries. In 1581, there were in this county four presbyteries; Ayr, Irvine, Maybole, and Colmonell; but the last one included several parishes in the west of Wigtonshire. These four presbyteries then formed *the synod of Ayr.*

This arrangement was afterwards changed. From the Presbyteries' report to the Assembly in 1593, it appears that there were then only two presbyteries in Ayrshire, namely, those of Ayr, and Irvine, which comprehended all the parishes in Ayrshire. This arrangement has continued to the present time; only that in 1699, the parishes of Ballantrae, and Colmonell, in the south of Carrick, were detached from the presbytery of Ayr, and annexed to the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. The presbytery of Irvine now contains 17 parishes, being the whole 16 parishes of Cunningham, and the parish of Cumbrae, in the shire of Bute. The presbytery of Ayr contains no fewer than 28 parishes (*f*), being the whole of the 21 parishes of Kyle, and seven of the parishes of Carrick. The remaining two parishes of Carrick, viz. Colmonell and Ballantrae, which are included in the presbytery, and synod of Galloway. The two presbyteries of Ayr and of Irvine are included in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

The presbytery of Ayr, as we have seen, contains 28 parishes. The parish of AYR obtained its name from the town, and the town from the river. The town of Ayr, where a hamlet may have stood, even from Roman times, was established by William the Lion in 1197 (*g*), and a few years after, he granted a charter to the burgesses of this town, as a royal burgh (*h*). The ancient church of Ayr was probably founded at the same time with the town; and it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, who was regarded as the patron saint of the town till the Reformation cast discredit on all such observances. A fair was annually held at Ayr on the 24th of June, the

(*f*) The greatest number that any presbytery in Scotland contains.

(*g*) Chron. of Melrose, 1197, "Factum est *novum* oppidum inter Don et Ar." This seems to imply that there was an old town.

(*h*) See the engraved charter, which is dated at Lanark on the 21st of May, without a year. From the witnesses, however, it appears to have been granted between the years 1202 and 1207.

festival of St. John; and St. John's fair is still held yearly on the last Tuesday of June, old style. There were schools here in very early times, of some celebrity (*i*). In the charter of William above mentioned, besides the rights and privileges which were conferred on the burgesses of Ayr, he granted them a large tract of land in the vicinity of the town, on the south side of the river Ayr. This formed the parish of Ayr, and the church of St. John was the parish church. This church and parish formed a rectory or parsonage; the patronage whereof belonged to the crown.

In 1292, on the 28th of November, Edward I. issued a writ to *Walter, the rector of the church of Ayr*, and Mr. Richard de Lanerk, rector of the church of Rathern, to take the extent of the lands, which had belonged to the late Alexander Earl of Buchan, and Dervorgille of Galloway, late Lady Baliol (*k*). The rectory of Ayr appears to have been of great value. A prebend was founded in the cathedral church of Glasgow, from the fruits of the parsonage of Ayr, as early as the 14th century. In a *taxatio* of the prebends of that cathedral, in 1401, the prebend of Ayr was taxed £5. The patronage of this prebend belonged to the king (*l*). After the rectory of Ayr was established a prebend of Glasgow, the church was served by a vicar, assisted by a chaplain till 1449, when a curate was established in place of the vicar. There were besides on the establishment of the church of Ayr, a number of chaplains, who officiated at the different altars; and there were several choristers, or singing-boys, with an organist at their head, who played on the organs, sang in the choir, and who taught a singing-school in the town (*m*).

(*i*) The deans of Carrick and Cunningham, "et magister scolarum de Are," gave judgment against Dufgal in 1224, in pursuance of a mandate from the Pope. Chart. Paisley, 284.

(*k*) Rot. Scotiæ, i. 12. Mr. William de Lyndesey, a canon of Glasgow and Dunkeld, was presented to the rectory of Ayr by Robert I., and Lyndesey was chamberlain of Scotland during a considerable time in that reign before 1322. In 1324 or 1325 he built *a chapel at Ayr*, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and endowed it with 10 marks yearly for the support of a priest to perform divine service in the said chapel. Chart. of Glasgow, p. 349-353. In the charter granting the above he is designed "Willielmus de Lyndesey, canonicus Glasguensis, et Dunkeldensis, ac *rector ecclesie de Are*, atque dominus de Kirkconel, in valle de Nith, et de Leteny." Mr. David Levingston, the rector of Ayr, was keeper of the Privy Seal under James III. from February 1482-3 till 1488.

(*l*) Privy Seal Regist., ii. 134, iii. 83. On the 31st of October 1531, Andrew Lockhart obtained from the king a presentation to the rectory and prebend of Ayr canonry within the church of Glasgow, when the same became vacant by the resignation of Mr. William Stewart, provost of Lincluden. He had been several years rector of Ayr and prebendary of Glasgow. He was made dean of Glasgow about 1529, provost of Lincluden and treasurer of Scotland in 1530, bishop of Aberdeen in 1532, and died in April 1545.

(*m*) Records of the burgh of Ayr.

In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., there was among the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow, "Rectoria de Ayr," which was taxed £26 13s. 4d., the tenth of the estimated value. In the beginning of the 16th century, when James IV. refounded and greatly enlarged the establishment of the chapel royal at Stirling, he appears to have endowed some of the prebends of that establishment from the fruits of the rectory of Ayr (*n*).

In St. John's Church at Ayr the parliament met in 1315, on the Sunday before the festival of St. James, on the 26th of April, and settled the succession to the crown on Edward Bruce, the Earl of Carrick, the king's gallant brother (*o*). In St. John's church there was a number of altars, each of which had its chaplain, who were endowed by pious persons to officiate at them (*p*). The deacons of the several trades of Ayr founded, in honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and all saints, an altar in the parish church of Ayr, which they dedicated to St. Anna, St. Eloy, and other saints, who were the supposed patrons of the said trades. They obtained from the magistrates of the town of Ayr a rollment of court, granting to the trades certain privileges and freedoms for upholding the said altar, and all those transactions were confirmed by James V. on the 17th of June, 1532 (*q*). The chaplainry of this altar of the trades was, at the Reformation, valued at 20 marks yearly (*r*). St. John's church of Ayr stood between the town and the sea, in what is now called *the Citadel.* This church and the town was formerly exposed to great danger, from the blowing of the sand by violent winds. This appears to have created great alarm during the reign of Robert II., when the bones of the cemetery were laid open by the winds. In order to excite the ingenuity and exertion of individuals to stop this

(*n*) Privy Seal Reg., iii. 51. There were no fewer than six prebends of the chapel royal called by the name of Ayr, as Ayr prima, Ayr secunda, Ayr tertia, Ayr quarto, Ayr quinto, and Ayr sexto. Ib., v. 21; Ib., viii. 222. But they do not appear to have been all endowed from the rectory of Ayr, as two of them were endowed from the revenues of the church of Coylton in Kyle; and these two were sometimes called Ayr prima and Ayr secunda, and sometimes Coylton prima and Coylton secunda. Ib., v. 36.

(*o*) James IV., who was often at Ayr, made numerous offerings in *St. John's Kirk.* When he was at Ayr in September 1497, his treasurer gave 20s. to the priests to say a *trentale of masses of St. John* for the king. Treasurer's Accounts.

(p) The four principal altars in the church of Ayr were those dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to the Holy Cross, to the Holy Blood, and to the Virgin Mary. There were other four altars in this church dedicated to St. Michael, to St. Nicholas, to St. Peter, and to St. Ninian. All these existed long before the craftsmen dedicated an altar to their patron saints. Records of the burgh of Ayr; Robertson's Index, p. 14, 21.

(*q*) Privy Seal Reg., ix. 117.

(*r*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 50.

ravage, Robert II., in December 1380, granted a charter, giving to any one who should prevent the blowing of the sand the right of property of all the waste land where the sand should be settled, and the place rendered habitable. This charter, which is preserved in the archives of the town, is printed by Grose (*s*). St. John's church withstood the sand, and continued to be the parish church till Cromwell overpowered the Scottish forces, when, to the great horror of the people of Ayr, he took possession of the church, which he converted into a storehouse, and built, at a vast expense, a regular fortification around it, in order to overawe the western country. This fortification inclosed an area of 10 or 12 acres, and was surrounded by a wet ditch, which had a drawbridge over it, on the side next the town. Being thus deprived of their ancient church by this barbarian in 1652, the inhabitants were assessed for building a new church; and the same destroyer, in order to quiet discontent, granted 1000 marks to aid them in building the new church. This was accordingly erected on the site of the Gray Friars' convent in 1654, and this continues to be the parish church to the present time (*t*). After the Restoration, the Earl of Eglinton obtained a grant of Cromwell's fort, which was called the Citadel, and included the ancient church. This grant was made to compensate the Earl for the losses which he said he had sustained, as if every one had not sustained loss during the usurping powers of Scotland, and the conquest of Cromwell. This property passed from the Earl of Eglinton to the Earl of Cassillis, and it now contains within it a kiln and a brewery, which in 1798 paid the Earl yearly £50 rent (*u*). The church of St. John was allowed to fall into ruins, but the cemetery belonging to it was still used as a burial-place in the 18th century. The tower of the old church now stands alone, but, from tracing the foundation of the whole church, it appears to have been built in the form of a cross (*x*). At the Reformation, a protestant minister was settled at Ayr, and not many years after a second minister was added. The stipend of the first was assigned from the teinds of the parish, and the king is patron. The stipend of the second was assigned in money from the rents of certain mills, which had belonged to the friars of Ayr, and were granted to the town of Ayr for that purpose by the Roman Catholic Mary in 1567, and the patronage of this second benefice was vested in the town council

(*s*) Antiq., ii. 195, which, in the usual manner, mistakes the date of the charter.

(*t*) The whole expense of building and finishing this church, and enclosing the churchyard with a stone wall, amounted to £20,827 1s. Scottish money. (*u*) Stat. Acc., xxi. 42.

(*x*) Grose's Antiq., ii. 194-6, wherein he has given a view of the ruin of this ancient structure.

and kirk session. The small parish of *Alloway* lay on the north side of the Doon, and between that river and the parish of Ayr. In 1236 Alexander II. granted to the burgesses of Ayr the lands of Alloway, of Cortoun and Corcloy (*y*). All these lay on the northern side of the Doon, Cortoun and Corcloy being higher up than Alloway. Grose says, without any authority, that Alloway is one of the oldest parishes in Scotland (*z*). In the beginning of the sixteenth century, when James IV. refounded and enlarged the establishment of the chapel-royal at Stirling, he annexed to it *the church of Alloway, in Kyle,* which formed the prebend of one of the canons of that collegiate chapel. This continued even after the Reformation (*a*). The patronage of this prebend belonged to the king, who continued patron of the church of Alloway, after it ceased to be connected with the chapel-royal. The parish of Alloway being small, and the stipend inadequate for the support of a minister, it was annexed to the adjoining parish of Ayr in 1690, and its stipend of 600 marks Scots was shared between the two ministers of Ayr (*b*). The church of Alloway was now allowed to become ruinous. It stands on the northern bank of the Doon, near the bridge which crosses that river, on the road from Ayr to Maybole in Carrick. A good view of it, which was taken in 1789, is given by Grose (*c*). The walls were then standing, a small part of the roof remained, and the bell continued in the belfry. The magistrates of Ayr attempted to remove the bell, but the good people of Alloway repelled the attempt by open force. This ruined church has been long notorious in the superstitious belief of the country as a haunt of witches, and many ridiculous stories were told of their nocturnal gambles here. On one of these stories Burns founded his humorous poem of "Tam O'Shanter," which has given celebrity to "Alloway's auld haunted kirk." [Two Parish Churches have between them 1,778 communicants. Alloway *quoad sacra* Church has 400 communicants. Two Free Churches have 711 members. Two U.P. Churches have 949 members. There are also United Original Secession, Evangelical Union, Wesleyan Methodist, Episcopal, and R.C. Churches].

2. NEWTON-UPON-AYR is a parish of very modern establishment. It was formerly included in the parish of Prestwick, but was disjoined from it and erected into a

(*y*) Charter, 20th April 1236, in the archives of the burgh of Ayr. On the 20th of January 1323-4, Robert I. granted to the corporation of Ayr a charter of confirmation for these lands to be held in a barony. Charter in Ibid. The barony of Alloway thus formed, was co-extensive with the parish of Alloway. (*z*) Antiq., ii. 200. (*a*) Privy Seal Regist., xxxix. 106.

(*b*) The glebe of Alloway, consisting of four acres, was assigned to the second minister of Ayr, the first minister having the glebe of Ayr. In 1754 the glebe of Alloway was resigned to the magistrates of Ayr for a perpetual annual rent of £40 Scots (£3 6s. 8d. sterling) to be paid to the second minister. (*c*) Antiq., ii. 199.

separate parish in 1779. It is of small extent, being only about a mile and a half long and one mile broad, comprehending the burgh which gives its name to the parish, and the lands, commons, and property belonging to the burgh. The town stands on the northern bank of the river Ayr, opposite to the shire town, which is situated on the south bank; having only the river between them, and being connected by a bridge. They may be thus considered as one town, but are certainly distinct burghs, having different constitutions, Ayr being a royal burgh; and Newton-upon-Ayr a burgh of barony. The origin of this last town is obvious, being derived from its having been founded at a much more recent period than the shire town, which was in the same manner called the Newtown-upon-Ayr, till the other claimed, and was popularly allowed, its name of Newton-upon-Ayr. The original charter of the creation of this last Newton has been lost, and tradition has attempted to supply the defect by stating that it was created a burgh of barony by Robert I., but of this there is not the smallest evidence. The practice of creating burghs of barony did not become common till after the middle of the 15th century; and of a great number of burghs of barony in Ayrshire, nearly the whole were created in the reigns of James IV. and James V., Queen Mary, James VI. and Charles I. Newton-upon-Ayr was certainly a burgh of barony before the reign of Jamss VI., and appears to have been under the government of two bailies in 1574. In 1595 James VI. granted a charter confirming all the privileges formerly given to this burgh of barony, and he granted a charter to the same effect about five years after (*d*). The burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr having greatly increased in population during the eighteenth century(*e*), and being three miles distant from the parish church of Monkton and Prestwick, in which the inhabitants of Newton had much too little accommodation, a chapel of ease was built in 1777, by the burgesses of Newton-upon-Ayr, in their own burgh; and in 1779 they obtained their burgh, with its territory, to be erected into a separate parish, the chapel of ease being made the parish church. The burgesses purchased from the patron of Prestwick the right of appointing their own parish minister, on whom they settled a

(*d*) Stat. Account, ii. 263; and the View of the Agriculture of Ayr, 97, wherein the singular constitution of it is explained.

(*e*) At the epoch of the Union the population of this burgh is supposed to be under 400 souls; in 1755 it was 740; in 1791 it was 1689; in 1801 it was 1724; in 1811 it was 2809; and in 1821 it was no fewer than 4027. This burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr has a separate port in the mouth of the river Ayr on the north side, and the royal burgh has its harbour on the south side.

stipend and a glebe, and in 1787 they built a manse for his accommodation, and they also appropriated a house for the parish school (*f*). [The Parish Church has 943 communicants: stipend £280. North Newton Church has 417 communicants. A Free Church has 607 members.]

3. The united parish of MONKTON AND PRESTWICK comprehends the whole of the old parish of Monkton, which was anciently called Prestwick, and a great part of the old parish of Prestwick, that was anciently called Prestwick-burgh. It also comprehends on the north the *chapelry of Crosby*, which anciently belonged to Dundonald parish. The old parishes of Monkton and Prestwick existed in the 12th century, and were then called *Prestwic and Prestwic-burgh* (*g*). The names of Prestwick are derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Prestwic*, signifying the priests' habitation or village. The church of Prestwick was dedicated to the Saxon St. Cuthbert, and the church of Prestwick-burgh to St. Nicholas. Both those parishes and the patronage of the churches, belonged to Walter the son of Alan, the first of the Stewarts, who was lord of all the northern half of Kyle, between the rivers Ayr and Lugar on the south, and the river Irvine on the north; and this country was called from him *Walter's Kyle*, and afterwards *Kyle Stewart;* to distinguish it from the southern half of Kyle, between the Ayr and the Lugar on the north, and the Doon on the south, which belonged to the sovereign, and was called *King's Kyle.* In the beginning of the reign of William the Lion, Walter granted to the monastery which he had founded at Paisley, the church of Prestwick, with the lands which formed the manor of Prestwick, and he also granted to the same monastery the church of Prestwick-burgh with its pertinents (*h*). In 1227 Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, made an ordinance respecting all the churches, belonging to the monks of Paisley, within his diocese, whereby it was settled that the vicar of the church of St. Cuthbert of Prestwick should have, in the name of vicarage, six chalders of meal, yearly, with the altarages; and the monks were allowed to hold the church of St. Nicholas of Prestwick-burgh solely to their own use, they finding a chaplain to serve the cure (*i*). This

(*f*) Stat. Account, ii. 268, and xii. 394-5.

(*g*) The parish of Prestwick-burgh lay on the south of the parish of Prestwick, which was afterwards called Monkton, from which it was separated by the rivulet called anciently Pol-Prestwick, which is now Dowburn. From the rivulet the parish of Prestwick-burgh extended southward to the river Ayr. It continued of that extent when it was annexed to Monkton and long after. In 1779 the southern end next to the river Ayr was detached and erected into a separate parish which was called Newton-upon-Ayr.

(*h*) Chart. Paisley, No. 7. Those grants were confirmed by a bull of Pope Alexander on the 25th March 1172; and also by Florence and Walter, bishops of Glasgow. Ib., No. 11, 97, 98.

(*i*) Chart. of Levenax, ii., 170, 172.

settlement continued till the Reformation. The monks of Paisley having obtained from Walter not only the church of Prestwick, with the glebe and pertinents, but the property of the lands forming the manor of Prestwick, this place was called "the *Monks Prestwic*," and afterwards *Monk-toun* (*k*). This last superseded the original name which was dropt, and the village, the church, and the parish, have since been called *Monkton*. After this change of the name of Prestwick to Monkton, the other parish of Prestwick-burgh was called simply Prestwick, the adjunct being no longer necessary to distinguish it from the adjoining parish which was called Monkton. The monks of Paisley continued to hold the two parishes of Monkton and Prestwick till the Reformation. The church of Monkton was served by a vicar, who had the altarages and a fixed stipend of six chalders of meal, as we have seen. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Monkton was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value. The church of Prestwick was served by a chaplain, who was found by the monks, and paid at their discretion; and they drew the whole of the tithes and profits; and hence Prestwick was not rated in Bagimont's Roll. In 1587, Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, obtained a grant of the patronage of the churches of Monkton and Prestwick, and of their tithes, along with the other property of the monks of Paisley, the whole of which was erected for him into a temporal lordship in fee, with the title of Lord Paisley. In 1621 he was succeeded in all those objects by his grandson James, Earl of Abercorn (*l*). At what time the parishes of Monkton and Prestwick were united does not appear, but the union probably took place in the 17th century. Then was conjoined to them on the north the small parish of Crosby, which was a chapelry belonging to the parish of Dundonald before the Reformation. Crosby chapel was situated in the manor of Crosby, which obtained its name from the Anglo-Saxon *Cross-bye*, signifying the dwelling at the Cross. The manor of Crosby was a part of the extensive property which was acquired by Walter, the first Stewart in Kyle. This manor was held under the Stewarts by Fullarton of Crosby in the 14th century, and perhaps during an earlier age. It continued to belong to the family of Fullarton till the beginning of the 19th century. As an apurtenant to the church of Dundonald, the chaplainry of Crosby was granted with that church by the second Walter the Stewart, as we have seen, to the convent which he founded at Dalmulin in 1229. When that convent was

(*k*) Chart. Glasgow, p. 182; and Chart. Levenax, ii. 183.

(*l*) Inquisit. Special., 201.

relinquished in 1238 the chapel of Crosby was transferred with the church of Dundonald to the monks of Paisley, and belonged to them till the Reformation. After that epoch, the patronage of Crosby chapel was acquired by Fullarton of Fullarton, the proprietor of the barony of Crosby, and the chapelry was converted into a parish (*m*). Crosby, being a small parish, was afterwards annexed to the adjoining parish of Monkton, and now forms the north-western part of the united parish of Monkton and Prestwick. After the annexation, the church of Crosby was allowed to fall into ruins. The churches of Monkton and Prestwick are both very old buildings, as they existed long before the Reformation. After the union of the two parishes, the church of Monkton was chiefly used as the parish church, but the minister of the united parish preached every third Sunday in the church of Prestwick till 1779. In this year, the southern part of the parish of Prestwick, consisting of the lands of *Newton upon Ayr*, was detached from Prestwick, and formed into a separate parish by the old name of *Newton upon Ayr*. Since that time, the church of Monkton has remained the only church of the united parish. The church of Prestwick, though disused, continues standing at the ancient burgh of Prestwick, which, though now a mean place, has the distinction of being the most *ancient burgh of a baron* in Ayrshire. It existed as such when William began to reign in 1165, as the property of Walter, the first Stewart, who called it "burgo meo de Prestwic." It thus appears to have been more ancient than the *royalty* of the shire town. The ancient burgh of Prestwick was the head *baronial* burgh of the bailliery of Kyle Stewart, which, after the accession of the Stewarts to the throne, was included by Robert III. in *the principality*, which he created in 1404. After that epoch, the burgh of Prestwick held of the Prince and Stewart of Scotland as its superior lord. In June 1600, James VI., as administrator for his son Henry, the prince of Scotland, gave a new charter to the burgh of Prestwick, renewing and confirming its rights and privileges as a free burgh of barony. This charter states that it was known to have been a free burgh of barony beyond the memory of man, for the space of 617 years before the renewal (*n*). By that charter, the freeholders have a right to choose a provost and two bailies, with councillors, and to grant franchises to several trades to hold weekly markets and one annual fair on the 6th of December, the festival of St. Nicholas, the patron of the burgh. Several of those privileges have fallen into disuse. This burgh has a market cross at which

(*m*) Inquisit. Special., 72, 782, 555.

(*n*) Charter in possession of the burgh, quoted in Stat. Acc., xii. 396. This statement would carry its origin back to A.D. 983, far beyond the epoch of record and still farther from the truth.

the process of the *law* is usually executed. The lands belonging to this burgh, extending to about 1000 Scots acres, are divided among thirty-six freemen or *barons*, as they are called, each of whom possess a lot of arable land and a right of pasturing a certain number of sheep and cattle on the common. None of them can sell their freeholds but to the community, who have a right to sell them again to whom they please. The magistrates have power to regulate the police of the burgh, and a jurisdiction over the freemen for enforcing the recovery of small debts. Though they have the power of committing a freeman to prison, they cannot lock the doors upon him, but if he come out of the prison without proper liberation by the magistrates, he loses his freedom or baronship in the burgh. The town of Prestwick contained in 1792 about 66 inhabited houses, and 266 inhabitants. The patronage of the united parish of Monkton and Prestwick now belongs to Reid of Adamton. [The present church, erected in 1837, has 537 communicants; stipend, £429. A Free church at Prestwick has 228 members, and a U.P. church at the same place has 75 members.]

4. The parish of DUNDONALD derived its name from the Gaelic *Dun*, signifying a round hill, and secondarily a fort or fortified hill, and *Donald* the name of a man; and thus does Dundonald mean Donald's fort. Near to the village and church of Dundonald, there is a small round hill on the summit whereof stand the ruins of Dundonald Castle, which belonged to the Stewarts. The name must refer to some more ancient fortlet on this eminence, which had been constructed by some person of the name of Donald. About a mile south of Dundonald, there are two hill forts upon two adjoining hills. The manor and parish of Dundonald belonged to Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart, who held the whole of the northern half of Kyle in the beginning of the reign of William the Lion, and it must have been granted to him by David I. or his successor Malcolm IV. Perhaps the castle of Dundonald was built by the first Walter, who had no appropriate house or castle when he settled in Scotland. It seems to have been the only castle which the Stewarts had in their extensive barony of Kyle Stewart, but several of their vassals had small castles in that district. Robert II., after he succeeded to the throne, lived much in Dundonald Castle, wherein he died in 1390 (*o*).

The parish of Dundonald was anciently of much greater extent than it

(*o*) Dundonald Castle has long been a ruin, having sustained much dilapidation, but a large pile of the building still remains. The arms of the Stewarts appear in different parts of the building, and the whole has much the appearance of those castles which were built during the 12th and 13th century. Stat. Acc., vii. 619.

has been in more modern times. It comprehended on the east the chapelry of Riccarton, which was formed into a separate parish long before the Reformation; and it comprehended on the south the chapelry of Crosby, which is now included in the united parish of Monkton and Prestwick. The church of Dundonald, with its two chapels of Riccarton and Crosby, was granted by the second Walter the Stewart to the Gilbertine convent, which he founded at Dalmulin in 1229 (*p*). When this convent was given up in 1238, Walter granted the church of Dundonald with its two chapels of Riccarton and Crosby to the monks of Paisley (*q*). The chapel of Riccarton was established as a separate parish church, which belonged to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation, as did also the church of Dundonald with its remaining chapel of Crosby. The church of Dundonald was served by a *vicar*, who had a fixed stipend from the monks out of the tithes of the parish and some other profits (*r*). In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of Dundonald was taxed £5 6s. 8d., being a tenth of its estimated value. At the epoch of the reformation the vicarage of Dundonald was held by Mr. Hew Montgomery, to whom it yielded £60 yearly, besides 40 marks more, which were paid to two curates, who did the duty (*s*). The rectorial revenues of the church of Dundonald, were reported in 1562, as producing to the monastery of Paisley £140 and 2 chalders 8 bolls of bear, yearly (*t*). In 1587, the patronage, and the tithes of the church of Dundonald were vested heritably, in Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, who was created Lord Paisley; and they descended in 1621, to his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. In 1653, the patronage of this parish passed, with the lordship of Paisley, from the Earl of Abercorn to Sir William Cochran of Cowdon, who, some years before acquired from Wallace of Dundonald, the estate of Dundonald with its ancient castle (*u*). Sir William was created, in December 1647, Lord Cochran

(*p*) Chart. Paisley, 111. This grant was confirmed by Alexander II. 28th May 1230. Ib., 110.

(*q*) Ib., No. 113. This was confirmed by his son and successor, Alexander, the Stewart. Ib., No. 114. It was also confirmed to the monks of Paisley by William, the bishop of Glasgow, 11th September 1239, when he stipulated for the continuance of the vicarage of 28 marks yearly, which had been established in the church of Dundonald, according to his taxation. Ib., 115. The monks of Paisley, to make surety double sure, obtained the confirmation of several popes. Ib. 116—119.

(*r*) There belonged to the vicarage of Dundonald, glebe lands in various places, to the extent of ten marks, seven shillings, and four pence, of the old valuation. All those were acquired, about the epoch of the Reformation, which was equally the epoch of dilapidation, by Cunningham of Caprington. Inquisit. Special., 782. There belonged to the church of Dundonald other church lands, which also passed into lay hands after the Reformation. Ib. 181.

(*s*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 49.

(*t*) Ib. fo. 27, 28.

of Dundonald, and in May 1669, he was created Earl of Dundonald and Lord Cochran of Paisley. In the beginning of the 18th century the patronage of Dundonald church passed, with the estate of Dundonald to the Earl of Eglinton; and they still belong to that family, and are at present held by Lady Mary Montgomery. When that transfer was made the Earl of Dundonald retained the old castle and the small hill whereon it stands, with five roods of land adjoining, as the place whence he had derived his title. This reservation still belongs to the family of Dundonald, and is the only property which they possess in the parish. Within the castle of Dundonald there was anciently founded a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Ninian, and an endowment was made for the support of a chaplain to perform divine service in it. The patronage of this chaplainry probably belonged to the Prince and Stewart of Scotland; but during the reigns of James IV. and James V., and till the Reformation, the patronage was exercised by the crown; there being in those periods no prince who was of full age (*x*). [The parish church (1803) has 284 communicants; stipend £414. The *quoad sacra* churches of Troon and Fullarton have between them 742 communicants. A Free Church at Troon has 253 members, and a U.P. Church has 254. There is also a R.C. Church at Troon.]

5. The parish of RICCARTON was in former times called *Ricardstown* (*y*). This name was obviously derived from some early proprietor of the name of Richard, and the common Anglo-Saxon termination of *tun;* forming *Ricardstun*, or Richardstown. Tradition states, that the person who gave the name to the place was Richard Wallace, who is said to have been the uncle of Wallace, the celebrated defender of his country's independence. But the person from whom Ricardtown derived its name, lived rather too early to be the uncle of the illustrious Wallace. Yet is it highly probable, that the name of the original proprietor was Richard Wallace, as the lands of Riccarton were held under the Stewarts, in the 13th and 14th centuries, by a family of the name of Wallace, or rather Waleys, as it was written of old. During the reign of Alexander II. Richard Waleys held considerable estates in other parts of Kyle Stewart, under the second Walter; and he appears to have been then one of the most considerable vassals of the Stewart in

(*w*) On the 5th March, 1638, Mr. William Cochran, the son of Alexander Cochran of Cochran, obtained a charter, from Charles I., of the 20 pound lands of Dundonald, and other lands, and this charter contained a *novodamus*, erecting the kirktown of Dundonald into a free burgh of barony. Acta Parl. v. 656.

(*x*) In the Privy Seal Regr. there are presentations to this chaplainry, in 1509, 1510, 1538-9, and in 1549. Vol. iv. 33. 62. 90.; xii. 87.; xxiii.4.

(*y*) In various charters of the reign of Alexander II. the name was written *Ricardstoun.*

Kyle (*z*). It is therefore probable that this very Richard Waleys also held the lands of Riccarton under the Stewart, and that the place obtained its name from him.

Riccarton was anciently a chapelry, which was subordinate to the parish church of Dundonald. It was granted with Dundonald church by the second Walter, the Stewart, to the convent which he founded, as we have seen at Dalmulin, in 1229 (*a*). When this convent was relinquished in 1238, Walter granted the chapelry with the church of Dundonald to the monks of Paisley (*b*). The chapel of Riccarton was afterwards established as a parish church, which belonged to the monks of Paisley, and it remained as such till the Reformation. The monks meantime received the tithes and revenues, while the church was served by a chaplain who was appointed, and by them. In a rental of Paisley abbey, which was given up to government in 1562, it was stated that the monks derived from the church of Riccarton 17 chalders, 6 bolls, and 1 firlot of meal yearly (*c*). In 1587 the patronage of the church of Riccarton, and the tithes belonging to it, which then appertained for life to Lord Claud Hamilton, as commendator of Paisley, were granted to him and his heirs with the other property of the monks of Paisley, which was created into a temporal lordship to him in fee. In 1621 he was succeeded in the whole by his grandson James, Earl of Abercorn (*d*). The patronage of the church of Riccarton was afterwards transferred to Cunningham of Caprington, who held it at the end of the reign of Charles II. (*e*), and it still belongs to that family. After the Reformation, the parish of Riccarton was united to the parish of Craigie, and both were placed under the charge of one minister. But they were again disunited in 1648, and have since remained distinct parishes (*f*). The church of Riccarton was almost wholly rebuilt in 1772. It stands at the village of Riccarton, which was made a burgh of barony in 1638, and contained in 1811 upwards of 500 inhabitants. [The present Parish Church (1823) has 594 communicants: stipend £430. The *quoad sacra* Church of Hurlford has 619 communicants. A Free Church at Hurlford has 286 members.

5. The parish of CRAIGIE obtained its name from several *craigs* and rocks near the church. *Craig*, in the British signifies a rock, and the plural

(*z*) In the south of Scotland there are several places known by the same name: As *Ricardtoun*, in Mid Lothian; *Ricardtoun*, in West Lothian; *Ricardtoun*, in Lanarkshire; *Ricardtoun*, in Roxburghshire; and *Ricardtoun*, in Clackmannanshire; all which names were similarly derived from the appellation of Richard. (*a*) Chart. Paisley, No. 111. (*b*) Ib. No. 113, 114.

(*c*) MS. Rental-book, fo. 27. (*d*) Inquisit. Special. 201. (*e*) Ib. 638.

(*f*) The parish of Riccarton has been recently somewhat enlarged by a decree of the Court of Session.

creigian rocks. *Craig* in the Gaelic also signifies a rock, and *craigeach* rocky. In the Scoto-Saxon speech the name assumed the form of *craigie.* During the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, the manor of Craigie was held by a family of the name of Hose, who were patrons of the church of Craigie, which was then a rectory. In the early part of the long reign of William, Walter Hose succeeded his father in the manor of Craigie, and his younger brother John was parson of the church of Craigie. The father had granted to this church half a carucate of land, and the son of Walter granted to it another carucate of land. About the year 1275, Walter Hose, for the salvation of the souls of his father and mother, granted to the monks of Paisley in pure alms, the church of Craigie with all its lands and pertinents. This transfer was confirmed to the monks by the bishops of Glasgow and by several popes (*f*). The manor of Craigie was held by Sir John Lyndsay during the reign of David II.; and from him it passed in the reign of Robert II. to John Wallace of Riccarton, whose son Hugh held Craigie, Riccarton, and other lands during the reign of Robert II. Craigie became the chief seat of this family of Wallace. The barony of Craigie was held by this family for four centuries, till about the year 1790, when it was sold, *judicially*, to pay the debts of Sir Thomas Wallace the last possessor. The church of Craigie, with its pertinents, continued to belong to the monks of Paisley till the Reformation. The cure was served by a vicar pensioner, who had an established income, which was settled by Walter the bishop of Glasgow in 1227. By that settlement the vicar was to have the altarages, with 3 chalders of meal or 100 shillings yearly (*g*). In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Craigie was taxed at £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of its estimated value. To the vicarage of Craigie there belonged a glebe two and a half mark lands of the old extent, which after the Reformation passed into lay hands (*h*). At the epoch of the Reformation, Wallace of Craigie held the office of baillie in Kyle for the monks of Paisley, and he received as his fee, 6 chalders and 15 bolls of meal,

(*f*) Chart. Paisley, No. 72, 75, 97, 98, 99, 77-8, 96, 149. In 1272, the church of Craigie was confirmed to the monks of Paisley, by Thomas de *Craigie*, the son and heir of John *Hose*. Ib. 73. Thomas appears to have assumed the local surname of *Craigie*, as more dignified than that of Hose. This family ended in two female heirs, Christian and Matilda, the daughters of Sir John Hose, Knight. Christian, the eldest, married Sir William Lyndesay, a younger son of Sir David Lyndesay, of Crawford, by whom she had Sir Walter Lyndesay, who inherited the estate of Craigie from his mother; (Ib. 74,) and from him it descended to Sir John Lyndesay, of Craigie, who held it in the reign of David II.

(*g*) Chart. of Lennox, ii. 170.

(*h*) Inquisit. Special. 401.

yearly, out of the tithes of Craigie church (*h*). In 1587, the patronage and tithes of the parish church of Craigie, which then belonged to Lord Claud Hamilton for life, as commendator of Paisley, were granted to him in fee, with the other property of the monks of Paisley. He was succeeded in the whole, during 1621, by his grandson James, Earl of Abercorn (*i*). Long afterwards, the patronage passed to Wallace of Craigie, and about the year 1790, was transferred to Campbell of Craigie, to whom it now belongs. After the Reformation, the parish of Riccarton was united to that of Craigie; and both were placed under the charge of one minister, but they were again disunited in 1648. In 1653, when the old parish of Barnwell was suppressed, a part of it was annexed to the parish of Craigie, and the remainder to the parish of Tarbolton. The present parish church of Craigie was built, 1776. [Communicants, 212: stipend £360.]

7. When William the Lion succeeded his brother Malcolm in 1165, the lands of SYMINGTON were held under Walter, the first Stewart, by *Symon* Lockhart, from whom the place obtained the name of *Symonstoun* (*j*). The same Symon Lockhart, also held a manor in Lanarkshire, which acquired from him the same name of *Symonstoun* (*k*). He was succeeded in both those estates, by his son Malcolm Lockhart, who granted to the monks of Paisley, in pure alms for the salvation of the soul of Walter, the son of Alan, six acres of land, "in *Villa Symonis*, de Kyil" (*l*). Symon Lockhart, who thus gave his name to Symington, in Kyle, and Symington in Lanarkshire, was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee, and of other families of the same name. The church of Symington was granted to the convent, which was founded, at Feil or Fail in Kyle, during the year 1252, and it continued to belong to that convent till the Reformation (*m*). The cure was served by a vicar pensioner, who had a settled income, and a glebe (*n*); and the minister, and brothers of Fail enjoyed the remainder of the tithes and revenues. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Symington, in the deanery of Kyle, was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of its estimated value. After the Reformation, the patronage of the church of Symington passed through several hands, and was at length acquired by the Earl of Eglinton. It still continues in that family, being at present held by Lady Mary Montgomery. The parish

(*h*) MS. Rental Book, 27.
(*i*) Inquisit. Special. 201.
(*j*) Chart. Paisley, No. 7.
(*k*) Chart. Kelso, No. 331-4.
(*l*) Chart. Paisley, No. 67.
(*m*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 48, 52.
(*n*) There belonged to the vicarage of Symington, in Kyle, a glebe extending to forty shillings land, of old extent, which was granted in fee farm to Cunningham, of Caprington, about the time of the Reformation. Inquisit. Special. 782.

church of Symington is old, and the time of its erection is unknown. It was thoroughly repaired at the middle of the eighteenth century, but it is dark, and too small. It stands at the village of Symington, which contained 204 inhabitants, in 1791. [The parish church has 237 communicants: stipend £340. A Free church has 120 members.]

8. The parish of ST. QUIVOX was anciently called *Sanchar*, or *Senechar*. This name was derived from the Gaelic *sean caer*, or *sean-chear*, signifying the old fort. The places named Sanquhar in Nithsdale and in Moray derived their names from the same source. In charters of the thirteenth aud fourteenth centuries, the name was written *Senechar* or Sanquhar. In subsequent times it was changed to Sanquhar, the *quh* being substituted for the ch. The church of Sanquhar appears in 1212, to have been then a rectory (*o*). This church, with its property, and pertinents, were granted by the second Walter to the Gilbertine convent, which he established at Dalmulin in 1229 (*p*). When this establishment was relinquished in 1238, Walter, the Stewart, granted the church of Sanquhar with all its property and pertinents to the monks of Paisley (*q*). The church of Sanquhar continued to belong to the monks of Paisley till the Reformation, though it did not continue to bear the same local name. Long before that epoch, the name of the patron saint, to whom the church was dedicated, had supplanted the local name. At the epoch of the Reformation, this church was called *Saint Kevoc's* church, or the church of *Saint Kevoc*; and the parish was of course called by the same name. Sanquhar however continued to be the name of the several estates, which were portions of the ancient territory or manor. The name of Saint Kevoc's which the church had borne at the epoch of the Reformation, and during the reign of James VI., afterwards went through the changes of *Saint Kevocke's, Saint Keevox, Saint Queevox, Saint Quivox*, which last is now the name of the church and parish. A Saint *Kevoc* no where appears. Like other property of the monks of Paisley, this parish came first to Lord Claud Hamilton, and settled at last on the Earl of Abercorn (*r*). The patronage of Saint Quivox church has belonged to Oswald of Auchencruive for many years. This estate of Auchencruive lies in this parish, and is the same place which is called *Auchenro*, in the foundation charter of the convent.

(*o*) Charts. Paisley, No. 120.

(*p*) Ib. No. 111. This grant was confirmed by Alexander II. Ib. 110.

(*q*) Ib. No. 113. This was confirmed by William, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1239. Ib. 115. It was also confirmed by the Popes. Ib. 117-18-19; and it was confirmed by Alexander, the Stewart, the son and successor of Walter. Ib. 114.

(*r*) Inquisit. Special. 201.

at Dalmulin. The lands of Auchencruive then belonged to Richard Waleys. When Saint Quivox church was repaired in 1767, a new aisle was built by Oswald of Auchencruive, the patron, for the accommodation of his family. [The parish church has 328 communicants; and a *quoad sacra* church at Wallacetown has 555 communicants. There is a Free Church at Wallacetown with 293 members.]

9. TARBOLTON parish has received its name from the village wherein the church stands. At this village there is a mount or small hill, which was formerly the *court-hill* of the barony of Tarbolton; and the hall formerly built on this mount was the chief messuage of the barony where seisin was given of the same (*s*). *Tor* in the British, the Gaelic, and the Anglo Saxon, signifies a mount or small hill. *Tor* has evidently been applied to the mount at Tarbolton, and forms the prefix of that name. The other part of the name, *Bolton*, is probably from the Anglo Saxon, as there are many places in England which are called Boltoun, or Bolton, and some in the south of Scotland, as Bolton, a village and parish in East Lothian, and Bolton, a hamlet near Kinross. The church of Tarbolton was a rectory, the patronage of which belonged to the proprietors of Tarbolton. This manor was a part of the extensive territory of Kyle Stewart, which was originally acquired by Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart, at the middle of the 12th century. In January 1337-38, John de Graham of Tarbolton granted to the convent of Failford the patronage of the church of Tarbolton, and this grant was confirmed by John, Lord of Kyle and Earl of Carrick, in August 1368 (*t*). In July 1342, John de Graham of Tarbolton granted to the monks of Melrose the patronage of the church of Tarbolton, and this grant was witnessed by Robert the Stewart (*u*). It does not appear that either the convent of Failford or the monks of Melrose enjoyed the church of Tarbolton in consequence of the above grants. Tarbolton continued a free rectory (*v*), and the patronage appears to have gone with the manor of Tarbolton to the Stewarts of Darnley in 1361-2 (*w*). In 1429, John Cameron, the bishop of Glasgow erected the church of Tarbolton into a prebend or canonry of the cathedral church of Glasgow. This was done with the consent of Sir John Stewart of Darnley, the patron of the church thus converted into a prebend; and the patronage of the prebend was settled to belong to him and his heirs. It was established at the same time that a vicar

(*s*) Privy Seal Regist., xl. 87. (*t*) Spottiswoode's App. to Hope's Minor Practicks, 428.

(*u*) Andrew Steuart's General Hist. of the Steuarts, 67.

(*v*) John de Lyndsay was parson of the church of Torboltoun in 1362. Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 864. Walter de Roule was rector of the church of Torboltoun in 1388. Chart. Lennox, ii. 190. "Dominus Willielmus de Fayre" was rector of the same church in 1408. Ib. 198.

(*w*) Andrew Steuart's General Hist. of the Steuarts, 71, and App. 390.

pensioner should have the cure of souls at the parish church, with a stipend of 20 marks yearly, and a manse and glebe (*x*). The canon who held this prebend had the whole revenues of the church of Tarbolton, with the dedication of the 20 marks to the vicar, and he was moreover taxed £3 a year for the benefit of the cathedral church of Glasgow (*y*). The rectory of Tarbolton continued a prebend of the church of Glasgow till the Reformation, and the patronage continued equally with the Stewarts of Darnley, who became Lords of Darnley and Earls of Lennox. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the rectory of Tarbolton, a prebend of Glasgow, was taxed £16, being a tenth of its estimated value. At the period of the Reformation, the rectory and prebend of Tarbolton was held by James Chisholm, who let the tithes and revenues thereof to Cunningham of Caprington, for the yearly payment of £160; out of which Chisholm paid £20 yearly to the curate who served the church of Tarbolton, and eleven marks yearly to the chaplain who served in his stall within the quire of Glasgow (*z*). There were several lands which belonged to the church of Tarbolton, which were granted in fee-firm to Cunningham of Caprington at the period of the Reformation (*a*). One of the titles which were given to Esme Lord D'Aubigny when he was created Duke of Lennox was Lord of Tarbolton, on the 5th of August 1581. The lands of Tarbolton, with the patronage of the church, appear to have continued with that family in 1655 (*b*). The lands and patronage of that church seem to have passed to the Earl of Eglinton before 1661 (*c*). The patronage of the church of Tarbolton now belongs to the Earl of Eglinton. The village of Tarbolton wherein the church stands, was created a burgh of barony in 1671 (*d*), and contained in 1811 about 750 people.

The small parish of *Barnwell,* a part of which was annexed to Tarbolton, lay between the parishes of Tarbolton and Craigie. Before the Reformation the church of Barnwell belonged to the convent which was formed at Fail *in the parish of Barnwell.* The minister and brothers of that convent drew the tithes and other revenues of Barnwell church, and provided a curate to serve the cure (*e*). Barnwell continued a parish till 1653, when it was sup-

(*x*) Charts. of Glasgow, p. 323.
(*y*) Ib. 491.
(*z*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 64.
(*a*) Inquis. Speciales, 782.
(*b*) Ib., 235, 480.
(*c*) Ib. 510.
(*d*) By a charter of Charles II., in 1671, it was erected into a free burgh of barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market and certain annual fairs. Acta Parl., viii. 146.
(*e*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 48, 51-2.

pressed (*g*). A considerable part of it was then annexed to the parish of Tarbolton, and the rest to the parish of Craigie (*h*). [The parish church (1821) has 590 communicants: stipend £460. A chapel of ease at Annbank has 226 communicants. A Free church has 82, and a U.P. church 159 members.]

10. The parish of GALSTON had its name from the village of the same name, where the church stands, and the village and lands obtained their name of Galston, from some early proprietor or settler here called *Gall*, to whose name was annexed his tun or town. The church of Galston was dedicated to St. Peter, and a fair was annually held at Galston, on St. Peter's day, the 29th of June. The fair has declined in business and importance, but the custom of lighting fires on the neighbouring hills, on the evening before the fair, is still continued. The church of Galston was granted to the convent of Red Friars, which was founded at Fail in 1252, and it continued to belong to that establishment till the Reformation. The church was served by a vicar, who had a stipend of five chalders of victual yearly, with a manse and glebe; and the brothers of Fail enjoyed the remainder of the revenues. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Galston was taxed at £4; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicar's income of five chalders of victual was let, for the payment of 50 marks, or £33 6s. 8d. yearly, which was greatly under its real worth (*i*). Besides the five chalders of victual, which was payable to the vicar, the minister, or chief of the convent of Fail, drew from the parsonage tithes of Galston, 9 chalders 2 bolls of victual, yearly, at the period of the Reformation (*j*). Out of this, he was obliged to pay £40 annually to the *exhorter*, whom the reformers placed in the church. Before the year 1471, a chapel was founded in the tower of Galston, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and a chaplain was endowed for performing divine service in it (*k*). On the 3d of November, 1489, Mr. John Charteris, as chaplain of Galston, obtained a letter of confirmation of the lands of Lanfine, in Kyle Stewart, which were settled on him for his life (*l*). In 1578, the patronage of the chapel of Galston belonged to Campbell of Cessnock (*m*). The chapel was not then used; but the right of patronage seemed to give a right to the property of the chapel. After the Reformation, the patronage of the parish

(*g*) The Stat. Account of Craigie says, that the suppression of Barnwell parish took place in 1673. Vol. v. 369. After the suppression, the church of Barnwell was allowed to fall into ruins. It stood at a little distance, on the north, from the old castle of Barnwell.

(*h*) From the stipend of Barnwell parish, three chalders of victual was assigned to the minister of Stair, which was then established a parish. Stat. Account, vi. 112.

(*i*) MS. Rental Book, p. 52-3. (*j*) Ib. 48. (*k*) Regist. Mag. Sig. B. vii. 192.

(*l*) Ib. xiii. 173. (*m*) Inquis. Speciales, 719.

of Galston passed through the hands of several proprietors; and was at length acquired, in 1787, with a large estate in the parish, by Miss Scot of Scotstarvit, who is now Duchess of Portland, and it still belongs to her. The present parish church of Galston was built before the Reformation. It stands at the village of Galston, on the south bank of the Irvine, which village has two annual fairs, and contained in 1811, about 1300 inhabitants. [A new parish church, erected in 1808, has 884 communicants: stipend £463. There is also a mission church. A Free church has 288, and a U.P. church 335 members. There are also Roman Catholic and Evangelical Union churches.]

11. MAUCHLINE parish derived its name from the town, whereat stands the church, and the town had its name from the Gaelic *Magh-lin*, signifying the plain with the pool. *Lyn*, in the British, and *Linne*, in the Gaelic signifies a pool in a running stream; and being applied to the pools which were formed by cascades, it came to signify a *cascade*, which in the common language of Scotland is called a *lin*. Mauchline stands in a plain, and there runs through the town a rivulet which has three several falls or small cascades that form pools below. On the side of this rivulet, there is a green where the women bleach and dry their linens. The parish of Mauchline was formerly of very great extent, comprehending the whole of the extensive country which now forms the three parishes of Mauchline, Sorn, and Muirkirk. The whole of this tract belonged to the Stewart, being a part of their larger territory of *Kyle Stewart*. At the commencement of the reign of William in 1165, Walter the son of Alan, granted to the monks of Melrose the lands of Mauchline, with the right of pasturage, in his wide-spreading forest on the upper branches of the Ayr river, extending to the boundaries of Clydesdale, and the Stewart also gave the same monks a carucate of land to improve, in the places most convenient; all which was confirmed to them by King William at the request of the donor (*n*). The monks of Melrose planted at Mauchline a colony of their own order; and this establishment continued a cell of the monastery of Melrose till the Reformation. In the before-mentioned grant of the lands of Mauchline, or in the confirmations thereof, there is no mention of the church of Mauchline. It is therefore more than probable, that the parish church of Mauchline was established by the monks of Melrose, after they had become owners of the territory; and it is quite certain that the church belonged to them. It is apparent that the country, which formed the extensive parish of Mauchline, was but very little settled when the monks obtained the grant from the first Walter. This fact shows that during the reign of David I., and even during the reigns of his grandsons and successors, Malcolm IV. and William, Renfrew and

(*n*) Chart. Melrose, No. 124. This grant was confirmed by Walter's son Alan, and by his grandson, the second Walter, and also by Alexander II. Ib. No. 125-6-7, and 63.

Ayr were inhabited chiefly by Scoto-Irish, who did not supply a full population of their country. The monks afterwards acquired great additional property in that district, and they contributed greatly to the settlement and cultivation of it. They obtained ample jurisdictions over their extensive estates of Mauchline, Kyles-mure, and Barmure, which were formed into a regality, the Courts whereof were held at Mauchline. This village was afterwards created a free burgh of barony by the charter of James IV., in October 1510 (*o*). Before the Reformation, there were in this parish two chapels, the one on the Greenock water in the district which now forms the parish of Muirkirk, and the other on the river Ayr on the lands that now form the parish of Sorn. This last was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and stood a little to the eastward of the present village of Catrine, on a field which is still called *St. Cuthbertsholm.* The church of Mauchline, with its tithes and pertinents, continued at the Reformation to belong to the monks of Melrose, who also held the extensive barony of Kylesmure and Barmure in that parish; and the whole was granted in 1606 to Hugh, Lord Loudoun. An act of parliament was then passed, dissolving from the abbey of Melrose the lands and barony before mentioned, and the parish kirk of Mauchline, with its tithes and other property, and erecting the whole into a temporal lordship to Hugh Lord Loudoun; and creating the town of Mauchline into a free burgh of barony with a weekly market and two fairs yearly (*p*). The great effect of such grants was only to make one ungrateful and a dozen discontented. The monks had done fifty times more good to the country than the Loudouns ever essayed. In 1631 the large district which forms the parish of Muirkirk was detached from Mauchline, and formed into a separate parish. In 1636 it was settled that the district which is now included in the parish of Sorn, should be detached from Mauchline and formed into a separate parish, and a church was built at Dalgain in that year; but from the distractions that followed, the establishment of this new parish was not fully completed till 1692. The parish of Mauchline was thus reduced to less than a fifth of its former magnitude. The patronage of the church has continued in the family of Loudoun since the grant in 1606, and it now belongs to the Marchioness of Hastings, as Countess of Loudoun. The present parish church was built before the Reformation. It stands at the

(*o*) Charter, 30th October, 1510, to the abbot and monks of Melrose. Reg. Mag. Sig., xvi. 86.

(*p*) Acta Parl. iv. 323. By that act, Lord Loudoun and his heirs were obliged to pay to the crown 100 marks Scots, yearly; and to pay to the ministers serving the cure, at the church of Mauchline, 40 bolls of oatmeal and 300 marks Scots, yearly, and to furnish bread and wine for the celebration of the communion. Of the property, which was thus granted to Lord Loudoun, he obtained a charter in 1608, which was ratified in Parliament. Ib. 456, 655.

village of Mauchline, which we have seen is a burgh of barony, a post town, and a market place; and which contained in 1811 about 1200 inhabitants. [The present parish church (1829) has 656 communicants. A Free church has 195, and a U.P. church 268 members.]

12. The large parish of MUIRKIRK was formerly included, as we have just seen, in the still much larger parish of Mauchline; from which it was detached and erected into a separate parish in July 1631. The patronage of the new parish was then settled on the notorious John Earl of Loudoun, who figured as a factionary during the reign of Charles I. The new church, which was thus established, was called "*the kirk of the Muir*:" all those operations were ratified in the parliament of June 1633 (*q*). The kirk of the Muir was afterwards called more briefly *Muirkirk*, and more formally the Muirkirk of Kyle. The church which was then built was repaired and heightened in 1775. Near to it a village has arisen, which in 1811 contained 1200 industrious people, who were chiefly employed by the Muirkirk Iron Works (*r*). [The present parish church (1812-83) has 729 communicants: stipend £216. A Free Church has 122, and a U.P. church 104 members. There is also a Roman Catholic church.]

13. *Sorn* parish was formerly, as we have perceived, a part of the extensive parish of Mauchline. In 1656, a settlement was made for detaching from Mauchline parish that country which forms the present parish of Sorn. A new church was built on the lands of Dalgain, with a view to form a separate parish. From the distraction of the times, however, and the consequent changes after the restoration, the establishment of the new parish was not carried into complete effect till after the Revolution. In 1692 a minister was ordained and settled in the new parish, a stipend and glebe were assigned, a manse and offices were built, and the whole establishment was then finally completed. The established name of the new parish was then *Dalgain*, and it continued for some time. Dalgain is the ancient name of the lands adjacent to the church, and of the mansion of the proprietor of the lands, and of a village a little way east from the church. This name is derived from the Gaelic *Dal-gain*, signifying the sandy field, which is exactly descriptive of the place. The church of Dalgain standing at no great distance from the castle of Sorn, it was frequently called the church of Sorn, and by popular usage Sorn at length supplanted Dalgain, as the name of the church and parish. The ancient name of *Sorn* may be derived from the British *Sarn*, signifying a causeway or stepping stones. Sorn castle stands on a rocky height which forms the north bank of the river Ayr, and a rivulet that

(*q*) Acta Parl., v. 83.

(*r*) See the Edinburgh Magazine, February, 1761, vol. v. 62-4., for an account of the parish of Muirkirk, which has undergone a great change, and more than tripled its population, since that time.

passes the castle on the east side, falls into the Ayr a little below. In Cornwall there is a village named *Sorn*, which in the ancient language of that country signifies a *corner*. This would apply well enough to the site of Sorn castle, but the same name appears in some other places where it is doubtful whether the Cornish Sorn will apply equally well to the situation. When the parish of Dalgain, which was afterwards called *Sorn*, was established, the patronage was settled as belonging to the Earl of Loudoun. In 1782 the patronage of Sorn parish was sold, with the castle of Sorn, to William Tennent, by whom they were sold about 1796; and the patronage now belongs to Somerville of Hamilton farm. From the rapid and great increase of the population of the manufacturing town of Catrine, the parish church of Sorn became insufficient for their accommodation. A chapel of ease becoming thus necessary, was built at the village of Catrine in 1792; a clergyman was then ordained to serve the cure, and a yearly salary was assigned to him. In 1811 his congregation amounted to full 2000, while the rest of the parish of Sorn contained only between 1300 and 1400 people. [The parish church has 530 communicants; stipend, £310. The *quoad sacra* church of Catrine has 517 communicants. A Free church has 329, and a U.P. church has 173 communicants. There is also an E.U. church.]

14. OLD CUMNOCK and NEW CUMNOCK parishes were formerly comprehended in one extensive parish, which was called *Cumnock*. The name of *Cumnock* is derived from the British *cwm*, a hollow or valley, and *cnoc*, a hill; forming *Cwm-cnoc*, which was usually pronounced *Cumnock*. The British *Cwm*, in the prefix of the name, applies exactly to the hollow or valley in which the church and village of Old Cumnock stand, on the bank of Glasnock rivulet, which falls into Lugar water. But whether the *cnoc* in the termination of the name applies to the small hill at the village, or some other hill in the vicinity, is not quite certain. Cumnock was of old a rectory, the patronage whereof belonged to the proprietors of the barony of Cumnock. In the reign of David II. the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, belonged to Patrick Dunbar, the Earl of March, who resigned them in 1368 to his eldest son and heir, George, to whom at the same time he resigned the earldom of March (*r*). George, Earl of March, resigned the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, to David Dunbar, who obtained a charter thereupon from the king, in March, 1374-5 (*s*). In the fifteenth century the rectory of Cumnock was converted into a prebend of the cathedral church

(*r*) Regist. Mag. Sig., b. i. 195-6.

(*s*) Ib. Rot. v. 54. and vi. 23. What relation this David Dunbar was to George, Earl of March, who made that resignation, the charter does not state. It is, however, certain, that this David Dunbar was the first of the series of the Dunbars of Cumnock, who held this barony, and the patronage of its church, till about the year 1612. The account of this family in Douglas's Baronage, p. 113, is a series of errors and confusion.

of Glasgow, with the consent of the patron, who continued to hold the patronage of the rectory and prebend. After that event, the church of Cumnock was served by a vicar, who had a fixed stipend; and the remainder of the revenues of the church went to the rector, who was a canon or prebendary of Glasgow. There belonged to the church of Cumnock lands extending to two mark lands of old extent, upon which stands the village of Cumnock. In September, 1509, James Dunbar of Cumnock, the proprietor of the barony and patron of the parish, obtained a charter from James IV., creating the church lands of Cumnock into a free burgh of barony, and granting license to Sir Thomas Campbell, the prebendary of Cumnock, and his successors, to let the lands of his glebe in borough roods for building (*t*). In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the rectory of Cumnock, a prebend of Glasgow, was taxed £16, being a tenth of its estimated value (*u*). Before the Reformation, there was a chapel on the lands of Borland in this parish, the vestiges whereof are still extant, and the farm on which it stood bears the name of *Chapel-house*. About the year 1612, the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, was sold by John Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield; and after passing through several hands, it came, in the reign of Charles II., into the possession of the Earl of Dumfries (*v*). The barony and the patronage have continued since in that family, and belong to the Marquess of Bute, who, as Earl of Dumfries, is patron of both the parishes of Old and New Cumnock. In 1650 the extensive parish of Cumnock was divided, and the southern division was formed into a distinct parish called *New Cumnock*, for which a new parish church was built. The northern division, containing the burgh or barony of Cumnock, formed the parish of *Old Cumnock*. The old church remained till 1754, when a new church was built for the parish of Old Cumnock, which stands at the burgh of barony of Cumnock, which has a weekly market and three annual fairs. It contained, in 1814, about 1000 people. [The parish church (1867) has 750 communicants; stipend, £395. A Free church has 305, and a U.P. church 443 members. There are also Congregational and R.C. churches.]

15. *New Cumnock* parish, as we have just seen, was formerly a part of the large parish of Cumnock. The old parish being divided in 1650, the southern

(*t*) Regist. Mag. Sig., b. xvii., No. 11; Privy Seal Regist. iv. 125.

(*u*) About the year 1562, Mr. John Dunbar, parson of Cumnock, made a return to the reformed rulers, that the parsonage and vicarage of Cumnock, which was held by him, was by common estimation worth 500 marks yearly, but that the whole was let on lease, by him, to Patrick Dunbar, fiar of Cumnock, for the payment of £40 yearly, which was less than an eighth part of the real value, and even of this small rent he could not get payment; for the two half years past then remained unpaid. This official return he subscribed thus:—"Mr. John Dunbar, parson of Cumnock, *with small profit*." MS. Rental Book, fo. 49. 51. (*v*) Inquisit. Special., 41, 780, 850, 459, 691; Acta Parl. viii. 338.

division of the old parish was formed into the parish of New Cumnock, which comprehends the extensive district which is drained by the upper streams of the river Nith, before they leave their parent springs, within the limits of Ayrshire (*w*). The patronage of this new parish belongs to the patron of the old. A parish church was built, for New Cumnock, on the southern side of the Nith, near to the old castle of Cumnock, which belonged to the Dunbars of Cumnock, but has been entirely demolished. At the church of New Cumnock, there is a village which contained in 1811, about 400 people. [The parish church has 574 communicants. Three Free churches have 545 members.]

16. The parish of AUCHINLECK derived its name from the Gaelic *Ach-con-lea;* signifying the field of the flat stone, or the plain of the flat stone. This name is sufficiently applicable to the place, where the church and village stand, and also to the place where the old castle of Auchinleck stood (*x*). Auchinleck formed a part of the extensive territory of Kyle Stewart, which was acquired, as we have seen, by Walter the son of Alan. The lands of Auchinleck were granted by the first Stewart to a vassal, who assumed from the place the local surname of *Auchinleck*, whose descendants remained in possession of it till the end of the fifteenth century (*y*); when Mariot Auchinleck, a female heir, carried Auchinleck to her husband, William Cunninghame of Cragans (*z*). At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the barony of Auchinleck was acquired by Thomas Boswell, who appears to have been in the immediate

(*w*) The division of the parish of Cumnock, and the formation of the parish of New Cumnock, was made by a decree of the commissioners for the plantation of churches on the 11th July, 1650, which assigned to the minister of New Cumnock a stipend of two chalders of meal, one chalder of bear, 500 marks Scots, and £30 Scots for furnishing communion elements. In 1667, the Earl of Dumfries, as proprietor of the barony of Cumnock and titular of the tithes of the parish, obtained from the same authority a decree, reducing and annulling the former decree in 1650; and this reduction was ratified by parliament in 1681. Acta Parl. viii. 338. By this authority the establishment of the new parish of Cumnock was suspended for some time; but, from its obvious necessity, it was afterwards carried into permanent effect.

(*x*) It stood three miles from the church, on an angle, formed by the junction of *Dupol* burn with the Lugar stream. Very little of the ruin remains. Grose's Antiq. ii. 211; Stat. Acc. xi. 234.

(*y*) In July, 1385, John de Achinleck granted to the monastery of Paisley an annual rent of twenty shillings sterling yearly from his lands, as a compensation for the violence done by him in emasculating a monk of the said monastery. [Chart. Paisley, No. 100.] This grant was confirmed by his son and successor, John de Achinleck, on the 10th February, 1404-5, Ib. No. 101-2. There are several charters to the Achinlecks of Auchinleck, in the reigns of James II. and James III., in the Great Seal Register, b. iii. 494; iv. 125; vii. 155, 209; ix. 72.

(*z*) William Cunningham of Cragans, and Mariot Auchinleck, his spouse, obtained a charter of the barony of Auchinleck, &c., 23rd May, 1499. Reg. Mag. Sig. b. xiii. 495.

service of James IV (*a*). His descendants, the Boswells of Auchinleck, have continued since that period in possession of that estate, which has derived some celebrity from its recent owners. In 1238, the second Walter of the Stewart family granted to the monks of Paisley, in pure alms, the church of Auchinleck, with all its pertinents (*b*). The church of Auchinleck continued to belong to the monks of Paisley till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the tithes, and revenues, and provided a chaplain to serve the cure. In the rental of the monastery, which was given in officially in 1562, the church of Auchinleck was stated as producing £66 13s. 4d. yearly (*c*). In 1587, the patronage of the church of Auchinleck, with the tithes and church lands, which then belonged for life to Lord Claud Hamilton, as commendator of Paisley, were granted to him and his heirs, with the other property of this religious establishment. On his death, in 1621, his grandson and heir, James, Earl of Abercorn, was served heir to him in the patronage of the church of Auchinleck, with the tithes and church lands (*d*). In March, 1620, John, Lord Loudoun, obtained a charter of the patronage of the church of Auchinleck, which was ratified to him in the parliament of 1633 (*e*). Long afterwards, the patronage of the church of Auchinleck was acquired by Boswell of Auchinleck; and it now belongs to that family. The parish church was repaired and enlarged in 1754. It is founded on a rock, and stands in a fine situation, near the village of Auchinleck, which is a burgh of barony, with an annual fair, and it contained in 1811, about 500 people. [The present parish church (1838) has 375 communicants: stipend £202. There is a chapel of ease at Lugar, and a mission station at Darnconnar. There is a United Original Secession church at Auchinleck.]

17. The old parish of *Ochiltree*, as it contained the present parishes of Ochiltree and Stair, was of greater extent than the present parish. The name of Ochiltree in this and other places was of old *Uchiltre*, and this ancient form of the name continued, with very little variation, down to the seventeenth century *(f)*. It is obviously derived from the British *Uchel-tre*, signifying the high town or dwelling place. The village and church of

(*a*) Treasurer's Accounts. On the 20th of November, 1504, Thomas Boswell obtained a charter of the barony of Auchinleck. [Reg. Mag. Sig. b. xiv. 86.] On the 16th of June, 1505, he obtained a charter of the lands of Cruikstoun, Over and Nether Keithstoun, and Rogertoun. [Ib. 114.] On the 27th of May, 1507, Thomas Boswell obtained another charter, erecting the village and lands of Keithstoun, in his barony of Auchinleck, into a frę burgh of barony. Reg. Mag. Sig.; and Privy Seal Register, iv., fo. 29.

(*b*) Chart. Paisley, No. 113. This charter was confirmed by his son; by William, Bishop of Glasgow; and by several popes. Ib. No. 114-15-16-17-18-19.

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 28. (*d*) Inquisit. Special., 201. (*e*) Acta Parl. v. 84.

(*f*) Reg. Mag. Sig.; Privy Seal Reg.; Acta Parl.; and the Inquisit. Special. In the map of Kyle, as it was surveyed by Timothy Pont, during the reign of Charles I., may be seen *Ucheltre*-castle and *Ucheltry*-kirk. Blaeu's Atlas, No. 19.

Ochiltree stand on the slope of a hill, considerable for its height, on the southern side of Lugar stream. Ochiltree in West Lothian and Ochiltree and Ochiltree-hill in Wigtonshire, were formerly called *Uchiltre* in the British form, and derived their names from the same source. The *Ochil* hills in Perthshire obtained that name from the British *Uchel*, which appears in the names of several other ranges of mountains in North-Britain, which, during British and Roman times, appeared in the latinized form of *Uchellum*, or *Uxellum Montes* (*g*). In the 12th and 13th centuries, *Ochiltree* was a rectory, the patronage whereof belonged to the proprietors of the manor or barony of Ochiltree. In 1296, Symon de Spalding, the parson of the church of Ochiltree, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick (*h*). During the reign of Robert I., and before 1321, Eustace de Colvil, the relict of Sir Reginald le Chene, and the daughter and heiress of Sir William Colville of Ochiltree, granted to the monks of Melrose the church of Ochiltree with all its pertinents. It was confirmed by a charter of Robert de Colvil of Oxnam and of Ochiltree in 1324 (*i*). The church of Ochiltree belonged to the monks of Melrose till the Reformation. These monks enjoyed the tithes and revenues, while the cure was served by a vicar, who had a settled stipend from them. In 1527, James Colville of "*Uchiltre*" granted an annual rent of £10 yearly from the barony of "*Uchiltre*" for the support of a chaplain to officiate at St. Mary's altar, in the church of "*Ucheltre*"; and this grant was confirmed by the king in March, 1527-8 (*j*). In 1530, Sir James Colville transferred the barony of "*Uchiltre*" to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, in exchange for the barony of East Wemyss in Fife. In 1534 Sir James Hamilton transferred the barony of Ochiltree to Andrew Stewart, Lord Avondale, in exchange for the barony of Avondale in Lanarkshire; and in consequence of this exchange, Stewart was afterwards created Lord Stewart of *Ochiltree*, in place of Lord Stewart of Avondale, in March, 1542-3 (*k*). Andrew Lord Ochiltree, the son of the preceding lord, was a zealous reformer, and he reformed the church of Ochiltree by appropriating to himself the whole of the lands which belonged to that church. He obtained from David Creichtown, vicar of the church of "Uchiltre," with consent of the commendator of Melrose, the patron of that church, a charter of fee-farm of all the church lands of "*Uchiltre*," except the vicar's manse and garden; and of this charter he obtained a confirmation under the great seal on the 10th of May, 1567 (*l*). His grandson, Andrew Lord Ochiltree, obtained, in March 1601,

(*g*) Caledonia, i. 60, 66, and the Map. (*h*) Prynne, iii. 659. (*i*) Chart. Melrose.
(*j*) Reg. Mag. Sig. b. xxii. 131. (*k*) Acta Parl. ii. 413.
(*l*) Great Seal Reg.; and Privy Seal Reg. xxxvi.

a grant of the kirklands of *Uchiltre* called "the vicar's holm," and also the advowson, donation, and patronage of the parsonage and vicarage of "*Uchiltre;*" and this charter was ratified in the parliament of 1606 (*m*). In 1653, the western part of the parish of Ochiltree was detached from it, and was formed into a separate parish called *Stair*. The patronage of the church of Ochiltree, which was granted to Andrew Lord Ochiltree in 1601, afterwards passed through several hands (*n*). In 1792 it belonged to the Countess Dowager of Glencairn, who was then proprietor of about three-fifths of the parish, and who died in 1801. The patronage of Ochiltree now belongs to Boswell of Auchinleck. A new church was built in 1789 at the village of Ochiltree, which contained in 1811 about 500 people. [The Parish Church has 438 communicants: stipend £362. A Free Church has 43 members.]

18. *Stair* parish was formerly a part of Ochiltree parish, from which it was detached in 1653, and was established as we have just seen to be a separate parish by the influence and for the accommodation of Dalyrymple of Stair, whose seat was five miles distant from the church of Ochiltree. A stipend of six chalders of victual was then settled on the minister of the new parish of Stair, one half of which Dalrymple engaged to pay, and the other half was allocated from the stipend of the old parish of Barnwell, which was then suppressed and annexed to the parishes of Tarbolton and Craigie (*o*). For the new parish a church was built on the south bank of the river Ayr, at a short distance from the mansion-house of Stair. In 1709, when a new locality of the stipend was settled some lands were disjoined from the new parish of Stair, and others annexed to it, which have since remained of the extent, that was then settled. The patronage of the Parish was settled on Dalrymple of Stair, and now belongs to the Earl of Stair. [The present parish church (1864) has 301 communicants: stipend £347. A Free church has 98 members.]

19. COYLTON parish derived its name from the village where the church stands, and tradition states that the village of Coylton obtained its new name from a king *Coyl*, who is said to have been killed in battle in that neighbourhood, and buried at the church of Coylton. Coilsfield, which is nearly five miles north of Coylton, is also claimed by tradition as the scene of

(*m*) Acta Parl. iv. 360.

(*n*) William, the first Earl of Dundonald, having acquired the lands and barony of Ochiltree, with the patronage of the church, granted this property to his second son, Sir John Cochran, who obtained a charter of it from the crown, the 5th March, 1667. Acta Parl. vii. 636. Upon the forfeitures of Sir John Cochran of Ochiltree in 1685, this property fell to the crown, and his son, William Cochran, obtained a grant of it in May, 1686. Id. viii. 645.

(*o*) The new parish and church of Stair were established by a decree of the commissioners for the plantation of churches; and this decree was afterwards ratified by an act of parliament, the 22nd July, 1690. Acta Parl. ix. 219.

the valorous death of "old king *Coil*," and a stone in the parish of Coilsfield-house is venerated as the monument of the fictitious king. The village and church of Coylton stand on a considerable rivulet, which is called *Coyl* or *Coil*, which runs through the parish and falls into the river Ayr. The name of this village is obviously compounded of *Coyl*, the name of this rivulet, which is prefixed to the common Saxon termination *toun*: so Coylton signifies the town, hamlet, or dwelling on the Coyl. The rivulet may have obtained its name from the Gaelic *coile*, a wood; the British coll or kell a grove; or from the British *coll*, the plural *cyll* or kyll, signifying hazelwood. Of the early history of the church of Coylton nothing has been discovered by research. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, when James IV. refounded and greatly enlarged the establishment of the chapel royal of Stirling, he founded two of the prebends from the revenues of the church of Coylton in equal divisions. These prebends were sometimes called *Ayr prima* and *Ayr secunda*, and sometimes *Coyltoun prima* and *Coyltoun secunda* (*p*), the patronage whereof both belonged to the king. At the Reformation, these two prebends were held by John Ross and William Angus, two of the canons of the chapel royal of Stirling. The whole tithes and revenues of the church of Coylton were let on lease by them for £80 yearly, which they shared equally, and out of which each of them paid £6 to the chaplain or vicar who served the cure of the church of Coylton (*q*). When the church of Coylton ceased to be connected with the chapel royal of Stirling, the patronage was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. The parish church of Coylton is old, having been built before the Reformation. It was repaired about the year 1774. [The present parish church (1838) has, with Rankenstone mission 780 communicants: stipend, £331.]

20. DALMELLINGTON parish derived its name from the village, whereat stands the church; and the village is said to have been called *Dame-Helen's-toun*, from a lady of rank of the name of Helen, who built a castle near the place (*r*). From the fourteenth century to the present time, the name of the place, wherever it occurs, appears in the form of *Dalmelintoun*, or Dalmelingtoun, and recently Dalmellington. Like other names in Kyle, it seems to be

(*p*) Acc. of the Chapel Royal, in Harl. MSS. 4628, Part I. On the 22d January, 1515-16, Sir William Murray obtained a presentation to the prebend of Ayr prima, in the chapel royal of Stirling, founded on the revenues of the church of Coylton, which prebend was resigned by Sir Alexander Painter in exchange for the chaplainry of Saint Michael, in the parish church of Crieff. Privy Seal Reg., v, 36. (*q*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 49.

(*r*) Stat. Acc., vi. 71, by the Reverend Duncan MacMyne, who has changed the orthography of the name to *Dalmelingtoun*, to suit the above fiction about the appellation.

a mixture of Celtic and of Saxon. The original Celtic name has obviously been of old *Dalmelin*, which signifies the mill-meadow, or mill-field; and this applies correctly to the situation of the place, where formerly there was a mill, to which all the lands of the barony of Dalmellington were astricted, for grinding the corn (*s*). Dalmillin, formerly called *Dalmulin*, on the river Ayr, derived its name from the same source; and there was here in early times a mill. The British *dol*, and Gaelic *dal*, signifying a meadow, or flat field on a river or rivulet, and the British *melin*, and Gaelic *muilan*, signifying a mill. To the Celtic name of *Dalmelin*, the Saxon settlers have added their common termination, *ton* or *toun*, and in this manner has been formed the name of *Dalmelintoun*. Of the early history of the church of Dalmellington, research has discovered nothing certain. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, when James IV. refounded and enlarged the establishment of the chapel royal of Stirling, he annexed to it the church of Dalmellington, the revenues whereof formed one of the prebends of that chapel; and a vicarage was established for serving the cure of the church of Dalmellington. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Dalmellington, in the deanery of Kyle, was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Dalmellington was held by Sir John Dunlop, the vicar. The fruits and revenues of the vicarage were let on lease to Lord Cathcart, for the payment of £32 yearly; of which £20 were paid to the said vicar, and £12 to the curate who served in the church (*t*). The patronage of the parish church of Dalmellington belonged to the king, who was patron of the prebend of Dalmellington, while the church was connected with the chapel royal of Stirling. The church stands at the village of Dalmellington which is a burgh of barony (*u*), having seven annual fairs: and it contained in 1811, about 500 inhabitants. [The present parish church (1846) has 532 communicants: stipend, £272. A mission church at Waterside has 279 communicants. A Free church has 200 members. There are also R.C. and E.U. churches.]

21. The name of DALRYMPLE parish cannot easily be settled. In several charters of the fourteenth century, the name is written *Dalrimpill*, and Dalrympill (*v*). The same form of the name continued in the seventeenth century (*w*). It is at length settled in Dalrymple. The name is obviously

(*s*) Dalmellington stands between two rivulets, which unite below the village; and after running about half a mile further through a swamp, the united stream falls into the Doon. In the vicinity of Dalmellington there is along the side of the Doon a very extensive tract of meadow ground, which is sometimes overflowed by the river when in high flood. (*t*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 49.

(*u*) Inquisit. Speciales, 696; Acta Parl., x. 337. (*v*) Regist. Mag. Sig. (*w*) Inquisit. Speciales.

Celtic, but the etymology is difficult. The minister derives it from the Gaelic *Dal-ry-moll*, signifying the valley of the king's slaughter; and this derivation is grounded upon the supposition that *Coil*, a king of the Britons, was here killed in battle (*x*). This etymology is inaccurate, inapplicable, and founded on fiction. King *Coil* is unknown to history. The late Sir John Dalrymple was told by Macfarlane of Macfarlane, the Gaelic antiquary, that the name of *Dalrymple* signified the crook of a river or turn of a water. How he made this out of the vocables composing the name of Dalrymple it is vain to enquire. It would certainly apply to the situation of the village where the church of Dalrymple stands, at a bend or turn of the river Doon. The *Dal* forming the prefix of the word is obviously the Gaelic *Dal*, signifying a meadow, and is very applicable to the place, for the church and village stand at the upper end of an extensive meadow upon the margin of the Doon. But what the remainder of the word signifies cannot easily be ascertained. *Rumpal*, indeed, signifies in the Gaelic, a rump. So *Dal-rumpel* would signify what at last is not good sense, the rump-meadow, or the meadow of the rump. The *Dalrymples* of Scotland, as lawyers, as statesmen, as warriors by sea or land, as writers in various faculties, have left characters behind them, which may be allowed to justify a little elaboration, to ascertain the original meaning of their name. The barony of Dalrymple appears to have been held in early times by a family who took from the lands their surname of Dalrymple. None of the Dalrymples, however, seem to appear in Bagimont's Roll. During the reign of David II., the barony existed in a state of division into two equal parts, which were separately held by two Dalrymples, who were probably derived from a common progenitor. The whole barony was acquired in the reign of Robert II., by John Kennedy of Dunure (*y*), and it continued to belong to his descendants till the reign of Charles II. (*z*). It may still belong to the same family. Of the more early history of the church of Dalrymple, research has found nothing. When James IV. re-established the chapel royal of Stirling, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, he annexed to it the church of

(*x*) Stat. Account, iv. 305, by the Rev. Ebenezer Walker.

(*y*) In May 1371, John Kennedy obtained a charter from Robert II. of the half of the barony of "Dalrimpill," in Ayrshire, upon the resignation of Malcolm, the son of Gilchrist, the son of Adam de "Dalrimpill." [Regist. Mag. Sig., b. i. 285, and Rot., iv. 7.] In December 1377, the same John Kennedy obtained another charter from Robert II. of the other half of the barony of "Dalrympill," upon the resignation of Hugh, the son of Roland de "Dalrympill." [Ib. Rot., v. 105.]

(*z*) Inquisit. Speciales, 212, 559.

Dalrymple, the revenues whereof formed one of the prebends of that chapel (*a*). The cure of the church was meantime served by a curate. The patronage of the prebend of Dalrymple belonged to the king, and even after the church ceased to be connected with the chapel royal, the king continued to the present times the patron of the same church. The existing parish church was built in 1764, and stands at the village of Dalrymple, which contained in 1811 upwards of 200 people. [The present parish church (1849) has 471 communicants: stipend, £343. A Free church has 98 members.]

22. MAYBOLE parish in Carrick, contains the two old parishes of Maybole and *Kirkbride*. The parish of Maybole derived its name from the town of the same name, which though formerly a small place, has risen to be the chief town in Carrick. The name of Maybole is merely an abbreviation of *Maybotle*, which appears to have been the original name (*b*). In 1193 Duncan of Carrick, the son of Gilbert of Galloway, granted to the monks of Melrose, the lands of *Maybotle*-beg (*c*). *Botle*, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies a house or dwelling-place, a farm, a village, and appears in the termination of several names in the south of Scotland, as Newbotle, Elbotle, Merebotle. The prefix *May*, in Maybotle, may be derived from a man's name. Or it may be the Anglo-Saxon *Maey*, *May*, signifying a *kinsman* a *cousin*. So *May-botle* would signify the dwelling of the kinsman or cousin. The church of Maybole was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. In the reign of Alexander II., Duncan of Carrick, the son of Gilbert of Galloway, granted the church of St. Cuthbert, at Maybole, with its lands, and tithes to the Cistercian nunnery of North Berwick, which was founded soon after 1216. This grant was repealed, and confirmed by Niel, the son of Duncan of Carrick (*d*).

(*a*) The account of that re-establishment. MS. Harley, 4628, Part I.

(*b*) The minister not being aware of this, says that Maybole seems to have derived its name from the ancient game called the *Maypole*. Stat. Account, iii. 219, by the Reverend Dr. James Wright.

(*c*) Charter quoted in Douglas's Peerage, 399; and Chron. of Melrose, 179, wherein the lands are called Maybotil, without the Scoto-Irish adjunct *beg*, signifying *little*. So the name of the lands was Maybotil, the little.

(*d*) Duncan obtained the whole territory of Carrick by the settlement made in 1186. He was created Earl of Carrick by Alexander II., between 1225 and 1230, and he died about 1240. He was succeeded by his son Niel, who was the second Earl of Carrick, and died in 1256. These short notices will correct some of the errors of the genealogists and peerage makers in their accounts af the first Earls of Carrick, and they will also expose the very erroneous mis-statement of the same writers in appropriating the above two persons under the designations of Duncan de Carrick and Nicolas de Carrick, as the progenitors of the family of Kennedy, who were afterwards created Earls of Cassilis. [See Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. App. 39; Douglas' Peerage, 138; Wood's Peerage, i. 324.] Neil, being called in the Latin charters *Nigellus*, this was easily converted into *Nicolas*.

The church of Maybole continued to belong to the nuns of North Berwick till the Reformation. A portion of the revenues of the church was appropriated to the vicarage, which had been established by the bishop of Glasgow. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Maybole, in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £5 6s. 8d., being a tenth of the estimated value. Before the Reformation the half of the vicarage of Maybole appears to have been annexed to the prebend, called Sacrista Major, in the collegiate church of Glasgow. In 1562 this part of the vicarage was reported as being only worth 10 marks yearly (*e*). At the epoch of the Restoration the revenues of the parsonage of Maybole, the glebe excepted, were held on lease by Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, for the yearly payment of £22, twenty oxen, and twelve cows (*f*). In the church of Maybole a chaplainry, which was dedicated to St. Ninian, was founded in 1451 by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, who granted to God and to *St. Ninian* the lands of Largenlen and Brockloch in Carrick, for the support of a chaplain to perform divine service in the church of Maybole (*g*). On the lands of Auchendrane, which is about three miles north-east of Maybole, there was, before the Reformation, a chapel that was subordinate to the parish church of Maybole. The ruins of this chapel were extant at the end of the 17th century (*h*).

Kirkbride obtained its name from the church having been dedicated to St. Brigide, whose name was commonly pronounced *Bride*. Duncan of Carrick granted the church of Kirkbride with its pertinents to the Cistercian nunnery at North Berwick (*i*). The church of Kirkbride continued to belong to the nunnery of North Berwick till the Reformation. The parish of Kirkbride was annexed to the parish of Maybole, and from the northern part of the present united parish of Maybole. It does not appear when this connection took place, but it was before 1597, and perhaps even before the Reformation. The church of Kirkbride stood on the sea-coast, about half a mile north of the old castle of Dunure. The ruins of the church are still extant in the churchyard which belongs to it. The church of Maybole was finally separated from the convent

(*e*) MS. Rental Book, 24. (*f*) Ib., 56.

(*g*) Sir Gilbert's Charter, 18th May, 1451, was confirmed by one from the king, 23d May, 1451. Regist. Mag. Sig., iv. 204.

(*h*) Description of Carrick, by the Reverend Mr. Abercromby, the minister of Maybole. MS. in Macfarlane's Col., where Mr. Abercromby intimates that there was then to be seen the remains of some other chapels in the parish of Maybole.

(*i*) Nisb. Herald., ii. App. 39. The granter, Duncan of Carrick, is erroneously made the progenitor of the Kennedys, who became Earls of Cassillis. He was in fact not their progenitor, but the first of the Earls of Carrick, as already mentioned.

of North Berwick, and established as a rectory by act of parliament in December 1597 (*k*). Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany appears to have obtained a grant of the 40 shilling lands of old extent which belonged to the church of Maybole, and also of the patronage of the rectory of Maybole with its tithes. In all these he was succeeded by his son Thomas in 1603 (*l*). The patronage of this church continued to belong to Lord Bargeny in 1696 (*m*); and it was afterwards vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. For the extensive and populous parish of Maybole a new parish church was built about 1755. It is a large but mean structure, and stands in the town of Maybole, which is a burgh of barony, containing, in 1821, upwards of 2000 people, and is the chief town in Carrick (*n*). [The present parish church (1808) has 767 communicants; stipend, £435. West *quoad sacra* church has 350 communicants. A Free church has 420; and a U.P. church 185 members. There are also Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches.]

23. KIRKOSWALD parish derived its name from the church which was dedicated to Saint *Oswald*, the Northumbrian king, who propagated the Christian religion with great zeal and success, but was slain at Oswestry on the 5th of August 642, and was canonized after his death. From time immemorial a fair has been held annually at Kirkoswald on the 5th of August, the festival day of the patron saint. The church of this parish, standing within the manor of Turnberry, it was called for several centuries Kirkoswald of Turnberry, and in Latin charters appears "Ecclesia Sancti Oswaldi de Turnberry." The church of St. Oswald, with its lands and tithes, was granted to the monks of Paisley by Duncan of Carrick, who became Earl of Carrick. It was confirmed with its lands and tithes to the monks of Paisley by Florence, the bishop elect of Glasgow (*o*). In 1227 it was settled by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, that the vicar of the church of Turnberry should have yearly 100 shillings in altarage, or in tithes of corn if the altarage should not be sufficient (*p*). Kirkoswald of Turnberry and some lands appear to have been granted to the monks of

(*k*) Acta Parl., iv. 157. (*l*) Inquisit. Speciales, 58. (*m*) Acta Parl., x. 49.

(*n*) Maybole was created a burgh of barony 14th November, 1516, in a grant to Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, the patron, and to the provost and prebendaries of the collegiate church of Maybole, to which belonged the lands whereon the town stands. [Regist. Mag. Sig., b. xix. 136.] In October 1639, an act ordaining that the head courts of Carrick should be held at *Mayboil*, was passed by the lords of the articles. Acta Parl., v. 284.

(*o*) Chart. Paisley, No. 97. It was also confirmed by two popes and by Alexander II. in 1236. Ib., 96, 98, 149, 175. There was in former times a hermitage and chapel which were dedicated to St. Oswald, in the parish of Carluke, in Lanarkshire.

(*p*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 170.

Paisley on the condition that they should establish in Carrick a monastery of their order. But they did not perform this condition, and Duncan Earl of Carrick, not long before his death, founded the monastery of Crossraguel for Cluniac monks who were brought from Paisley, and the church of St. Oswald of Turnberry was transferred from the monks of Paisley to the monks of Crossraguel. The monks of Paisley complained of this transfer to the Pope, who interfered, but the church continued with the monastery of Crossraguel (*q*). The church of St. Oswald of Turnberry was confirmed to the monks of Crossraguel by Robert I., and it was afterwards confirmed to them by a charter of Robert III. on the 24th of August 1404 (*r*). Kirkoswald continued to belong to the monastery of Crossraguel till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the revenues, which were considerable, and provided a curate to serve the church. Giles Blair, lady of Dow in Carrick, by her will, which was made on the 31st of August 1530, bequeathed to the curate of Kirkoswald one boll of meal, and to Thomas Fergusson, dominical chaplain of Kirkoswald, one boll of meal. She also bequeathed twenty marks for building an altar in the church of St. Oswald (*s*). In the rental of Crossraguel abbey, about the year 1562, which was given in officially by the Earl of Cassilis, it was stated that the tithes of Kirkoswald produced 300 bolls of bear and meal yearly (*t*). In 1617 the patronage of Kirkoswald, with all the other property of Crossraguel abbey, was annexed by act of parliament to the bishopric of Dunblane, reserving the same to Peter Hewat commendator of Crossraguel during his life (*v*). On the final abolition of episcopacy in 1689, the patronage of Kirkoswald was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. In 1652, a considerable tract of land on the north-west side of the river Girvan, and forming about a fourth part of the parish of Kirkoswald, was detached from that parish and annexed to the parishes of Girvan and Dailly. The old church of Kirkoswald, which had served the parish for ages, and seems to have undergone many alterations, stood in a very low situation in the midst of a very large burying ground, which is surrounded by a wall. In 1777, a new parish church was built upon a rising ground a little south of the old church. [The present parish church has 588 communicants: stipend, £383. A Free Church has 57 members.]

24. The name of KIRKMICHAEL parish is derived from the church which had been dedicated to *Saint Michael.* It was called in former times Kirk-

(*q*) Chart. of Paisley, No. 173-4.

(*r*) The original charter is in the archives of the Earl of Cassillis.

(*s*) Agricult. View, 705. (*t*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 54. (*v*) Acta Parl., iv. 553-4.

michael of Gemilstoun, and in Latin charters it was described as "Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Gemilston." (*u*). This church was granted to the prior and canons of Whithorn by John de Gemilstoun, the son and heir of John de Gemilston, knight; and it was confirmed to them by Robert I. in May 1325 (*x*). In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kirkmichael in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £3 6s. 8d., being a tenth of its estimated value. In 1562, *the half of the vicarage* was enjoyed by Sir Thomas Montgomery, the vicar of this church, who received from it £15 yearly, and £5 more as the rent of the glebe lands and manse (*y*). How the other half of the vicarage was disposed of appeareth not, but the tithes and revenues of Kirkmichael, which belonged to the priory of Whithorn, were leased to Jonet Mure, for the payment of £100 a year (*z*). The church of Kirkmichael, with the other property of the priory, was vested in the king by the General Annexation Act of 1587. The whole was granted by the king in 1606 to the bishop of Galloway. In 1641 it was transferred to the university of Glasgow, but it was restored to the same bishop in 1661, and it was held by the bishops of that see till the final abolition of episcopacy in 1689, when the patronage was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. A new church was built in 1787, which is commodious for the sacred purposes of its erection. [The parish church has 400 communicants; stipend, £295. Crosshill *quoad sacra* church has 245 communicants.]

25. STRAITON parish obtained its name from the village whereat the church stands. In charters of the thirteenth century the name was written *Stratoun* and *Stratton* (*a*). The name continued *Stratoun* till after the Reformation. The name may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *straet*, a way, a street, and the common termination *tun* or toun, signifying a habitation, a village. It has been supposed that it may have acquired this name from some *Roman road* at this place; and in support of this conjecture, there is said to be the vestiges of an oblong entrenchment on the summit of Benan-hill, about half-a-mile south of the village of Straiton, which commands an extensive view; and there was dug up on the top of this hill two carved urns, which

(*u*) The name of *Gemilstoun* was obviously derived from a proprietor or settler who was named *Gemil*. There are still persons of that surname in Ayrshire. A. Gemmell of Langlands, and J. Gemmell the younger of Langlands, are now freeholders of Ayrshire.

(*x*) MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 20. It was confirmed to them by James II. in 1451. MS. Donations, p. 11. This church continued to belong to the priory of Whithorn till the Reformation. The prior and canons enjoyed the greatest part of the revenues, and the remainder was assigned to the vicar. (*y*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 57. (*z*) Ib., fo. 75.

(*a*) Charts of Paisley, and Charts of Glasgow.

were filled with ashes (*b*). There has not, however, been discovered the smallest vestige of any Roman road at or near Straiton; and the entrenchment on Benan-hill may be the remain of a British hill-fort, and not an intimation of a Roman post, but the form of the remain is not sufficiently described to ascertain the fact. There are, in England, several places which are named Stratton, Stretton, Stratford, from the Anglo-Saxon *straet*. In Mid-Lothian there is a place named Stratton, which stands on the line of the great Roman road through that country, and certainly derived its name of *Straet-toun* from that road. The church and village of Straiton stand on the upper part of the river Girvan, in a valley between two hills. From this situation the name may be derived from the Gaelic *strath*, a valley, which was adopted into the Scoto-Saxon; and, as a prefix in the names of places, when followed by a consonant, it is frequently pronounced *stra*, as *Stra*-loch, *Stra*-masie, *Stra*-braken, *Stra*-greif, so *Stra*-toun would signify the habitation or town in the valley, which is descriptive of the place. In the southern part of Carrick, there is another place which is named *Straton*, which stands in the *Strath* or valley of a rivulet that joins the Du-uisk. This place stands in a remote situation, where there could not have been any Roman road; but the name of Stra-toun, signifying the town in the valley, is exactly descriptive. Add to all those intimations that the Gaelic people remained long in Ayrshire, particularly in Carrick, and that the Gaelic names abound on the map of those countries. The church of Straiton was dedicated to Saint Cuthbert, to whom other churches in Ayrshire were dedicated. In the reign of Alexander II., Duncan Earl of Carrick, granted to the monks of Paisley the church of Straiton, with its tithes and lands, and this grant was confirmed, 1236, by a charter of Alexander II. (*c*). At this time the lands of Straiton were held by John de Carrick, a son of Duncan, Earl of Carrick. He appears to have engaged in the rebellion of the Galloway-men in 1235, and committed injuries to several churches in the diocese of Glasgow. In consideration of his getting from William, the bishop of Glasgow, a pardon for this offence, John de Carrick granted to the bishop, "Una denariata terræ in feodo de *Strattun*, que vocatur Achinclehyn, cum jure patronatus ecclesiæ de Strattun in perpetuum, quam quidem deniaratum terre idem Johannes assignavit dicto episcapo pro quatuor marcatis terre." And if John's right to the patronage of the said church should not be good against the abbot of Paisley or others, then he granted to the bishop and his suc-

(*b*) Stat. Acc., iii. 586, by the Rev. William Crawford, assistant to the minister.
(*c*) Charts Paisley, No. 175.

cessors, 100 shillings land, in some competent part of his property in Carrick. This grant of John de Carrick was confirmed by his father, Duncan, Earl of Carrick, and also by a charter of Alexander II. in 1244 (*d*). John failed in making good his right to the patronage of the church of Straiton, as the abbot of Paisley had obtained a grant of the church from Duncan, Earl of Carrick, the father of John. The church of Straiton was transferred from the monastery of Paisley to the monastery of Crossraguel, which was founded by Duncan, Earl of Carrick, and planted with Cluniac monks from Paisley. This church was afterwards confirmed to the monks of Crossraguel by Robert I.; and it was specially confirmed to them by Robert III. in his charter of August 1404, in which it was called, "Ecclesia Sancti Cuthberti de Stratoun" (*e*). The church of Straiton continued to belong to the monastery of Crossraguel till the Reformation. The monks received a considerable part of the revenues, and the vicar received the remainder. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Straiton, in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value. In 1562 William Bothwell, the vicar of Straiton, made a return of the income of his vicarage, stating that the revenues were let to the Earl of Cassillis, for the yearly payment of £46, and the vicar's glebe, extending to a half markland of old extent, was worth 20 marks yearly; and from this revenue he was obliged to pay 20 marks annually to a minister who was placed in the church by the reformers (*f*). About the same time, that part of the revenues of the church of Straiton, which belonged to the monks of Crossraguel, was reported as yielding £60 yearly (*g*). In 1617 the patronage and tithes of the church of Straiton, with all the other property of Crossraguel Abbey, were annexed by act of parliament to the bishopric of Dunblane, reserving the revenues to Mr. Peter Hewat, the commendator of Crossraguel, during his life (*h*). On the final abolition of Episcopacy in 1689, the patronage of the church of Straiton was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. The parish church stands at the village of Straiton (*i*), a very handsome and well situated highland village, which contained in 1811, upwards of 200 people. [The parish church has 205 communicants; stipend, £373. Patna *quoad sacra* church has 307 communicants.]

26. The parish of DAILLY was anciently called Dalmakeran or Dalmaolkeran. The ancient parish church was dedicated to Saint Michael, and it was called the church of Saint Michael of Dalmaolkeran or Dalmakeran, the latter

(*d*) Chart. Glasgow, p. 225. (*e*) Original Chart. in the Archives of Earl of Cassillis.
(*f*) MS. Rental Book, p. 56. (*g*) Ib., fo. 54. (*h*) Acta Parl., iv. 553-4.
(*i*) In 1695, the Earl of Cassillis obtained an act of parliament for holding a weekly market and two annual fairs, at "the Kirktoun of Straitoun." Acta Parl., ix. 502.

being plainly an abbreviation of the former. The name of *Dal-maol-keran* is Scoto-Irish, and signifies the meadow of Saint Keran. The name of this Scoto-Irish saint appears in the forms of *Keran*, *Queran*, and *Ciaran*, the last whereof appears to be the true Irish form, the *c* being pronounced as *k*. In this parish there appears to have been in early times a chapel or church, which was dedicated to this saint, and called from him *Kil-keran*. Kilkerran has long been the name of a considerable estate and mansion in this parish. The ruins of the old castle of Kilkerran stand about two miles S.S.W. of the modern mansion of Kilkerran, which has produced eminent men. The church of Dalmakeran was granted by Duncan, the first Earl of Carrick, to the monks of Paisley; and this was confirmed by Alexander II. in 1236 (*k*). This church was afterwards transferred from the monastery of Paisley to the monastery of Crossraguel. The church was confirmed to the monks of Crossraguel by Robert I., and afterwards by Robert III., by a charter (*l*), wherein it is called "Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Dalmulkerane." This church belonged to the monks of Crossraguel till the Reformation; yet before that epoch the name of the church and parish had been changed to *Dailie* or Dailly. The cause of this change does not appear. Whether it proceeded from the change of the name of Dalmakeran to Dailly, or from the change of the location of the church from Dalmakeran to Dailly, is uncertain. The name of *Dailly* is probably derived from the Gaelic *Dal* or *Dail*, signifying a flat field on the side of a stream, the plural whereof is *Dailthe*, the *th* being quiescent, according to the genius of that language. *Dailly* and Old Dailly are situated in the *vale* of Girvan river, along which there is a succession of flat fields. The monks of Crossraguel enjoyed the revenues of the church of Dalmakeran, and provided a chaplain to serve the cure. In the rental of Crossraguel Abbey, which was given in officially soon after the epoch of the Reformation, it is stated that the church of *Daylie* yielded 260 marks a year (*m*). In this parish, which was anciently of much greater extent, there were several chapels. There was one dedicated to St. *Machar*, and named from him *Machri-kil*, which stood on a rivulet about half-a-mile north-west from the old castle of Kilkerran, at a place which still bears the name of Machrikil, where the ruins of the chapel are extant. Another chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and from this circumstance was called *Lady Chapel*. This stood in the lower end of a romantic dell, which was called *Lady Glen*, and which is not far from the

(*k*) Chart. Paisley, No. 175.

(*l*) Original Charter, dated 24th August, 1404, in the Earl of Cassillis's archives.

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 54.

modern mansion of Kilkerran. In 1617, the patronage and tithes of the church of Dailly, with the whole property of Crossraguel Abbey, was annexed by act of parliament to the bishopric of Dunblane, reserving to Peter Hewet, the commendator of the abbey, the income during his life (*n*). On the final abolition of episcopacy in 1689, the patronage of the church of Dailly was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. In 1653, the whole south-east part of the old parish of Dailly, comprehending a large extent of country on the upper branches of the river Stinchar, was detached from that parish and formed a great part of the new parish of Barr, which was then created. On the other hand, the parish of Dailly received, at the same time, a small addition on the northern side from the south part of the parish of Kirkoswald. Notwithstanding this large detachment, the parish of Dailly is still of considerable extent, being upwards of seven miles in length along the river Girvan, and four to six miles broad. In 1696, the parish church at the place which is now called Old Dailly was abandoned, and a new parish church was built, in a more centrical situation, four miles further up the river Girvan, at the place which is now called Dailly (*o*). The parish church was rebuilt at this place in 1766, and cost £600. [The parish church has 449 communicants: stipend, £408. A Free church has 148 members.]

GIRVAN parish derived its name from the town of Girvan, where the church stands. This town was formerly called *Inver-Garvan*, a name which it obtained from the Scoto-Irish people on account of its situation near the influx into the sea of the river Girvan, which was of old called Garvan. *Inver* in the Gaelic denotes the mouth or influx of a river, and appears, in a number of places, prefixed to the names of the streams. The prefix *Inver* was dropped by popular neglect in this name, as it has been in several other names, as in Inver-bervie, Inver-cular, Inver-nairn, Inver-cruden. The river Girvan was formerly, as we have just seen, called *Garvan*, and in some instances the name appears in the form of Geraven. Now *Garev-avon* in the British speech, and *Garbh-abhan*, (the *bh* being pronounced as *v* in the Gaelic) pronounced *Garv-avan* or *Garvawn*, signifies the *rough river*, which is perfectly descriptive of this rapid stream. The church of *Inver-Garvan* was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, to whom several other churches in Ayrshire were dedicated, a circumstance this which seems to denote that such churches were not older than the complete settlement of the Anglo-Saxon people in Ayrshire, after the change of the Scottish government, at the end of the 11th century; for Cuthbert was peculiarly a Saxon saint. This church was

(*n*) Acta Parl., iv. 533-4.

(*o*) On the 12th of October, 1696, William, Lord Bargany, obtained an act of parliament for holding two fairs annually at "the Kirktoun of New Daylie." Acta Parl., x. 108.

granted to the monks of Crossraguel, which was founded by Duncan Earl of Carrick. It was confirmed to that monastery by Robert I. and Robert III., under a charter wherein the church was called "Ecclesia Sancti Cuthberti de *Invergarvane*" (*p*). This church continued in possession of the monastery of Crossraguel till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed much of the revenues, the remainder belonged to the vicar, who served the cure as settled by the Bishop of Glasgow. John, the vicar of the church of Girvan, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296 (*q*). In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of "Geraven," in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of its estimated value. In a rental of Crossraguel Abbey, which was given in officially after the Reformation, it was stated that the church of Girvan produced to that monastery 260 bolls of bear and meal yearly (*r*). In the old parish of Girvan, which was much larger than the present, there were several chapels. In the south of the parish there was the chapel of *Kildomine*, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It stood on an eminence upon the northern bank of the river Stinchar, about two miles W.S.W. from the present church of Barr. In the charter of Robert III. to the monks of Crossraguel in August 1404, he confirmed to them, among other articles of property, "duas denariatas terre capelli Sancti Trinitatis de Kildomine" (*s*). *Kil*-domine was afterwards changed to *Kirk*-domine, while the Anglo-Saxon people prevailed over the Celtic. As the country on the Stinchar, which belonged to the old parishes of Girvan and Dailly, was at a great distance from the churches of those parishes, the parishioners gave in to parliament a supplication in 1639 for rebuilding Kirkdomine. The parliament referred this supplication to the commission to be granted for plantation of kirks (*t*). What was done in consequence of this reference does not appear. In 1653, when the parish of Barr was established, the roof of Kirkdomine, with true economy, was taken off and placed on the new church at Barr. Thus uncovered, Kirkdomine remained a ruin to this time. The ruins still bear the name of Kirkdomine, and there is still held at it a great annual fair on the last Saturday of May, which is called Kirkdomine fair. In the northern part of the parish of Girvan there was in former times a chapel dedicated to St. Donan, a Scottish saint of the 9th century, whose festival was celebrated on the 17th of April. This chapel, which was named from him *Chapel-donan*, stood on the lands of Cragach near the sea-coast, more than a mile and a half N.N.E. of Girvan. In the charter of Robert. III. before mentioned, to the monks of Crossraguel, he

(*p*) Origin. Chart., dated 24th August, 1404, in the archives of the Earl of Cassillis.
(*q*) Prynne, iii. 659. (*r*) MS. Rental Book, f. 54.
(*s*) Origin. Chart. in Earl Cassillis's Archives. (*t*) Acta Parl., v. 269.

confirmed to them, among other estates, the twenty shilling lands of the chapel of St. Donan of Cragach (*u*). In 1617, the patronage of the parish church of Girvan, with the other property of Crossraguel Abbey, was annexed by act of parliament to the bishopric of Dunblane, reserving, however, the rights of Peter Hewet as commendator (*v*). On the final abolition of episcopacy in 1689, the patronage of the church of Girvan was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. In 1653, the south-east part of the old parish lying on the river Stinchar, was detached from this parish, and was made a part of the new parish of Barr which was then established. When this large detachment was made from the parish of Girvan, it received some additions both on the north and on the south. The parish church stands at the town of Girvan, which is a burgh of barony (*w*), a post town, a small sea-port, and contained in 1821 more than 2000 people. [The present parish church (1882-84) has 440 communicants: stipend, £420. The South *quoad sacra* church has 446 communicants. A Free church has 186, and a U.P. church has 195 members. There are also Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches.]

28. The parish of BARR is of modern establishment. The extensive country which is drained by the upper streams of the Stinchar, formerly belonged to the parishes of Dailly and Girvan, but being at a great distance from the churches of those parishes, that tract was detached from them and formed into a separate parish in 1653. There was also added to this new parish a portion from the eastern end of the parish of Colmonell. A church was built for this new parish on the south bank of the Stinchar, and on the east side of the rivulet Greg, which joins the Stinchar a little below the church. As the new church was built on the lands of *Barr*, so was the new parish called by the same name. *Barr* in the British, and also in the Gaelic, signifies a summit or height. This name was probably applied to a small hill, which rises very abruptly on the east of the church and village of *Barr*. The patronage of the new church of *Barr* was vested in the king, he being the patron of the parishes of Dailly and Girvan, out of which it was formed. [The parish church has 190 communicants: stipend, £375. A Free church has 78 members.]

Thus end the accounts of the several parishes of the presbytery of Ayr, amounting to twenty-eight. The two following parishes of Colmonell and

(*u*) Chart. in Earl Cassillis's Archives. (*v*) Acta Parl., iv. 533-4.

(*w*) This burgh of barony was created by a charter of Charles II., the 6th of May, 1668 (Acta Parl., vii. 639), and by a charter of William in 1696. The privileges granted to it were not fully exercised till 1785, when the increase of the population rendered it necessary to appoint two bailies and ten councillors for the government of the burgh. In 1791 this town contained 1012 souls, and they have been more than doubled since that time, chiefly by the cotton manufacture.

Ballantrae, lying in the southern division of Carrick, belong to the presbytery of *Stranraer.*

29. The parish of COLMONELL acquired its name from the church which was dedicated to Saint Colmanel, and called from him *Kirk-colmanel,* the name which it bore in the 12th and 13th centuries. The church and parish of *Kilcolmonel,* in the northern division of Kintyre, obtained their names from the same saint, and there was formerly another church or chapel which was named *Kil-Colmanell* in the southern end of Kintyre. St. *Colmonel* or *Colmaneala* was an eminent Scoto-Irish Saint, the worthy disciple of St. Columba, and the famous arbiter of the great contest in the council of Drumseat in 574 A.D. The church of *Kirk-Colmanel* in Carrick, with its pertinents, was granted to the bishop of Glasgow in the twelfth century. This grant was confirmed to bishop Jocelin by three several popes (*x*). In after times the prefix *Kirk* was dropped, and the church, the parish, and the village were called the church of Colmonell, the parish of Colmonell, and the *Clachan* (*y*) of Colmonell. The rectory and revenues of Colmonell were settled on the chapter of Glasgow, and were enjoyed by the canons in common till the Reformation (*z*). A vicarage was settled for serving the cure, the patronage whereof belonged to the dean and chapter, and the collation to the bishops of Glasgow (*a*). In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Colmonell, in the deanery of Carrick, was taxed £4, being a tenth of its estimated value. The rental of the vicarage of Colmonell, which was returned officially soon after the Reformation, states that it produced £40 yearly, and was then held "by Mr. John Davidson, master of the pedagog of Glasgow" (*b*). The rental of the rectory of Colmonell, which was returned by the canons of Glasgow in 1562, states that it was let to the laird of Bargeny and "the gudeman of Ardmillan" for payment of 360 marks yearly; whereof the canons had got no payment for four

(*x*) By Alexander in 1178, by Lucius in 1181, and by Urban in 1186. Chart. Glasgow, p. 81, 91, 104.

(*y*) *Clachan* signified in the Scoto-Irish a kirktown, or indeed any village by deflexion.

(*z*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxvii. 43, 82.

(*a*) On the 15th of August, 1537, the vicarage of Colmonell was assigned to the college of Glasgow by Archbishop Dunbar, and the chapter, reserving, however, a certain yearly stipend with the manse, to a vicar pensioner for serving the cure. Protocol of the Chapter of Glasgow; Innes's Chronol. MS.

(*b*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 56. This John Davidson was one of the reformed antagonists of Quintin Kennedy, the abbot of Crossraguel, who so stoutly defended his religious faith and his ecclesiastical establishments.

years past (*c*). There belonged to the church of Colmonell a large extent of lands which appear to have been shared between the rectory and the vicarage. The half which belonged to the rectory extended to 50 shillings land of the old extent, and after the Reformation were granted in fee-firm by the dean and chapter of Glasgow to David Kennedy of Knockdow, who obtained a charter of confirmation under the great seal on the second of March 1567-8 (*d*). In the parish of Colmonell there were of old several chapels. One of these was dedicated to all saints, and called *Allhallow chapel* or *Hallow chapel*, which stood on the bank of Stinchar river about four miles above the church of Colmonell, at a place which still bears the name of *Hallow chapel*. In the eastern part of this parish, about half a mile from Loch *Duisk*, there was a chapel which was dedicated to St. Ninian, and which was called in Gaelic *Kil-an-Ringan*, signifying the chapel of St. Ninian, and a piece of land adjacent was called *Chapel croft*. At the place where the chapel stood there is now a gentleman's seat, which is called Kilsaint Ninian or Kil-an-ringan, the last whereof was the ancient name of Celtic times. At *Kil-donan*, in the valley of the Duisk, there was probably in early times a chapel which was dedicated to St. *Donan*, as the name implies, yet no other evidence can be traced of the existence of such a chapel but the name. At Kildonan there are the ruins of an old castle. The patronage of the church of Colmonell was vested in the king by the general annexation of 1587. In 1591 the king granted the patronage of the church, both parsonage and vicarage with all pertinents thereof, to Sir Patrick Vaus of Barnbarroch, who obtained the ratification of the grant by the parliament of June 1592 (*e*). The patronage of this church belonged in 1696 to William, Lord Bargeny (*f*), and it now belongs to Sir Hugh Dalrymple Hamilton of Bargeny. In 1653 the whole lands of Ardmillan, extending three miles along the coast and two miles broad inland, were detached from the parish of Colmonell and annexed to the parish of Girvan. The parish church of Colmonell was rebuilt from the foundation in 1772. The old church which was then pulled down had the date of 1591 on a stone above the door, from which circumstance it is probable that it was then built or repaired. The parish church stands on the north bank of the Stinchar, at the clachan of Colmonell, which contained in 1811 about 150 people. The church not being in a centrical situation there is, at the distance of more than six miles,

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 7 and 56.
(*d*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxvii. 43.
(*e*) Acta Parl., iii. 568, iv. 20.
(*f*) Id., x. 49.

a chapel at Barrhill, in the valley of the Duisk, where the minister preaches once a month. [The parish church has 354 communicants: stipend, £350. Arnsheen *quoad sacra* church has 228 communicants. A Free church at Colmonell has 88 members, and another at Barrhill has 180 members. There is also an United Original Secession church.]

30. The former name of the parish of BALLANTRAE was Kirkcudbright of Invertig. The ancient parish church was dedicated to Saint Cuthbert, and was called from him *Kirk-cuthbert*, which was changed in after times to Kirkcudbright, the same as Kirkcudbright in Galloway. The church stood at the influx of the rivulet *Tig* into the river Stinchar, whence the place was named in the Scoto-Irish *Inver-tig*, signifying the influx of the *Tig*. The names of the church and parish appear in the various forms of Kirkcudbright of Invertig, Kirkcudbright-Invertig, sometimes Kirkcudbright alone, and sometimes Invertig alone, and sometimes Kirkcudbright, alias Invertig. The church of Kirkcuthbert of Invertig was granted to the monks of Crossraguel, which was founded by Duncan the Earl of Carrick. It was confirmed to that monastery by Robert I. and by Robert III (*g*). It continued to belong to the monks of Crossraguel till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the parsonage tithes, and the other profits of the church belonged to the vicarage, which was established by the bishop of Glasgow. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood during the reign of James V., the vicarage of Invertig in the deanery of Carrick was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage was held by Mr. Andrew Oliphant, and the revenues of it were let on lease to Thomas Kennedy of Bargeny for £34 yearly (*h*). At the same epoch Thomas Kennedy of Bargeny had a lease of the parsonage tithes from the monks of Crossraguel, for payment of 40 marks yearly (*i*). The glebe lands of the church of Kirkcudbright-Invertig appear to have been granted in fee-firm to Kennedy of Bargeny, about the time of the Reformation, or soon after (*j*). In June 1617, an act of parliament passed, stating that for a long time theretofore the parish kirk of Invertig was altogether ruinous, and that the laird of Bargeny, at his own expense, had built a church [in 1604] at the town of Ballantrae, now erected into a burgh of barony, to which church the parishioners had repaired for years passed; and that the said Laird of Bargeny had assigned to the minister serving the cure a manse and glebe from his own property. The king therefore, in parliament, ratified the dedication and erection of the said kirk of Ballantrae, and of the manse and glebe thereof, and ordained the same to be the only parish kirk of the said parish of Kirkcudbright-

(*g*) In the charter of Robert III., 24th August, 1404, it is called "Ecclesia Sancti Cuthberti de Invertig." (*h*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 54, 56, 90. (*i*) Ib., 54, 56. (*j*) Inquisit. Speciales, 525.

Invertig, to which the whole parishioners and inhabitants should repair in time coming. This law was not to prejudice the right of the commendator of Crossraguel, or others having title to the tithes of the said parish (*k*). This act is the authority by which the parish church and the name of the parish was changed to Ballantrae. The force of usage, however, continued the old name throughout the seventeenth century (*l*). This cumbrous name was dropped, and Ballantrae has ever since been the established name of the parish. The name of Ballantrae is derived from the Scoto-Irish *Bail-an-trae'*, signifying *the town* on *the shore*, which is perfectly descriptive of the village of Ballantrae, which stands on the sea-shore, on the *north* of the influx of the Stinchar. In the act of 1617 nothing is said of the patronage of the church and parish, but it was then probably given to the laird of Bargeny. It now belongs to Sir Hugh Dalrymple Hamilton of Bargeny. The church which was built by the laird of Bargeny in 1604, still continues the parish church. It stands at the village of Ballantrae, which contained in 1811 about 400 inhabitants. The ruins of Kirkcudbright are still extant at Invertig, notwithstanding the act of 1617 states that scarce a monument of this church then remained to show where it had stood. [The parish church (1819) has 315 communicants: stipend, £350. The *quoad sacra* church of Glenapp has 67 communicants. A Free church has 164 members].

Thus much, then, with regard to the presbytery of Ayr and the two parishes in the presbytery of Stranraer. The presbytery of *Irvine* contains 17 parishes, being the whole 16 parishes in Cunningham and the parish of Cumbrae in the shire of Bute.

31. IRVINE parish derived its name from the burgh of Irvine, which stands on a rising ground, of a light sandy soil, on the north-east bank of the river Irvine, which after making a remarkable reduplication, falls into the sea about half-a-mile below the town. The origin of the name of Irvine is doubtful, and it is uncertain whether this name was originally applied to the river or to the town, both being called *Irvine*. In the charters of the fourteenth century the name of this town appears frequently in the forms of *Irwyn* and *Irwine* (*m*). If the name was applied to the site of the town on the bank of the river, it may be derived from the British *Ir-vin*, signifying the green margin or river side (*n*), The probability, however, is that the *river* gave its

(*k*) Acta Parl., iv. 555.

(*l*) Inquisit. Speciales. In a charter of Charles II., during 1663, it is called "Parochiam de Kircudbright-Invertig, alias Ballantrae."

(*m*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Robert I., Robert II., and Robert III., passim.

(*n*) From the British *ir*, green, and *min*, which in composition changes to *vin*, a margin, the side of a river. The name might also be derived from the British *yr-vin*, which signifies simply *the margin*, or *the river side*.

name to the town, as the Ayr river gave its appellation to the shire town, as the river probably had this name of Irvine for ages before the town existed; and it is certain that rivers very seldom change their names, which continue to run, age after age, through tribes of various lineages, and speaking different languages from the names of the rivers. If, then, the name of *Irvine* was applied originally to the river, it may be derived from the British *Ir-avon*, signifying the pure river. The Irvine, throughout a great part of its course, is a beautiful stream, gliding in some parts gently, in others more rapidly, on a gravelly or pebbled bed. In some parts, indeed, it runs through a muddy soil, and hence during floods it is somewhat discoloured. It is to be remembered, then, that the Irvine river derived its name from the British settlers here, and is significant in their descriptive speech. After the British colonists gave the name of Irvine to this river, the town, for many a century of years, had no existence (*o*); and when it did, in more recent times, obtain a local position and a name, it was called Irvine as the most natural one, considering the many pleasures and profits which the townsmen derived from the river. The church of Irvine belonged of old to the monks of Kilwinning. The monks levied and applied the rectorial revenues to their own use, and a vicarage was established for the service of the church. From the rental of Kilwinning, which was given in officially to government in 1562, it appears that the monks received from the church of Irvine yearly, 39 bolls of meal; 9 bolls and 2 firlots of beer: £17 6s. 8d. for a part of the tithes leased, and "four huggutis of wine" (*p*). At the same epoch of the Reformation the vicarage of Irvine was held by Thomas Andrew, who made a return on the 3d of March 1561-2, stating that the fruits and revenues of that vicarage had been let for 40 years past at 40 marks yearly (*q*). In 1603 the patronage of the church of Irvine, with the other churches that belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, was granted to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton (*r*). The patronage of this church now belongs to the Earl of Eglinton. In the church of Irvine there were, before the Reformation, several altars, one of which appears to have been dedicated to Saint Peter (*s*). Before the Reformation there was at Irvine a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which stood on the bank of the river, near to the parish church. In 1451 Alicia Campbell, Lady Loudoun, granted four tenements in

(*o*) It is, however, certain that the town of Irvine and the castle, under the protection of which it arose, were in existence before the castle and the shiretown of Ayr were founded. Hoveden refers to *the castle of "Irewin,"* in Cunningham, as a place of note, in 1184, A.D. Hoveden, 622. (*p*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60. (*q*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 65.

(*r*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xliii. 66; Inquisit. Speciales, 510. (*s*) MS. Donations, p. 93.

Irvine, and an annual rent of five marks from another tenement, for the support of a chaplain to perform divine service in *Saint Mary's chapel*, "Super ripam aquæ de Irvine," and near to the church of the burgh of Irvine. This liberal grant was confirmed by the king in January 1471-2 (*t*). In 1540 Alexander Scot, the provost of the collegiate church of Corstorphine, granted to a chapel in Irvine, five roods of land in the said burgh, a tenement in the same, a piece of land beside the bridge of Irvine, two acres of land at the said burgh, and annual rents to the amount of £6 2s. 4d. from a number of tenements within the said burgh. This grant was confirmed by the king in February 1540-1 (*u*). At Bourtree-hill, in the country part of the parish of Irvine, a mile distant from the town, there was formerly a chapel with a burying ground. The church of Irvine was rebuilt in 1774, and is beautifully situated upon a rising ground on the south of the town, and near to the river. The established minister of Irvine has an assistant, to whom a moderate salary is paid from the funds of the town, from session seats, and from the contribution of the inhabitants (*v*). [The parish church has 900 communicants: stipend, £465. The Free churches of Irvine and Fullarton have 695 members. Two U.P. churches 463 members. There are also Roman Catholic and Baptist churches.]

32. STEVENSTON parish had its name from the town where the church stands, and the town obviously acquired its name from Stephen or Steven, the son of Richard, who obtained a grant of the lands from Richard Morville, the constable, who died in 1189; under that grant Steven settled here and gave his name to the place, which was henceforth known by the name of *Steven's-toun*. The church of Stevenston belonged of old to the monks of Kilwinning, who were patronized by the opulent Morvilles. The monks enjoyed the parsonage, tithes, and revenues, and a vicarage was established for the service of the church (*w*). In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Stevenston, in the deanery of Cunningham, was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation the vicarage of Stevenston was held by James Walker, who also held the parsonage of Inchcailloch in Dumbartonshire. In January 1561-2, he made an official return, stating that the vicarage of Stevenston was worth 80 marks yearly or thereby, a part of which was paid to his under reader, who was placed in the church of Stevenston by the reformers (*x*). In 1603 the patronage of the church of Stevenston, with the tithes and church lands, were granted to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton. Not many years after, the church and the pertinents to the same

(*t*) Regist. Mag. Sig., iv. 260. (*u*) MS. Donations, p. 93.
(*v*) Stat. Acc., vii. 179. (*w*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 61. (*x*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 36.

belonging passed to William Cunningham of Rathillet, and were inherited by his son Richard in 1627 (*y*). In the reign of Charles II., the same property belonged to Cunningham of Auchinharvie (*z*). The patronage of this church now belongs to Cunningham of Auchinharvie and Hamilton of Grange, who present by turns. The present church of Stevenston was built about the year 1670. A large aisle was added by the people of the town of Saltcoats about the year 1744. The church stands on an elevated ridge above the town, and commands an extensive and agreeable view. The town of *Stevenston* contained in 1811 nearly 1200 people. The parish of Stevenston includes within its limits nearly a half of the populous sea-port town of Saltcoats, the other half of which is comprehended in the parish of Ardrossan. [The present parish church (1832-82) has 400 communicants: stipend, £444. A Free church has 204 members.]

33. ARDROSSAN parish obtained its name from a small promontory which is called *Ard-rossan*, and which runs into the sea at Ardrossan castle, and terminates in a remarkable ridge of rocks. *Ard-rossan* in the Gaelic signifies literally the high small promontory, from *ard*, high, and *rossan*, the diminutive of *ross*, a promontory. The church of Ard-rossan belonged of old to the monks of Kilwinning, who enjoyed the rectorial revenues, while a vicarage was established for serving the cure. The patronage of the vicarage appears to have belonged to the archbishop of Glasgow, and when that see was vacant the king presented a vicar (*a*). At the epoch of the Reformation the monks of Kilwinning, after paying the vicar's pension and other charges, received from the church of Ardrossan 54 bolls of meal and 9 bolls of bear (*b*). The vicarage of Ardrossan was then held by William Porterfield, who received two chalders of meal yearly as the established salary of the vicar, with 24 shillings, being the fee-firm of the church lands, which had been recently granted in fee-firm for payment of this small annual feu-duty. The vicar had also been in use of receiving some small tithes, but of no great value (*c*). The church lands of Ardrossan, both of the rectory and vicarage, passed into lay hands after the Reformation (*d*). Before the Reformation there were in the church of Ardrossan several altars, one of which was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* and another

(*y*) Inquis. Speciales, 246. (*z*) Ib., 614.

(*a*) In February 1507-8, the king presented Sir John Leith, priest, to the vicarage of Ardrossan, vacant by the decease of Sir John Brown, priest, and this presentation was addressed to the vicar-general of the see of Glasgow, which was then vacant. Privy Seal Reg., iii. 153.

(*b*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60.

(*c*) Ib., 65. (*d*) Inquis. Speciales, 70, 116, 510.

to *St. Peter* (*d*). In former times there was at Saltcoats a chapel subordinate to the parish church of Ardrossan (*e*). In 1603, the patronage and tithes of the church of Ardrossan were granted to Hugh Earl of Eglinton, with other churches that belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning (*f*). The patronage of Ardrossan now belongs to the family of Eglinton, and is at present held by Lady Mary Montgomery. The parish church of Ardrossan stands at the populous sea-port town of Saltcoats, the larger half of which town is within this parish, and the other half, as we have just seen, is comprehended in the parish of Stevenston. [The parish church has 370 communicants. Two *quoad sacra* churches have 615 communicants. Three Free churches have 774 members. Three U.P. churches have 497 members. There are also Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Congregational, and Evangelical Union churches. Some of the foregoing are in Stevenston parish.]

34. KILWINNING parish obtained its name from St. *Winin*, a Scottish saint of the eighth century, to whom the ancient church of Kilwinning was dedicated, and it was called from him *Kil-winin*, the church of Winin. *Cil*, pronounced *Kil* in the British and Scoto-Irish, signifies a *cell*, a church, and is a common prefix in the *Celtic* names of churches and parishes in Scotland. In the town of Kilwinning an annual fair, called *St. Winin's fair*, has long been held on the 21st of January, the festival of the saint. A spring of water in the vicinity, which was formerly celebrated for its virtues, is called *St. Winin's well*. When the monastery of Kilwinning was founded in 1140, the ancient church of Kilwinning, which had existed before that time, was granted to the monks, and continued to belong to them till the Reformation. They enjoyed the parsonage tithes and revenues, and a vicar was appointed for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kilwinning, in the deanery of Cunningham, was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation the monks, after paying the ordinary charges, received from the church of Kilwinning, yearly, 6 chalders 8 bolls of meal, 4 chalders of bear, 8 bolls 1 firlot of wheat, 40 stones of cheese, and £51 10s. for a part of the tithes which were leased (*g*). In 1603 the patronage and tithes of the church of Kilwinning were granted to Hugh Earl of Eglinton, with many other churches that belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning (*h*). Before the Reformation the abbey church of Kilwinning served as the parish church. When the extensive buildings of this abbey were demolished in 1560, the walls of the church were left standing, and they were afterwards

(*d*) Inquis. Speciales, 510. (*e*) Id.

(*f*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xliii. 66; Inquisit. Speciales, 510. (*g*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60.

(*h*) Reg. Mag. Sig., xliii. 66; Inquisit. Speciales, 510. The patronage of this church still belongs to the Earl of Eglinton's family.

repaired and fitted up for a parish church, and as such served the parish till 1773, when this building was pulled down and a new parish church was built in the place where it stood. It stands at the town of Kilwinning, which contained in 1821 upwards of 2000 people. [The parish church has 956 communicants; stipend, £460. The *quoad sacra* church of Fergushill has 170 communicants. A Free church has 288 and a U.P. church 170 members. There are also United Original Secession and Evangelical Union churches].

35. The present parish of DREGHORN comprehends the old parish of Dreghorn and Perceton, which were united in 1668. In early charters the name of Dreghorn was written *Dregern* (*i*). It is derived from the British *Tre-quern*, which signifies the town or habitation by the swamp, or the habitation or town by the alder trees. The ground at the west end of the village of Dreghorn is *spouty* and full of springs, and there are other swampy grounds in the vicinity which have been drained. The church of Dreghorn belonged of old to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the parsonage tithes and revenues, and a vicar was appointed for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of *Dreghorn*, in the deanery of Cunningham, was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation the vicarage of Dreghorn was held by Mr. Andrew Layng, who returned the yearly value of this benefice at 100 marks, out of which he paid to the acting vicar or curate £21, and to the archbishop of Glasgow, for *procurage* and *synodage*, £4. He complained of the non-payment for some time past of "Corspresents, umest clathes, and pasch fines," which in times past constituted a third part of the value of the vicarage (*j*).

The name of *Perceton* appears in documents in the various forms of Peircetoun, Peirsetoun, Pearstoun, Persetoun, and Percestoun. The name is obviously derived from some person of the name of Peirce or Perse who had settled at this place, and given the name of *Peirce-tun* or *Peirce's-tun* to it by affixing the common Anglo-Saxon termination *tun* to the name of the proprietor. The church of Perceton belonged to the monks of Kilwinning. The monks received the tithes and other revenues, and found a chaplain or curate to serve the cure. At the Reformation the churches of Perceton and Dreghorn yielded to the monks of Kilwinning 28 bolls of meal, 30 bolls of bear, another part of the tithes let for £75 yearly, and 184 bolls of oats, which were leased to the Earl of Glencairn for £38 17s. yearly (*k*). In 1603 the patronage of the church of

(*i*) Robert I. granted to Alan Stewart the lands of *Dregern*, which were forfeited by John Baliol, William de Ferrers, and Alan la Suche. [Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., i. 41.] This Alan Stewart of Dreghorn was the progenitor of the Stewarts of Darnley, and the Earls of Lennox. (*j*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 65 (*k*) Id., 61.

Perceton, with the tithes and church lands, were granted to Hugh, the Earl of Eglinton, who also acquired the church lands of Dreghorn (*l*). In 1620 the patronage of the church of Dreghorn, with the tithes and pertinents, were granted to William, Lord Kilmaurs, the Earl of Glencairn's eldest son, on the resignation of John Spottiswoode, Archbishop of Saint Andrews, who was then the commendator of the abbey of Kilwinning, and this was ratified in the parliament of 1621 (*m*). The patronage of the church of Dreghorn continued with the Earls of Glencairn in 1666, but seems to have passed to Cunningham of Caprington before 1685 (*n*). The parishes of Dreghorn and Perceton were united in 1668, and the Earl of Eglinton, who was patron of Perceton, having afterwards acquired the patronage of Dreghorn, thus became sole patron of the united parish. The patronage still belongs to the Eglinton family, and is now held by Lady Mary Montgomery. The present church of the united parish of Dreghorn was built in 1780, the manse in 1789, and both stand at the village of Dreghorn. [The parish church has 470 communicants; stipend, £382. A Free church at Perceton has 194 members. There is also a Free church mission, and an Evangelical Union church at Dreghorn].

36. The ancient church of KILMAURS was dedicated to Saint *Maure*, a Scottish saint, who is said to have died in 899 A.D., and she was commemorated on the 2nd of November. The name of the church was, as usual, formed by prefixing the Gaelic *cil*, which is always pronounced *kil*, to the name of the saint, and *Kil-maure* was changed to *Kil*-maures. During the reign of William, Robert the son of Wernebald, the progenitor of the Glencairn family, who held the township of Cunningham (*o*) under Richard Morville, the constable of Scotland, granted to the monks of Kelso the church of Kilmaurs in his township of Cunningham, with half a carucate of land pertaining to the said church (*p*). An account of the property of the monks of

(*l*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xliii. 66; Inquisit. Speciales, 70, 510.

(*m*) Acta Parl., iv. 653. (*n*) Inquisit. Speciales, 546, 638.

(*o*) From this hamlet, named *Cunningham*, the family who held it took the surname of Cunningham. By the forfeitures of the heirs of the Morvilles, the Cunninghams became tenants in capite, under Robert I. They acquired the diguity of Lord Kilmaurs about the year 1450, and Earl of Glencairn in 1488. *Kilmaurs*, which was the name of the church of this township, became also the name of the hamlet and township, and superseded its name of Cunningham in the thirteenth century.

(*p*) Chart. Kelso, No. 280. This grant was confirmed by his superior, Richard Morville, the constable. Ib., 284. It was also confirmed by Engelram, bishop of Glasgow, who died in 1174. Ib., 285. It was also confirmed by the son of the granter, Robert, the son of Robert, the son of Wernebald. Ib., 283. It was also confirmed to the monks of Kelso, by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232. Ib., 278. In 1245, William, the bishop of Glasgow, confirmed to the prior of Lesmahagow the church of Kilmaurs, in Cunningham, reserving to William de Cunningham

Kelso, which was made up by them in the reign of Robert I., states that they had the church of Kilmaurs in rectory, which used to be worth £40 yearly (*q*). The church of Kilmaurs continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kilmaurs, in the deanery of Cunningham, was taxed at £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation the vicarage of Kilmaurs was held by Mr. Andrew Layng, who stated that it produced from the tithes of wool and lambs, and from Easter fines and other articles, about £30 yearly; but that the corspresents, umest clathes, and pasch fines, amounting to about 10 marks, not having been paid of late, this sum ought to be deducted. We may recollect that corspresents, umest clathes, and such objects were severely satirized by Sir David Lyndsay in his poetry, at a somewhat earlier period. The vicar's church lands had been let for twenty years past to Cunningham of Robertland, for the small rent yearly of eight marks. Out of the whole the vicar paid 20 marks annually to the curate who served the cure (*r*). There belonged to the church of Kilmaurs a considerable extent of church lands, a part of which were appropriated to the vicarage, and the remainder were held by the monks of Kelso with the rectory of the church (*s*). The whole passed into lay hands after the Reformation (*t*). A small portion of the church land, called the *Girnal croft*, was granted in fee during 1505 by Robert, the abbot of Kelso, to William Cunningham of Craigends, for payment of 6s. 8d. yearly (*u*). In 1633, when Charles I. established the bishopric of Edinburgh, he granted to the dean of Saint Giles's the church of Kilmaurs with all its tithes and revenues (*v*). After the final abolition of episcopacy the patronage of the church of Kilmaurs was acquired by the Earl of Eglinton, whose family has since retained it. It is at present held by Lady Mary Montgomery. The church of Kilmaurs is old, and appears to have undergone many alterations since its original erection. It

the tenure thereof for his lifetime. [Ib., 280.] The prior of Lesmahagow obtained a confirmation of the same church from the dean and chapter of Glasgow in 1246. [Ib., 281.] Lesmahagow was a cell of the monastery of Kelso. (*q*) Chart. Kelso, No. 281. (*r*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 64.

(*s*) The glebe and church lands which belonged to the vicar were usually leased. William Cunningham, who had a lease of those lands that expired in May 1476, attempted to continue violent possession after the expiry of his lease, for which he was prosecuted before the official of Glasgow, who excommunicated him. Cunningham was also prosecuted by Mr. William Twedy, the vicar, before the lords auditors of parliament, who pronounced a decree in favour of the vicar against Cunningham, on the 10th of July, 1476. Acta Auditorum, 47.

(*t*) Inquisit. Speciales, 94, 711. (*u*) Chart. Kelso, No. 493. (*v*) Acta Parl., v. 650.

has always been the appropriate cemetery of the family of Glencairn; and the most remarkable circumstance about the present church is the tomb of that family, which was erected by Earl James in 1600. The church stands at the village of Kilmaurs, which is a burgh of barony, and contained in 1811 about 750 inhabitants. At *Busby*, in this parish, there was a chapel which had an appropriate endowment for its chaplain. After the Reformation the chapel was allowed to fall into ruins, and the endowment was appropriated by the patron. The patronage appears to have belonged to the Eglinton family in 1661, but how long that family had held it or when they acquired it is uncertain (*w*). [The parish church has 359 communicants: stipend, £480. The *quoad sacra* church of Crosshouse has 327 communicants. A Free church has 178 and a U.P. church has 178 members.]

37. The ancient church of KILMARNOCK was dedicated to Saint *Marnock*, a Scottish saint of very early times, who was commemorated on the 25th of October, on which day there was formerly held at Kilmarnock an annual fair, which is now held there on the third Wednesday of October. The name of this parish was formed, as in similar cases, by prefixing the Celtic *Cil* or Kil, signifying a church, to the name of the patron saint. Marnoc was the patron saint of several other parishes in Scotland, some of which still bear his name. The church of Kilmarnock belonged of old to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the tithes and the other revenues, and found a curate to serve the cure. As the parish was formerly large, and a great part of it was fertile, the produce of the tithes was considerable. At the Reformation the monks enjoyed as an income from the tithes of Kilmarnock 347 bolls 2 firlots and 1 peck of meal, 21 bolls 2 firlots and 1 peck of bear, and £33 6s. 8d. in money, being the rent of a part of the tithes which were leased for payment of that sum yearly (*x*). The lands which belonged to the church of Kilmarnock passed into lay hands after the Reformation (*y*). In 1619 Archbishop Spottiswoode, who was the commendator of Kilwinning, transferred the patronage of the church with the tithes of Kilmarnock to Robert, Lord Boyd, who was proprietor of the lordship of Kilmarnock, and he obtained a charter from the king of this property in August 1619 (*z*). The patronage continued at the end of the 17th century in this family, who obtained the dignity of Earl of Kilmarnock in 1661 (*a*). In the 18th century the patronage passed from the Earl of Kilmarnock to the Earl of Glencairn, from whom it was purchased

(*w*) Inquisit. Speciales, 510.

(*x*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 61.

(*y*) Inquisit. Speciales, 133, 510, 603, 698.

(*z*) Charters of the Boyd Family; Inquisit. Speciales, 127, 256.

(*a*) Inquisit. Speciales, 355, 473, 698.

about the year 1790 by Miss Scot, who is now Duchess of Portland, and to whom the patronage at present belongs. In 1641, the parliament considering the great extent of the parish, passed an act for building a new church for the northern part of the parish of Kilmarnock, when this district was detached from it, and a separate parish was established which was called *Fenwick*. Notwithstanding this separation, the great increase of the people of this manufacturing town has made this the most populous parish in Ayrshire. Besides the parish church which stands at the town of Kilmarnock, there was built at the same town in 1731, an additional church for the accommodation of the increasing people which belonged to the established religion. There are now in this town three ministers of the established church, two of whom are presented by the patroness of the parish, and the third is presented and paid by the parishioners. In addition to those establishments, there are three dissenting meeting houses in Kilmarnock. The Burgher seceders have their house, the Anti-burghers have theirs, and the Reformed Presbyterians have their separate place of worship; and each society being indulged in its own conceits, all those religious people live quietly. As they are busily employed, this essential circumstance promotes tranquility full as much as their religious observances. This town was inhabited in 1821 by upwards of 11,000 people. [The parish church has 1,401 communicants. Three other Established churches have 1,542 communicants. Six Free churches have 2,599 members. Four U.P. churches have 1,893 members. There are also Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Original Secession, 2 Evangelical Union, and Baptist churches.]

38. FENWICK parish, as we have just seen, is of modern origin. It was established as a distinct parish, and a new church was built under an act of parliament of 1641, which directed that the new parish should be called *the New Kirk of Kilmarnock* (*b*). A new church being thus built in 1643, an additional minister was established in 1644, and provided for out of the tithes of the old parish of Kilmarnock (*c*). The new church was for some time called New Kilmarnock; but as the new church stood in the vicinity of a village which was called Fenwick, both the new establishments, the church and parish were named *Fenwick*, which the populace will call them notwithstanding the law. There are two villages in Northumberland called *Fenwick*, from the Anglo-Saxon of that extensive district. The name of *Fenwick* is derived from the *Fen-wic* of that significant speech, signifying the village at the *Fen*. This is descriptive of the situation of the new kirktown, which stands on the verge of what was once a bog. · At the parish church there has arisen a village called the Kirktown, which in 1791 contained 42 families, and the adjacent village of

(*b*) Acta Parl., v. 431-2.

(*c*) A glebe was assigned to him, and a manse was built for him near the new church.

Fenwick contained at the same time 36 families. The act of parliament of 1641 settled the patronage of this new parish on Lord Boyd, who was the patron of the old parish (*d*). The patronage of Fenwick passed in the reign of Charles II. to Boyle of Kelburne, and it now belongs to his descendant, the Earl of Glasgow (*e*). [The parish church has 186 communicants; stipend, £225. A Free church has 65 and a U.P. church 240 members.]

39. The ancient parish of LOUDOUN appears to have acquired its name from Loudoun-hill, a remarkable mount of a round and conical shape in the eastern part of the parish, the base whereof is washed by the pure waters of the Irvine. To hills of this form the Scoto-Irish people applied the term *Dun*, and the Scoto-Saxon settlers added their own *Lau*, from the Saxon *Hlaew*. The name of Loudoun-hill is thus shown to be a pleonasm, from the Scoto-Saxon *law*, prefixed to the Scoto-Irish *dun*; and this pleonasm has been made still more pleonastic by adding the English *hill*. In charters of the twelfth century the name is written Laudon, and not Loudon. Richard Morville, who died in 1189, the constable and minister of William the Lion, granted the lands of Laudon to James, the son of Lambin, for his service. James assumed from the lands the surname of *Laudon*, and he afterwards obtained from William Morville, the son of Richard, and the last of the celebrated name of Morville, a charter "Jacobo de Laudon," confirming to him the lands of Laudon (*f*). James de Laudon was the progenitor of the family of Loudoun. His daughter and heiress carried Loudoun to the eminent Reginald Crawford, the sheriff of Ayr. In the reign of Robert I., another female heir transferred the lands of Loudoun and the lands of Stevenston by marriage to Duncan Campbell, and from this union sprang the Campbells of Loudoun, who obtained from the king the dignities of Lord Loudoun in 1601, and of Earl Loudoun in 1633. The church of Loudoun belonged of old to the monastery of Kilwinning, and was probably granted to it by the founder, Hugh Morville. The monks enjoyed the tithes and revenues of the church, and provided a curate to serve the cure. At the Reformation, and during some years before, the tithes of the church of Loudoun were leased for payment of £100 a year (*g*). The church lands, which belonged to the church of Loudoun, passed into lay hands after the Reformation (*h*). In July 1619, Archbishop Spottiswoode, as commendator of Kilwinning, resigned to the king the church of Loudoun, with its tithes and revenues, and its glebe and manse, in order that the king might grant the same to Sir John Campbell, the eldest lawful son of Campbell of Lawers, and the heirs procreated between him and Margaret

(*d*) Acta Parl., v. 432. (*e*) Inquisit. Speciales, 646. (*f*) Chart. Antiq. in Bibl. Harl.
(*g*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60. (*h*) Acta Parl., v. 84; Inquisit. Speciales, 510, 663.

Campbell, the eldest lawful daughter of the late George, the master of Loudoun. The king accordingly granted the whole to Sir John Campbell in March 1620, and confirmed by an act of parliament of August 1621; this grant was afterwards ratified in the parliament of 1633 (*i*). Sir John Campbell, who married the heiress of Loudoun, and thereby obtained this grant of the church of Loudoun, was created in 1633 Earl of Loudoun. He was chancellor of Scotland, and acted an insidious and ungrateful part in the civil war against Charles I.; John Earl of Loudoun died at Edinburgh in March 1662 (*k*), having outlived his character as a moral man. The patronage of this church has since continued in the Loudoun family, and now belongs to the Marchioness of Hastings as Countess of Loudoun, and she is also proprietor of four-fifths of the whole parish. The present parish church of Loudoun is a modern edifice and is in good repair. It stands at the populous village of Newmilns, which was created a burgh of barony in January 1490-1, and has a weekly market and five annual fairs. This town contained nearly 1000 people in 1791, and 1543 in 1821. [The parish church has 873 communicants; stipend, £358. Two Free churches have 454, and two U.P. churches have 585 members.]

40. STEWARTON parish had its name from the town where the church stands, and the town had obviously acquired its appellation from some *Stewart*, to whose designation the common Anglo-Saxon termination *tun* was added. It is possible that the settler who gave his name to this place may have held the office of stewart to the Morvilles, who were the superior lords of Cunningham. This village certainly bore the name of Stewarton before the end of the twelfth century, while the surname of *Stewart* was still unknown. The church of Stewarton belonged in early times to the monastery of Kilwinning, and was probably granted to it by Hugh Morville, the founder. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues of the church, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Stewarton, in the deanery of Cunningham, was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation the tithes and other revenues of the church yielded yearly to the monks of Kilwinning 133 bolls of meal, 1 boll of bear, 254 bolls of oats, and £34 6s. 8d. for part of the tithes which were leased (*l*). The lands, which belonged to the church of Stewarton, passed into lay hands after the Reformation (*m*). On the lands of Langshaw [Longwood], which is now called Lainshaw, in the parish of Stewarton, there was in former times a chapel which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and which had an appropriate

(*i*) Acta Parl., iv. 693, v. 84.
(*k*) Chron. of Fife, 182.
(*l*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 61.
(*m*) Inquisit. Speciales, 510.

endowment for the support of the chaplain. After the Reformation the endowment was appropriated by the patron, and the chapel was allowed to fall into ruins In 1661 the patronage of this chapel belonged to the Earl of Eglinton (*n*). The place where this chapel stood was denominated in the seventeenth century Chapeltoun, and it is now called *Chapel.* The patronage of the church of Stewarton now belongs to Cunningham of Lainshaw. The church was new roofed and the walls heightened. It stands at Stewarton, which is a handsome clean town, and in 1821 contained 2267 inhabitants. [The parish church has 978 communicants; stipend, £400. A Free church has 180, and a U.P. church 407 members. There are also Wesleyan-Methodist and Congregational churches].

41. DUNLOP parish had its name from the village where the church stands, and the village appears to have obtained its name from a *dun* or small hill, on which there is said to have been a castle or strong house in former times. At this small hill the stream which passes Dunlop makes a bend or winding, from whence the hill seems to have been named in the Scoto-Irish *Dun-lub,* signifying the hill at the bend or winding. The church of Dunlop belonged in former ages to the monastery of Kilwinning (*o*). The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure (*p*). In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Dunlop, in the deanery of Cunningham, was taxed £5 6s. 8d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation this vicarage was held by Mr. John Houstoun, and the whole profits of his benefice were leased to William Cunningham of Achet, for payment of £78 yearly (*q*). At the same epoch the rectorial tithes of the church of Dunlop produced to the monks of Kilwinning only £40 a year, having been leased by them for that sum (*r*). Of the lands which belonged to the church of Dunlop, a part consisting of two mark lands of the ancient extent was appropriated to the vicarage, and the remainder was enjoyed by the monks of Kilwinning. The whole passed

(*n*) Inquisit. Speciales, 510.

(*o*) In the vicinity of Dunlop village there was in former times a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which had an appropriate endowment for the support of a chaplain. After the Reformation, this chapel was allowed to fall to ruins, but the remains of it are still to be seen on the side of a rivulet, which was here crossed by stepping stones, called the *lady's steps,* and this name is still continued, although the steps have been superseded by a bridge.

(*p*) In 1505 Sir Andrew Marshall, the vicar of Dunlop, was chamberlain to the Archbishop of Glasgow, and he was one of the vicars-general of the archbishopric. In 1540 Alexander, the abbot of Kilwinning, granted to the Court of Session a pension of £28 yearly from the vicarage of Dunlop. This pension was formerly granted from the vicarage of Kilbirnie, but was now given from the vicarage of Dunlop because it was of greater value. Acta Parl., ii. 444.

(*q*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 64. (*r*) Ib., 60.

into lay hands after the Reformation (*s*). In 1603 the patronage and tithes of the church of Dunlop were granted to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, with many other churches that belonged to the monks of Kilwinning. After that date the family of Dunlop of Dunlop appears to have claimed a right to the patronage of the church of Dunlop (*t*). The patronage was, however, held by the Earl of Eglinton at the Restoration (*u*), and it has since continued with that family. The parish church of Dunlop was rebuilt about the year 1765. It stands at the village of Dunlop, which contained in 1821 about 200 inhabitants. A small part of this parish is in Renfrewshire. [The present parish church (1835) has 568 communicants; stipend, £372. A Free church has 105 members.]

42. The parish of BEITH had its name from the village where the church stands, and the village and lands of Beith obtained their names from the Scoto-Irish *beith*, signifying birchwood. *Bedw* in the Cambro-British has the same signification. The village of Beith is no longer adorned with birchwood, but the number of *birch-trees* that have been dug from under the ground, in the vicinity of this place and in various parts of the parish, show that birchwood formerly grew in great abundance here, as well as oak and hazel. The parish of Beith in Fifeshire derived its name from the same significant source. The church of Beith belonged of old to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the tithes and revenues, and found a curate to serve the cure. At the Reformation, the tithes of the church of Beith produced yearly to the monks of Kilwinning 169 bolls and two pecks of meal, 9 bolls 3 firlots and 2 pecks of bear; and £43 5s. in money, for a part of the tithes which had been leased for that sum (*v*). The lands which belonged to the church of Beith passed into lay hands after the Reformation (*w*). In the parish of Beith there were two chapels before the Reformation, one of these stood where the present parish church now stands, but it has been almost entirely demolished; the other chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Brigid, stood on the lands of Trearn, which is now called Treehorn, and had two acres of land belonging to it. This chapel and its lands belonged to

(*s*) In 1566 the church lands of the vicar of Dunlop were granted in fee firm to William Cunningham of Aiket, by Mr. John Houston, the then vicar of Dunlop, with consent of Gavin Hamilton the commendator of Kilwinning, the patron of the said vicarage. The vicar reserved, however, to himself and his successors the manse, garden, and an acre of land adjacent to the manse. Privy Seal Reg., xxxv. 43. The lands thus granted, being two mark lands of the ancient extent, continued with the family of Cunningham of Aiket at the end of the seventeenth century. Inquisit. Speciales, 689. The rectorial church lands of Dunlop appear to have been acquired by the Earl of Eglinton, Ib., 510. (*t*) Inquisit. Speciales, 162; An., 1617. (*u*) Ib., 510; An., 1661.
(*v*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 61. (*w*) Inquisit. Speciales, 510.

the monastery of Kilwinning, and passed into lay hands by a grant in 1594. This chapel has also been demolished, though some vestiges of it are still extant. In 1603, the patronage and tithes of the church of Beith were granted to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, with many other churches that belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning. The old church of Beith having stood in an inconvenient position in the north-west extremity of the parish, there was passed an act of parliament in 1633, for building a new church and manse, and assigning a new glebe, in a more centrical situation, with the consent of Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, and his son Hugh, Lord Montgomery, the principal heritors in the parish and the patrons of the parish church. This act directed that the old church and manse should be taken down and the materials used for building the new church (*e*). In pursuance of this act of parliament, the parish church of Beith was built in its present situation. It is in the form of a cross, and one of the aisles was lengthened in 1754, so as to accommodate 200 additional persons. It stands at the town of Beith, which, during little more than a century, has grown up from an insignificant hamlet to a populous town, owing to its manufactures. At the revolution, the hamlet at the church is said to have consisted of only five dwelling houses besides the minister's manse (*f*); in 1821 the town of Beith contained about 3000 inhabitants. It has a weekly market on Friday, and three annual fairs (*g*). The patronage of the church of Beith still belongs to the Earl of Eglinton. A small part of the parish is in Renfrewshire. [The parish church has 1000 communicants; stipend, £593. A Free church has 328, and two U.P. churches have 521 members. There is also an Evangelical Union church.]

43. The parish of KILBIRNIE derived its name from the parish church, and the church obtained its name from the saint to whom it was dedicated: the Celtic *Cil*, pronounced Kil, signifying a church, being prefixed to the name of the saint. St. *Birinie* or *Birinus* is said to have been a bishop and confessor, who converted the West Saxons, and died at Dorchester in 650 A.D., and was commemorated on the 3rd of December (*h*). There seem to have been some other churches or chapels in Scotland which were dedicated to the same saint. In the Boyne, a district of Banffshire, there was a place

(*e*) Acts Parl., v. 52, 161. (*f*) Stat. Acc., viii. 317.

(*g*) On of those fairs, which is held on the 30th of August, is called Saint *Tennant's* day, which the minister supposes to be a corruption of Saint Anthony's day. Ib., 321. But Saint Anthony's day is the 13th of June, and not the 30th of August. It is more likely to be a corruption of Saint *Thennant's* day or Saint *Thenna's* day. Saint *Thennan*, a Scottish saint, is said to have been an abbot and confessor in Scotland, and to have died in 684 A.D., and was commemorated on the 23d of September. Saint *Thenna*, also a Scottish Saint, is said to have been the mother of Saint Mungo, and she was commemorated on the 18th of July. (*h*) The English Martyrology, 1672, p. 273-4.

called *Kilbirnie* (*i*). There was also a place called *Kilbirnie* in the aird of Inverness-shire (*k*). The church of Kilbirnie belonged anciently to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure (*l*). At the Reformation, the parsonage tithes of the church of Kilbirnie were held on a lease from the abbot and monks of Kilwinning, for the inconsiderable sum of £8 yearly (*m*). The lands which belonged to the church of Kilbirnie passed into lay hands after the Reformation (*n*). In 1603, the patronage and tithes of the church of Kilbirnie were granted to Hugh, the Earl of Eglinton, with many other churches that had belonged to the monks of Kilwinning (*o*). The patronage of the church continued with the family of Eglinton at the Restoration (*p*); and it still remains with that family. In the vicinity of the church of Kilbirnie a church has arisen during late times. Long before there were any hamlet here, the proprietor of the barony of Kilbirnie procured the privileges of a burgh of barony for this place (*q*). In 1740, there were only three houses here; but by means of manufactures it grew to be a village of 80 houses, which were inhabited by about 300 people in 1791 (*r*). In 1821, the village of Kilbirnie contained about 800 people. [The parish church has 806 communicants: stipend, £250. Two Free churches have 483, and Glengarnock U.P. church has 143 members. There is also a Roman Catholic Church.]

44. The name of the parish of DALRY was derived from the Gaelic *Dal-rye*, signifying the meadow on the *Rye*. The Gaelic *Dal*, and the British Dol, signify the low, flat ground lying along any river's side, such as is called in the Scoto-Saxon *holm* and *haugh*, and in the English, *meadow*. *Rye* is the name of a small river which runs through the middle of the parish, and joins the Garnock at the village and church of Dalry, in the vicinity whereof there is upon the *Rye* a good deal of flat meadow ground. The church of Dalry belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V.,

(*i*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xiii. 279, xv. 57. (*k*) Ib., xvi. 23.

(*l*) Privy Seal Reg., xiii. 74; Acta Parl., ii. 444. At the Reformation the vicarage of Kilbirnie was held by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that benefice by Gavin Hamilton, the abbot of Kilwinning. The vicar joined in the party of the Hamiltons, and took the part of Queen Mary in the contest which followed her dethronement; and he was forfeited in the parliament which was held by the Regent at Stirling in August 1571. Bannatyne's Journal, 259. (*m*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60. (*n*) Inquisit. Speciales, 253, 510.

(*o*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xliii. 66. (*p*) Inquisit. Speciales, 510.

(*q*) Inquisit. Speciales, 660. (*r*) Stat. Account, vii. 151.

the vicarage of Dalry was taxed £6 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, the monks received £100 yearly for the rectorial tithes of the church of Dalry, which were leased for the payment of that annual rent (*s*). The lands which belonged to the church of Dalry were acquired by the Earl of Eglinton after the Reformation (*t*). Before the year 1610, the patronage of the church of Dalry was acquired by John Blair of Blair, the proprietor of the adjacent barony of Blair (*u*). His son, Price Blair, obtained in May, 1616, a lease of the tithes of the church of Dalry from Archbishop Spottiswoode, who was then the commendator of Kilwinning. The patronage and the tithes of this church continued with the family of Blair, and this family is now the patron of the church of Dalry. Before the Reformation, the church of Dalry stood about half a mile south-west of the present church and village. The church was removed to its present site in the early part of the seventeenth century, and it was rebuilt in 1771. The church and the village of Dalry are pleasantly situated on a rising ground, which is almost surrounded by the rivers Rye, Garnock, and Calf, with the rivulet Polycan. The village has rapidly increased by means of manufactures during late times (*w*). In 1760, it contained little more than 400 people; in 1791, it contained 814; and in 1821, it had upwards of 1500 inhabitants. Before the Reformation, there was a chapel on a rising ground on the east of the Garnock, about a mile distant from the present village and church of Dalry. The ruins of this chapel were to be seen about 50 years ago, but are now almost entirely obliterated. At a greater distance from the church and village of Dalry, there was in former times another chapel, a part of the ruins whereof is still extant. [The parish church has 1487 communicants. Kersland, West Church, and Blair Mission are also Established churches. A Free church has 150 and a U.P. church 341 members. There is also a Roman Catholic church.]

45. The parish of KILBRIDE is commonly called West Kilbride, to distinguish it from Kilbride parish in Lanarkshire, which is called *East* Kilbride. The name of *Kilbride* is derived from the name of the saint to whom the church was dedicated, with the common prefix *Kil*, from the Gaelic, signifying a church. To the well-known Saint *Brigid*, who was familiarly called *Bride*, many other churches in Scotland were dedicated. The church of Kilbride belonged anciently to the monastery of Kilwinning. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and other revenues, and a vicarage was

(*s*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60, 58. (*t*) Inquisit. Speciales, 510. (*u*) Ib., 120.

(*w*) In 1681 William Blair of Blair obtained an act of parliament for holding a weekly market, on Wednesday, in the village of Dalry. Acta Parl., viii. 445. In 1695 David Boyle of Kelburn obtained an act of parliament for holding a weekly market on Friday, and two yearly fairs, at the kirk of Dalry. Id., ix. 501.

established for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kilbride, in the deanery of Cunningham, was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, the vicarage of Kilbride produced, on an average, £40 yearly (*x*). At the same epoch, the rectorial tithes of the church of Kilbride produced yearly to the monks of Kilwinning 79 bolls 2 firlots of meal, 53 bolls of bear, and £8 in money, for a part of the tithes, which were leased for that sum (*y*). In 1503, the patronage, the tithes, and lands of the church of Kilbride were granted to Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, with many other churches that belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning. The patronage and the tithes continued in this family, and the Earl of Eglinton is now patron of the church of Kilbride and titular of the tithes. In the parish of Kilbride there were several chapels before the Reformation. One of these stood on the sea coast, about a mile and a quarter south from the church of Kilbride, at a place which from it was named *Chapel-toun*. At Southennan, a seat of the Sempill family, in the northern part of the parish, John, Lord Sempill, in the reign of James IV., built a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Annan, or Saint Ennan (*z*); and Lord Sempill granted, for the support of a chaplain in it, an annual rent of 10 marks from the lands of Meikle and Little Kilruscan in Ayrshire, with two sowmes of pasture grass in the mains of Southennan, and an acre of land on the north side of the cemetery, belonging to the said chapel, for the chaplain's manse. This grant was confirmed by the king in June, 1509 (*a*). The ruins of the chapel are still extant in the front of the fine mansion of Southennan, which is also in ruins, and stood on the sea-coast, nearly three miles north from the church of Kilbride. In the island of Little Cumbrae, which is in the shire of Bute, but belongs to the parish of Kilbride, there was in former times a chapel dedicated to Saint *Beye*, a Scottish virgin and saint, who is said to have died in 896 A.D., and was commemorated on the first of November. The ruins of this chapel are still to be seen. It is called *Saint Vey's chapel*, the name of the saint having been thus changed by the Scoto-Irish construction of their speech, in which

(*x*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 64. (*y*) Ib., 60.

(*z*) The name of Southennan, which existed before the foundation of this chapel, seems to be derived from the saint to whom there was probably some more ancient chapel dedicated at this place. There does not, however, appear in the Scottish calendar any saint of the name of Ennan or Annan, but there was a Scottish saint of the name of Inan or Innan, who is said to have been a confessor at Irvine in Ayrshire, and to have died in 839 A.D., and was commemorated on the 18th of August. (*a*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xvii. 32; MS. Donations, p. 32.

it is called Chaibal-Bhay, and pronounced Chaibal-Vey, and this has been Englished into Saint Vey's chapel. The parish church of West Kilbride is a long, narrow, mean-looking edifice, low in the walls, deep-roofed, and upon the whole, is of a very bad construction. There is at the church a village of the same name, containing about 650 people. [The present parish church (1873) has 373 communicants: stipend, £397. A Free church has 212, and a U.P. church 125 members.]

46. The parish of LARGS derived its name from the Scoto-Irish *Leary*, signifying *a plain*, and the same word appears in various other names of places in North-Britain. The final *s* is the sign of the English plural, which has been added in this name, as in other cases, from two places bearing the same name. The church and village of Largs stand on the sea-coast, on a pretty extensive plain, which has become celebrated in history and tradition from the defeat which was given on it by the Scots to the Norwegians in 1263. The division of Ayrshire which is called Cunningham appears to have formed anciently two distinct territories or districts: the southern and larger one called *Cunningham*, and the northern and smaller one named *Largs* (*b*). In the twelfth century the Morvilles were superior lords of both those territories, and in 1196 A.D. they passed from the Morvilles by a female heir, the sister of William, the last of this name, to Roland, the lord of Galloway. On the death of Alan, the Lord of Galloway, in 1234, the lordship of *Largs* was inherited by his daughter, Dervorgille, who married John de Baliol, the father of John, the competitor; and she held it during her widowhood in the reign of Alexander III. (*c*). On her death, it was inherited by her son, John Baliol, who forfeited the lordship of *Largs* upon Robert Bruce's accession to the throne; and Robert Bruce appears to have conferred this lordship on his son-in-law, Walter, the Stewart of Scotland. Hitherto, the church and parish of Largs formed a rectory, the patronage whereof belonged to the lord of the lordship

(*b*) Chart. Glasgow, p. 77, 82, 92, 104. Largs and Cunningham continued separate districts throughout the 13th century, and they seem to have continued distinct baronies till the accession of Robert II. See his charter settling the privileges of the burgh of Irvine, 8th April. 1372. Regist. Mag. Sig., i. 302. It seems to have been in his reign that the baronies of Cunningham and Largs were placed under the charge of one bailiff, and both were afterwards comprehended in the *Bailiery of Cunningham*, which has ever since formed the northern division of Ayrshire which is called *Cunningham*.

(*c*) Devorgille de Baliol, in her widowhood, granted to Robert, the bishop of Glasgow, and his successors the lands and pasture of Corrigil, in her tenement of Cunningham, and the lands and pasture of Ryesdale with the pertinents, and 24 acres of land, which were commonly called *Balolfslands*, in *her lordship of Largs*, and a bovate of land with the pertinents in *her tenement of Largs*. This grant was confirmed by Alexander III. Chart. Glasgow, p. 457.

of Largs. On the 30th of January, 1318-19, Walter the Stewart, for the safety of his soul and that of his late spouse, Marjory Bruce, granted to the monks of Paisley *the church of* Largs in pure and perpetual alms, with all the tithes, etc., to the said church pertaining. This grant was to take place at the death or resignation or promotion of Sir William de Lyndsay, the rector of the said church (*d*). On the 3rd of February 1318-19, the charter of Glasgow, during the vacancy of that see, gave to the monks of Paisley formal possession of the church of Largs (*e*); and the chapter of Glasgow granted a charter of confirmation to the monks of their title to the church of Largs, from Walter the Stewart (*f*). John Wishart, who was made the bishop of Glasgow in 1319, granted and confirmed to the monks of Paisley the church of Largs and the chapel of Cumbrae with all their pertinents (*g*). The chapel of Cumbrae, which was mentioned in this grant, was a chapel in the great Cumbrae island in the frith of Clyde, opposite to the southern part of the parish of Largs, but is in the shire of Bute. The church of Largs continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till after the Reformation. At that epoch the tithes of the church of Largs, with those of the churches of Inverkip and Lochwinnoch in Renfrewshire, in all produced to the monks of Paisley £460 a year, having been let on lease for payment of that sum (*h*). In 1587 Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, obtained a grant of the patronage and tithes of the church of Largs, with the other revenues of the monks of Paisley, the whole of which was then created a temporal lordship for him and his heirs, with the title of Lord Paisley. He was succeeded in 1621 in all those estates, revenues, and titles, by his grandson, James, Earl of Abercorn (*i*). In Charles I.'s reign the patronage and tithes of the church of Largs passed from the Earl of Abercorn to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie who, in 1636, erected in an aisle on the north side of the church a handsome burial-place and monument (*j*). Lilias Montgomery, who became the heiress of Skelmorlie by marrirge in 1735, carried the patronage and tithes of the church of Largs to Alexander Montgomery of Coilsfield. Their son and heir, Colonel Hugh Montgomery of Coilsfield, succeeded to the earldom of Eglinton in 1796, and his grandson,

(*d*) Chart. Glasgow, p. 453; Chart. Paisley, No. 184.

(*e*) Chart. Paisley, No. 185. (*f*) Ib., No. 186.

(*g*) Ib., 187-8. The church of Largs and the chapel of Cumbrae were also confirmed to the monks of Paisley by William, the bishop of Glasgow, in the reign of David II. Ib., 189. They were also confirmed to the monks by a bull of Pope Clement in 1344, and by a charter of John, the official of Glasgow, in 1387. Ib., 190, 191. (*h*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 28.

(*i*) Inquisit. Speciales, 201. (*j*) Inquisit. Speciales, 636, 693; Stat. Account, xvii. 312.

Archibald William, Earl of Eglinton, a minor, is now patron of the church of Largs. The ancient church of Largs was dedicated to Saint Columba, the celebrated abbot of Iona, and a fair was annually held at Largs on the 9th of June, the festival of the worthy Columba. This fair is still held at Largs on the second Tuesday of June, which is vulgarly called *Combs-day*. This fair is famous all over the west of Scotland as it continues four days, from Monday to Thursday, and the whole week is a sort of jubilee to the inhabitants and the multitude who come from all quarters. The present parish church of Largs is an old building which was erected before the Reformation. It stands at the village of Largs, which is a burgh of barony, having a weekly market on Thursday and four annual fairs, the most remarkable whereof is Saint Columba's fair before mentioned. This village contained 502 inhabitants in 1795, and above 1000 in 1821. [The parish church has 715 communicants; stipend, £532. A *quoad sacra* church at Fairlie has 156, and another at Skelmorlie has 277 communicants. A Free church has 295 members. Fairlie Free church has 128 members. U.P. churches at Largs and Skelmorlie have 365 members. There are also Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches.]

Add to the above the subjoined

TABULAR STATE.

Parishes.	Extent in Acres.	Inhabitants. 1755.	1801.	1881.	Churches. Est.	Free.	U.P.	Epis.	R.C.	United Orig. Sec.	Evan. Un.	Wes. Meth.	Baptist.	Cong.	Stipends. 1755. £ s. d.	1798. £ s. d.	Valuation. 1886-87. £ s. d.
- - - -	7,139	2,964	5,492	10,182	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	96 1 9 74 11 1	184 17 2 129 14 5	13,961 0 9
s, - - -	18,422	1,210	1,308	1,493	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 3 4	131 18 0*	17,696 6 4
ld, - - -	13,404	983	1,240	8,089	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	72 4 7	151 8 9*	30,547 19 7
- - - -	5,449	369	663	928	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 2 5	140 2 6	8,079 12 3
- - - -	14,954	1,193	2,260	5,480	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	81 14 10	173 10 8*	22,585 6 4
n, - - -	12,141	1,365	1,766	3,599	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 4 5	131 4 0	20,594 17 9
se, - - -	8,907	1,169	1,746	2,504	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 2 2	170 10 8	13,162 0 2
- - - -	55,190	858	742	600	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 5 6	159 3 6*	14,259 6 10
- - - -	11,752	527	848	3,100	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 10 0	159 5 8*	15,027 2 2
- - - -	52,249	1,123	1,026	1,241	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 2 3	142 16 8*	14,002 14 9
t, - - -	30,429	745	2,560	5,123	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	60 2 2	101 3 5*	22,901 1 2
ald, - - -	15,444	1,168	1,679	1,781	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73 0 0	124 15 5*	14,810 9 11
- - - -	19,314	1,494	2,606	4,235	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	56 10 0	99 11 7	19,607 8 0
ck, - - -	24,295	887	1,214	6,681	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	71 13 4	101 0 8	27,512 0 9
- - - -	22,720	2,058	3,162	6,628	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	84 2 3	199 17 4*	36,604 3 8
le, - - -	7,960	439	514	1,362	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74 8 10	144 13 6*	10,605 10 3
- - - -	15,304	1,013	2,139	5,961	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	84 12 7	169 3 9*	31,889 12 6
- - - -	18,078	839	1,621	2,204	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 3 4	129 14 9	13,882 9 5
nock, - -	14,209	1,336	1,798	4,860	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62 4 5	99 11 0	21,843 10 6
nnock, - -	48,357	1,097	1,112	3,781	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 0 0	97 6 5	31,522 6 10
n, - - -	7,598	745	1,364	7,112	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 13 5	149 3 3*	23,915 2 4
on, - - -	3,736	359	668	697	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 5 10	145 7 4*	7,219 4 0
ngton, - -	17,926	739	758	6,384	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	58 12 2	78 6 3	17,360 14 1
ox, - - -	4,930	499	2,070	7,352	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 9 4	148 8 10	10,761 16 4
- - - -	6,579	551	786	590	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 11 8	128 19 5*	10,300 1 9
hael, - -	16,114	710	1,119	1,989	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 3 4	161 3 2*	16,143 17 5
and Prestwick,	3,971	423	986	2,121	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 14 5	169 14 0*	15,675 9 0
on-Ayr, - -	696	740	1,724	6,511	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		113 0 0*	See Ayr.
- - - -	4,191	4,025	4,584	6,013	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	68 13 4	152 1 0	10,366 19 0
lbride, - -	11,535	885	795	2,088	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 4 5	132 16 0*	19,868 2 0
, - - -	10,641	651	959	5,243	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	67 5 4	103 1 0	22,105 3 0
, - - -	5,940	1,094	1,288	3,704	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 18 5	165 9 2*	23,037 16 0
n, - - -	7,145	1,297	1,846	7,687	3	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	64 8 0	149 15 6*	37,380 0 0
, - - -	18,161	1,113	1,280	1,152	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 5 6	144 4 0*	15,625 19 0
- - - -	21,850	1,164	1,361	5,149	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	72 3 4	124 12 10	44,501 12 0
- - - -	11,232	2,024	3,053	6,555	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	70 19 0	130 6 7	28,431 0 0
n, - - -	13,667	2,819	2,657	4,309	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	84 4 2	176 17 4*	27,304 10 0
ck, - - -	9,552	4,403	8,079	25,864	4	6	4	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	71 11 4 71 6 1	120 0 0 95 0 0	19,547 13 4
- - - -	19,361	1,493	2,321	10,215	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	76 18 8	156 17 8*	39,137 18 0
- - - -	7,181	746	758	1,363	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73 1 1	123 17 4*	13,019 1 0
, - - -	15,543	1,494	2,503	5,239	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74 6 1	127 0 0	26,816 5 0
m, - - -	4,268	1,412	2,146	5,694	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 11 5	151 18 0*	19,347 7 0
, - - -	5,661	887	762	3,949	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	67 15 6	152 12 4*	21,854 4 0
ng, - - -	11,069	2,541	2,700	7,037	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	74 10 11	150 7 10	31,899 9 0
e, - - -	33,876	1,049	837	1,442	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73 6 8	148 13 8*	13,737 12 6
l, - - -	48,153	1,814	1,306	2,191	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	65 1 3	148 2 8*	23,076 17 11
Totals (*k*), -		58,519	84,206	217,519	77	57	34	6	13	5	10	2	2	3	3,338 18 11	6,685 4 9	*939,528 13 7

* Exclusive of Railways (£121,803) and various Burghs.

(*k*) In the statement of the stipends during 1798 the allowance for communion elements and the value of the glebes are included, but not the value of the manses. The victual has been valued

as follows:—Barley at 21s. 11d., and oats at 16s. 10½dd. per boll of 8 Winchester bushels, and so in proportion for the bolls of 7½ and 6 bushels; the meal at 15s. 10½d. per boll of 8 stone, Scots Troy, the whole being an average of the *fiar prices* of Ayrshire for seven years, ending with 1795.

Those stipends denoted by a (*) were augmented between 1700 and 1799.

The stipends of Mauchline and Stair include the augmentations which commenced respectively in 1799 and 1800.

The stipend of Irvine does not include the salary which is paid to the assistant of the established minister, nor does the stipend of Sorn include the salary paid to the minister for the chapel of ease at Catrine.

CHAP. VI.

Of Lanarkshire.

§ 1. *Of its Name.*] The appellation of this shire is probably derived from the name of the shire-town.

The name of the town is one of the many remains of the ancient Britons, who so long remained in the vale of Clyde. *Lanark* derives its Celtic appellation from the British *Llannerch* (*a*). There are several places in North-Britain having the same name of *Lendrich* in Kilmadock, Lendrich in Dunblane, Lendrich in Callander, and Lendrich-hill in Fossaway and Drumlanrig, the former seat of the Duke of Queensberry, all these accord with the colloquial name of Lanark, and are probably from the same British source. In Bagimont's Roll, 1275, among the churches in the diocese of Glasgow there is Bar-*langrik*. In several of the charters of Robert I., David II., Robert II., and Robert III., the county is called *Lanark*, and the town by the same name of *Lanark*. In two instances only, one in a charter of Robert I. and the other in a charter of David II., the town is called *Lanark* (*b*). In a roll of Robert III., however, there is the foundation of a chaplainry in the parish kirk of *Lanark*, by one John Simson, burges of *Lanark* (*c*). Then comes Mr. Lockhart of Baronald, the author of the account of Lanark parish, who objects to the fanciful Baxter, who derives this ancient name from Lan-ærig, *i.e. ripa fluminis*. Mr. Lockhart goes on, in his zeal of etymology, to deny that Lanark can be a *British* word, as *no British names exist in Strath-clyde*. He is quite positive upon his point, and yet his Strath-clyde is merely the *ystrad-cluyd* in Wales. *Clyd* in the British signifies warm, sheltered. The names of the streams *Clydan* and *Clydach* are merely diminutives, and are applied to several rivulets that run

(*a*) See the word-books of Richards and Owen, and see the Cambrian Register, i. 301, for several places in Wales which speak of *Llanerch* as a slip of level ground or *a vale*.

(*b*) Robertson's Index.

(*c*) Ib., 145. Myrthin, the British poet of the northern parts, mentions *Lanerch*, as we learn from Owen the lexicographer.

through sheltered valleys. In the same manner the *Calders*, which run through Lanarkshire, are merely British appellations. The vale of Clyde is full of British names of places, but Mr. Lockhart does not know them when he sees them (*d*). His proposition is that there are no British names of places in the vale of Clyde, though this country till recent times was inhabited by ancient Britons; and he incidentally disputes the validity of record evidence, whatever may be the weight of its influences (*e*). The most ancient name of this country was *y-strad-cluyd*. Hence Strath-Clyde, from its lying on both sides of the river *Clyde*, which rises in the southern mountains of this district, and runs into the sea at the north-west corner of the county. During the middle ages, this name was changed by a people of a very different lineage and speech to Clydes-*dale*. The original Britons *prefixing* the essential quality of the name *Strath*, and the subsequent Saxons adding it in Clydes-*dale*.

§ II. *Of its Situation and Extent.*] Lanarkshire has Dumfries-shire on the south, Ayr and Renfrew shires on the west, Dunbarton and Stirling on the north, and Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles shires on the east. It lies between 55° 18′ 40″ and 55° 56′ north latitude, and between 3° 24′ 25″ longitude west of Greenwich (*f*). The extreme length of Lanarkshire from S.S.E. to N.N.W. is 54 miles, and the greatest breadth in the middle is nearly 32 miles; but it becomes narrower towards the extremities, even to less than 10 miles. The superficial contents are 927 [888] square miles, or 593,380 [564,283] English acres. In the year 1821 Lanarkshire, containing 927 square miles, was inhabited by 244,766 souls, being 264 to a square mile. The 244,766 composed 51,578 families, who inhabited 47,068 houses, being $4\frac{3}{4}$ in each *family*, and $5\frac{1}{5}$ in each *house*. Such then were the situation, the extent, and the populousness of Lanarkshire owing to the magnitude of the city of Glasgow.

In former times the county of Lanark was formed into two divisions or *wards*, which were called the *Over* ward and the *Nether* ward of Clydes-

(*d*) See Caledonia, i. ch. 1, for the comparative topography of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

(*e*) See the charters of Malcolm IV. and William in the Chart. of Glasgow, "De decimis Solvendis," which are addressed to the *Welsh* dwelling in Strath-Clyde. See Caledonia, bk. ii., ch. 2: "Of the Romanized *Britons* of the Cumbrian kingdom in North Britain," for showing how groundless are Mr. Lockhart's notions of there having been a Strath-Clyde kingdom.

(*f*) The city of Glasgow stands in 55° 51′ 35″ north latitude, and 4° 16′ 10″ longitude west of Greenwich. The town of Lanark stands in 55° 41′ north latitude, and 3° 48′ longitude west of Greenwich.

dale; the burgh of Lanark being the chief town and seat of justice of the former division, and the burgh of Rutherglen of the latter (*g*). At what time this policy was established, and the term *ward* was applied to those divisions, cannot easily be ascertained (*h*). The appellation of *ward* for such divisions was not peculiar to this county. It appears in several other counties in the south of Scotland. The three divisions of Lothian, which now form the counties of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, and are usually called East, Mid, and West Lothian, were formerly called East Ward, the Middle Ward, and the West Ward of Edinburgh (*i*). The three divisions of Selkirk were formerly called the *ward* of *Tweed*, the *ward* of *Ettrick*, and the *ward* of *Yarrow*, being the three principal rivers of that shire; and these divisions continued during the reign of James VI. and throughout the 17th century (*j*). In the 14th century, Teviotdale formed two divisions, which were called the *Easter ward* and *Wester ward* of Teviotdale (*k*). By an act of parliament in 1800, for regulating the police of Glasgow, that city was divided into wards (*l*).

The county of Lanark continued to form only two wards till the last century, when it was formed into three wards, namely: the upper ward, of which the chief town is Lanark; the middle ward, of which the seat of justice is Hamilton; and the lower ward, of which Glasgow is the metropolis. For each of those wards there is a sheriff-substitute appointed by the sheriff-depute of the shire (*m*).

§ III. *Of its Natural Objects.*] The upper division of this shire, where it bounds with Dumfries, is very mountainous, and in those mountains rises the celebrated Clyde, the Cluyd of Wales, a country more mountainous and

(*g*) Those divisions were not uniformly so, the influence of the Hamiltons obtained the town of Hamilton to be substituted for Rutherglen as the seat of the courts for the lower ward. Acta Parl., v. 266. But this circumstance was afterwards altered, and Rutherglen was restored to its rights. See Hamilton of Wishaw's account of Lanarkshire in 1702, MS. i.; and Campbell's Hist. of Glasgow, 1736, p. 88.

(*h*) The divisions of Lanarkshire are not the only examples of *wards* in that shire. The extensive barony of Glasgow was divided into four *wards*—Badermonach ward, Cook's ward, Govan ward, and Partick ward. [Rental of the Archbishopric of Glasgow, 1689.]

(*i*) The Treasurer's accounts in 1495 and 1496.

(*j*) Acta Parl., 4, 564; Inquisit. Speciales, passim.

(*k*) Rot. Scot., i. 819. (*l*) See Dr. Johnson's Dict. in vo. *Ward*.

(*m*) Acta Parl., iv. 171—173, v. 266, vi. 117; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account; Campbell's Hist. of Glasgow, 88: and see Burn's Hist. of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

vales more *warm.* The elevation of those southern tracts is very great, the site of the village of Leadhills being 1280 feet above the sea level; and the top of one of the Lowthers, a ridge near that hamlet, has been found to be 1170 feet higher, making the summit of that mountain 2450 feet above the level of the sea. Next in elevation to the Lowthers is Culter Fell, which rises to the height of 2330 feet above the sea level. Tinto is the last great hill on the south, being 2236 feet above the sea level, and the general height of the arable land about its base is from 600 to 700 feet above the same level (*n*). From Tinto, looking northward, the face of the country is softened down from that height of 650 feet to gentle elevations and gradual depressions. On the western limit of this county, Cairn Table rises to the height of 1650 feet above the level of the sea. Yet what are those elevations to the Himalayan mountains of India, or the Cordilleras of Southern America!

But this shire cannot be considered as a level country, however celebrated may be the Vale of Clyde. The upper ward, which may be deemed three-fifths of the whole superficies, is mostly mountainous, or at least hilly, and moorish, and from the nature of the soil and the elevation of the surface, cannot be deemed capable of much agricultural improvement. At the commencement of the middle ward, the loftiness of the land is considerably diminished, while the declivity continues to fall towards the north-west. The surface is everywhere diversified by frequent inequalities, so as to leave no level space except the valleys along the river. The height of the cultivated land of this middle ward may be fairly regarded as from 250 to 300 feet above the sea level, while the town of Hamilton, which is situated on the low ground, may still be considered as from 100 to 140 feet above the same level. But of this ward, the mosses of 42,000 acres, which are nearly one-third of the whole, show a sterility of such extent as scarcely any labour is sufficient to subdue.

The lower ward is a very limited district, but having the city of Glasgow with 144,000 or 150,000 busy people comprehended in it, this circumstance alone contributes greatly to its fruitfulness, however barren it may be from nature.

This country, with a climate damp and changeful, abounds with minerals which may supply with mitigation the unkindness of the clime. It abounds

(*n*) The town of Lanark, on the east side of the Clyde, eight miles below Tinto, is 656 feet above the sea level. Those altitudes were ascertained by Mr. William Forrest, who completed a survey of this county in 1813, and has published a fine map of it on a large scale.

everywhere with coal, and supplies other countries with fuel. The rock which abounds is either sandstone, freestone, or whinstone. Lime lies in the same tract of country as the freestone, but is only found near the surface in places which are somewhat elevated, after the freestone is no longer found. In the parish of Crawfordjohn there is a good limestone quarry with abundance of freestone. About two hundred and fifty labourers are employed in the several lime quarries of this shire, and the manufacture is raised to the annual value of £12,500.

Whatever want of minerals there may be is compensated by the abundance of *coal*, which of every kind generally abounds. The number of people who are employed in raising coal, produce annually about 765,000 tons. The three iron-works employ each about 500 persons in their various operations, and produce yearly about 3,600,000 tons of pig-iron. The lead mines employ more than the double of the number of persons, who produce annually according to favourable or adverse circumstances from 18,000 to 50,000 bars of lead. The whole of those mines, which employ 4000 people, yield upon the whole operations a revenue of £222,900 sterling. Clay is found in this shire of vast variety. In such a country abounding in limestone, petrifactions of every kind may be found. They have been frequently discovered on the banks of the Calder, and petrified mosses are found at Patteshall. Fine millstones are produced in several districts of Lanark parish. Whinstone is frequent, and marble has been discovered, though it does not greatly abound. *Basaltes* have been discovered on the Cathkin, a little above Rutherglen, which afford a beautiful specimen ; a colonnade consisting of 164 pillars were, by workmen who were employed to collect materials for a turnpike road, brought thus into view. They are about thirty feet high, and a foot and a half in diameter. They are mostly five sides, but the sides are not equal. In the west side of the rock the pillars gradually coalesce into one another at their bases, till they become a solid mass (*o*). Cathin hills are not altogether destitute of *petrosilex* and rock crystal, and the finest jasper is met with here (*p*).

To minerals the next objects are *mineral springs*, which of every kind are found in almost every parish, but not used except by the lower orders (*q*).

The waters are the next objects of any importance. There are lakes in various parts, but none of them are of that use or value or interest as to merit

(*o*) See Ure's Rutherglen, 269-70, with the *view* of the Basaltic rock.

(*p*) Ib., Sparsim.

(*q*) See the Statistical Account.

particular notice. The Clyde, indeed, is the great water which deserves and receives from its various value frequent mention, and just celebration in prose and rhyme. The upper part of the Clyde drives many mills, while the lower part, forming a noble navigation, brings commercial vessels from the sea to Glasgow, and from it carries out its various products. It does not, however, abound in fish, which may be in some measure owing to the manufactures, which are carried on to a great extent and worth upon its banks. Of the several *falls* or cataracts of the Clyde, however they may interest or please, yield not any profit, unless they be converted to the important purpose of driving machinery of every kind. In fact the Clyde drives much machinery. It is joined on either side by many tributary streams which have their convenience and their beauties, but do not supply any navigation; and in this respect are far inferior to the several *canals* which are so commodious to the country through which they pass, and to Glasgow where their utility is understood and is valued. The great Forth and Clyde canal alone brings 90,000 people to market, with whatever products, yielding at once great convenience to the country and profit to the proprietors (*r*).

§ IV. *Of its Antiquities.*] The most curious antiquities of every country are the people and their speech. The great tribe of the British Gauls, called by Roman writers *the Damnii*, anciently domineered in Lanarkshire, whose language may still be traced in the names of waters and in the appellations of places. After the abdication of the Roman power, the descendants of *the Damnii formed the kingdom of Strathclyde.* This kingdom continued at the decease of Bede in 734 A.D., as we learn from that veracious writer. Their metropolis was taken by the Picts under Ungus in 757 A.D., yet did the descendants of the Romanized Britons remain for many a year in their beloved vale, long after the Picts had ceased to domineer as an independent people. There existed within the ancient limits of the Strath-Clyde kingdom many Welsh people, as low down as the reigns of Malcolm II. and William the Lion, who addressed charters to them by their appropriate name (*s*) of Welsh.

The next objects of antiquarian research are the places of ancient worship, and there are not many places remaining in this district where the Druid

(*r*) See Mr. Hopkirk's very intelligent account in 1816.

(*s*) Caledonia i., ch. ii. of bk. ii. Of the Romanized Britons of the Cumbrian kingdom in North-Britain. And of course the language of the ancient Britons continued to be spoken in Strath-Clyde lower down than the end of the twelfth century, whatever the local antiquaries may think or say. No wise man will avow an opinion contrary to the evidence of records.

rites were for many an age performed. The two ridges of stones are rather Druid places of worship than ideal fortifications (*t*). The sepulchral remains of the ancient Britons are oftener discovered than the places of worship, being frequently found under cairns of stones, where the bones of the deceased are found in stone chests (*u*). But many a cairn and tumulus which covered the bones of the dead have been removed; the first, for the use of builders the stones have been removed, the second for the convenience of husbandmen.

The next objects of antiquary research are the dwellings of those ancient people, and they are still found in the caves, the vaults, and other hiding-holes of those wretched descendants of the original settlers. Perhaps the *circles* of stones or of earth, or of a mixture of both, which have been discovered on every hill and even on every hillock in this shire, were the inclosures of the summer residences of those early people, who could not be easily attacked by surprise. Little of the *armour* of those ancient people has been found in this shire (*v*), though we frequently hear of their conflicts, the frequent results of their passionate strife.

The next object of antiquarian contemplation are the remains of the Romans, who were unknown here till towards the conclusion of the first century of the Christian era. Their roads and encampments, their forts and their walls, have been all treated of in the first volume of this voluminous work (*w*).

In much subsequent times to the Roman period, came the ages of ancient castles, religious houses, the places of worship of the christianized inhabitants of the same districts, where the Druid rites prevailed during many an age. But those modern antiquities, which are all subsequent to the twelfth century, supply to well-informed minds scarcely any amusement, and still less instruction (*x*). Mr. Ure has preserved in his history of Rutherglen "a

(*t*) On a round hill at the foot of Tinto stands a circle of great stone pillars close to each other, and at a distance of 10 yards there is another inclosure of a similar kind. There is a Druid altar of great antiquity, but well preserved, in Ure's Rutherglen, 85.

(*u*) On a hill called *Woolbrae* is a cairn 187 yards in circumference.

(*v*) A *celt* was found and noticed by Mr. Ure the writer of the history of Rutherglen. In 1792 were discovered in a field adjoining Castlemilk an antique helmet, a neck-piece, which was likewise of iron; a camp oven was also found, a camp kettle, and a dagger were also discovered. Ure's Ruth., 159-60. But all these articles are at least a thousand years more recent than the celt or head of the stone hatchet. (*w*) See Caledonia, book i. Of the Roman period.

(*x*) Of those antiquities Grose has given drawings and historical notices in his Antiquities of Scotland, i, 135, 136, 137. 1. The collegiate church of Biggar. 2. Boghall castle, near Biggar. 3. The collegiate church of Hamilton.

literary curiosity," which is of much more importance than Mr. Grose's delineations, if we could rely altogether on the date of 1325, as every Scotsman must wish to see and understand the language of Wallace, the never-to-be-forgotten defender of his country's independence, and of Robert Bruce, the more fortunate restorer of the Scottish monarchy (*y*) :

"He that sitis doun to ye bord for to eite,
"Forzetting to gyf God thankis for his meite ;
"Syne risis upe, and his grace oure pass,
"Sittis doun lyk ane oxe, and rysis up lyk ane ass."

§ v. *Of its Establishment as a Shire.*] The policy of a sheriffdom probably existed in this district as early as the reign of the lawgiving David I. We know certainly from the evidence of record that Baldwin de Biggar was sheriff of Lanarkshire during the reign of Malcolm, the grandson and successor of David (*z*). This office, there is some reason to think, became hereditary in this respectable family, at least for a time. In 1226, however, William de Hertesheved was sheriff here under Alexander II. (*a*), yet is it certain that Nicholas de Biggar was sheriff here in 1273 (*b*). In 1290, Hugo Dalzel was sheriff of this district. There was a release from William Comyn, Lord of Kirkintilloch, to Hugo Daliel, the sheriff of Lanark, for 20 marks (*c*). We are now arrived upon the evening of that war which occasioned so many changes of every kind. It is quite clear that the office, in 1305, was not then hereditary, when Henry de Sinclair was the sheriff of this district (*d*). In 1316, Godfrey de Ross is said to have been then sheriff (*e*). During the subsequent changes of many years, this office was held by various persons. It pretty certainly became hereditary in the grasping hands of William, the first Earl Douglas ; and it continued in the possession

(*y*) In May 1792 one of the principal rooms at the old castle at *the Farme* was ordered to be repaired. The workmen having torn down an old stucco ceiling discovered above it another of wood. Several lines of writing in the old Saxon characters were observed on the sides of the beams that lay across the house. The letters were black upon a white ground. Some of the lines were obliterated; but the foregoing, which remained legible, are now offered to the public. Whatever may be the age of the old writing above, the moral must be allowed to be good. (*z*) Chart. of Newbotle, No, 73; Chart. Paisley, 73. (*a*) Anderson's Diplom., No. xxxiii.

(*b*) Sir James Dalrymple's Col.. 415.

(*c*) Among the Harley MS. Brit. Mus., 43, b. 2 ; Robertson's Note of the Scottish Papers in that vast collection.

(*d*) See the ordinance of Edward I. for the government of Scotland in Ryley's Placita, 505.

(*e*) Dougl. Peer, 501.

of this powerful family, till the unfortunate death of James, Earl Douglas, in 1388 (*f*). This office may have been granted with the earldom to Archibald Douglas, the Lord of Galloway, who died in February, 1400-1; and it may have been continued with his son Archibald, who became mareschal of France and Duke of Turaine, and who died at the battle of Vernueil, on the 10th of August, 1424. If, however, we may believe a MS. note of Macfarline, the antiquary, Renfrew was separated from Lanarkshire by the regent, Robert, Duke of Albany, some time before the 12th of August, 1414.

James, the first Lord Hamilton, seeing the dangers of a falling house, deserted at a lucky moment from Douglas to James II. For this prudential consideration of his own interest, the king gave him a grant of the two baronies of Carmunnock and Drumsargard, with the office of sheriff of Lanark, which Douglas had forfeited, and which on this occasion was granted in fee to James, Lord Hamilton (*g*). In 1503, the Earl of Arran, his descendant, was sheriff of Lanarkshire (*h*). Yet is it said that in the reign of James IV., William Fleming of Barochan was sheriff of Lanark, and was killed with the king at Floddon field.

In May, 1609, James, Marquis of Hamilton, was served heir to his uncle, James, Earl of Arran, in the barony of Machanshire, and to the office of sheriff, with a fee of £20 (*i*). In 1617, when King James returned into his native realm, James, Marquis of Hamilton, continued sheriff of Lanarkshire (*k*), with power to appoint deputies.

(*f*) Crawford's Peerage, 189; Wood's Peer., 696.

(*g*) The king's grant was dated 1st July, 1455. Wood's Peer., 695. In 1489 James, the second Lord Hamilton, was infeft in the office of the sheriff of Lanark with other property. Wood's Peer., 145-6, which quotes the great seal record. (*h*) Balfour's Practiques, 16; Stat. Acc., i. 327.

(*i*) Inquisit. Speciales, 88. In May 1625, James, Marquis of Hamilton, was served heir to his father in the above property with the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire. Ib., 149. In November 1649, William, the Duke of Hamilton, was served heir to his brother in the barony of Machanshire, without any mention of that office. Ib., 239.

(*k*) On this subject of hereditary jurisdictions there is a very good anecdote preserved in a MS. belonging to the University of Edinburgh, concerning King James, and James, Marquis of Hamilton:—For the king's amusement there was a Philosophical disputation held in the college during 1617. The first thesis was "that sheriffs and other inferior magistrates ought *not* to be hereditary." This was opposed by a variety of arguments from the opponent, wherewith the king was so well pleased that after divers reasons given by him in support thereof, and hearing the respondent's answers, the king turned to the Marquis of Hamilton, who stood behind his chair, and at that time *was hereditary sheriff of Clydesdale*, and said, "James, you see your cause is lost, and all that can be said for it clearly answered and refuted." Maitl. Edin., 61.

But the Duke of Hamilton, who was hereditary sheriff of Lanarkshire, and declining to take *the test*, was superseded by James, Marquis of Douglas, on the 19th January, 1682, who was appointed sheriff of Lanarkshire during pleasure. In March, 1689, however, the Duke of Hamilton seems to have been restored by *the Convention*, whereof he was the president. He was sheriff here at *the Union;* but the Duke of Hamilton being assassinated by General M'Cartney, and leaving his heir under age, the Earl of Selkirk was appointed Sheriff of Lanarkshire on the 3rd of November, 1716, an office which he seems to have enjoyed till his decease at the age of 76, in March, 1739 (*l*). James, the sixth Duke of Hamilton, considering himself as hereditary sheriff, perhaps took possession of the office on the death of the Earl of Selkirk, at least there appears no grant to him; and in 1747 he formally claimed for the office of sheriff of Lanark, £10,000: but his claim was not sustained by the judges, who, however, allowed him £3000 for the lordship and jurisdiction of the regality of Hamilton (*m*). Into the office of sheriff of Lanark was now appointed, in pursuance of a predetermined policy, Mr. William Cross, advocate, at a salary of £200 (*n*).

But in the midst of those changes, a great dilapidation of this sheriffdom occurred. The present Renfrewshire was taken, by a new policy, from the side of Lanarkshire. Crawford is quite clear and as decisive, as if he were right, "that after the accession of the illustrious family of Stewart to the crown, the barony of Renfrew was dissolved from the shire of Lanark, and erected into a distinct sheriffdom by Robert III. when he erected the ancient patrimony of his ancestors into a principality, as is evident from the original charter of erection, dated the 10th of December, 1404" (*o*). There is not the least mention in the above charter of the 10th of December on this subject; and there is a charter of the same Robert III. in 1405, in which he granted a part of the *principality* lying within the barony of Renfrew and within the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire (*p*). Robert III. died in the subsequent year, 1406; and the establishment of Renfrewshire plainly took place during the reign of James II. (*q*)

(*l*) MS. list of sheriffs in the Paper Office. (*m*) Scots Mag., 1747, 582.

(*n*) Ib., 1748; MS. Reports of the Court of Session.

(*o*) Hist. of Renfrewshire, p. 1. 2. He is copied by his two successors in the same department of historians of Renfrew by Semple and Robertson, the last of whom has copied the fictitious narrative in the text in opposition to the charters in his own volume, Ap. No. 1, 2.

(*p*) See both these charters in Robertson's Ap. No. 1, 2.

(*q*) There is a charter of James II. to the monks of Paisley in 1451, whereby they were enabled to repledge their men within the sheriffdoms of Ayr, *Renfrew*, and Dumbarton. MS. Chartulary, 15.

In ancient times the bishop of Glasgow, considering his over-ruling authority, may have often entered into competition with the sheriff of Lanark; but that great authority has dwindled into the commissary of Glasgow, who still exercises a petty jurisdiction for inconsiderable matters of debt. In this view the courts of the justices of the peace, within this shire, for the recovery of small debts, under a late act of parliament, may have interfered in some small degree with the jurisdiction of both, though with little detriment to them, but great advantage to the people. In each of the three wards of Lanarkshire a sheriff-substitute is appointed by the sheriff-depute; appointments these which are very useful in themselves, and very important in such a shire amidst such a people.

§ VI. *Of its Civil History.*] The antiquity of every country, and of every district, ought to be the first section of the civil history of its people. We know little or nothing of the early ages which preceded the Roman period. When their topographical writers, for the first time, informed the world that the Celtic tribe of the *Damnii* inhabited the Warm Vale, Ystrath Clyde, and the adjacent districts which surround it on every side, then was the climate of every district within Clydesdale clearly known as it was every day felt. The extent of their territories seemed to evince that they were not quite innoxious to the charge of being the conquerors of the congenial tribes who lived in their neighbourhood.

The most early antiquities in Lanarkshire are the Druid monuments of their worship, the sepulchral tumuli and memorial stones of the earliest people, the circular walls and fosses on the summit of every hillock and hill, which were their safeguards in war and residence in peace; that deadly weapon the *celt*, or battle-axe of stone, are all attributable to *the Damnii*, their progenitors or descendants. The Danish rovers, the sea kings, or plunderers of every shore, never defiled this noble district with their guilty feet.

The Damnii were subdued by the Romans, towards the end of the first century of our common era, not by the superior valour, but by the greater discipline in war and policy during peace. The greatest part of this district lay within the Roman wall, from the Forth to the Clyde, and it became of course a part of the Roman province of Valentia. In a former part of this work the Roman roads have been traced throughout this district, their camps have been ascertained and found so different from the circular inclosures upon the heights belonging to the Celtic tribes; the warlike walls of the Romans have been described in detail; their weapons, their villas,

their coins, and their sepulchral urns, have been all noticed and examined as objects of a rational curiosity (*r*).

The recession of the Romans, during the fifth century of our era, left the Romanized Damnii, or their descendants, free to govern themselves, as they might think most adequate to a people who had been enfeebled by conquest, yet improved by subjection. It is to those circumstances and to that recession we must refer the origin of "the Strathclyde kingdom." It contained, during the reign of Alexander I., within its ample limits, Liddesdale, Teviotdale, Dumfriesshire, all Galloway, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Strathclyde, part of Peebles, the western parts of Stirlingshire, and the greater part of Dunbartonshire (*s*). While Lanarkshire, we may thus perceive, lay in the very heart of those various countries; and in that age, when territories were not limited by scientific precision, *Cumbria* and Strathclyde were frequently taken for the same district.

The most early reguli, of whom any notice remains after the Roman abdication, was *Caw*, who is mentioned by Gildas, and who, if we credit the Welsh genealogies, was but another name for Aneurin, the Cambrian poet. Caw, when he was driven, by the enmity of the Picts, out of his kingdom, found an asylum in Wales. At the commencement of the sixth century, Huel, or Hoel, or *Coyle* of the Chronicles, succeeded Caw. This feeble, because ill-supported, prince was expelled by the Arthur of history, who was called on by the distresses of his country, to the supreme command over chiefs who had not yet learnt the virtue of obedience. Arthur thus established his power over the Cumbrian kingdom, and settled one of the seats of his government at Alcluyd, which henceforth was called *Castram Arturi* (*t*).

Arthur, who gave his name to so many places, was followed by Morkein, who is chiefly remembered for his enmity to Kentigern, or Mungo, the founder of the episcopate of Glasgow. The premature demise of Morkein left a contest among the chiefs, which ended by raising Rydderech, the

(*r*) See Caledonia, i. The Roman period.

(*s*) Such were the extensive limits of the Cumbrian kingdom as stated in the *Inquisitio Davidis*, 1116 A.D. Cumbria is therein found to be "inter Angliam & Scotiam." Scotland in that age was bounded on the south by the two friths of Forth and Clyde, and England was at the same time limited on the north by the Solway, the Esk, and the Kershope. The whole bishopric of Glasgow in that age was called *Cumbria*, as we know from the chartulary of Kelso, No. 1, as well as from several charters and bulls in the chartulary of Glasgow.

(*t*) Parliamentary Rec. temp. David II. The topography of those countries adds its confirmation to the authority of the record.

bountiful to his unstable authority. One of the first acts of this monarch was to recall Kentigern to the performance of his religious duties amidst a rude people. The reign of Rydderech was disturbed by many conflicts. He enjoyed, however, the comfort of Columba's advice, as well as the panegyric of the Caledonian Merlin, and the celebration of the British Taliesin, such were the effects of his bounty! Columba died in 597, and Rydderech in 601. The many conflicts which were fought during the reign of Rydderech evince the wretched confusions of a people, who from their irritability were seldom at rest.

During half a century the disunited chiefs of such a people contended for a proper successor to the liberal Rydderech. The gallant Owen, or Hoen, obtained the dangerous pre-eminence. The great merit of Owen consisted in defending the Strathcludensian kingdom against the Scots of Kintyre. He had the honour of slaying with his own hand the restless Donalbreck, the Scottish king. The merit of Owen, however, did not transmit his unstable power to his posterity. A race of obscure reguli succeeded to the valorous Owen; but their actions are unknown, as neither poet nor chronicler were induced by their bounty to recite the transactions of an unsteady people and undistinguished sovereigns. Even Langhorn was unable to ascertain the names of the Cumbrian kings, much less to appreciate and record their deeds.

The Strathcludensian Britons were meantime often attacked by the Picts from the northern side of the Forth, by the Scoto-Irish from Kintyre, by the Saxons of Northumberland, and by the Cruithne of Ulster. So many enemies, who envied their possessions on the Clyde, seemed to foretell the downfall of the Strathcludensian kingdom. Yet did they enjoy their favourite possessions at the death of Bede in 734 A.D. By the union of the united attack of the Pictish Ungus, and the Saxon Eadbert, the metropolis of the Britons was taken in 756 A.D., but not the castle of Alcluyd. Yet they were not conquered by so unnatural a coalition of powers. The series of the Cumbrian reguli was indeed often broken by civil broils, or by foreign invasion, yet the chiefs never failed to resume their powers when the storms of foreign and domestic warfare had blown over them. And the Cumbrian people continued to enjoy their beloved country under the appropriate name of *Walenses*, though they were pressed on every side, long after the Pictish government had fallen for ever (*u*). Yet they probably had

(*u*) The charters of Malcolm IV. and of William his successor to the bishops of Glasgow enforcing the payment of tithes, are addressed "Francis, et Anglis, *Walensibus*, et Galweiensibus." Chart. of Glasgow.

no independent government after the union of the Picts and Scots in 843 A.D. Kenneth, the son of Alpin, who by address and valour performed so great an act as forming *one kingdom* by the amalgamation of so many distinct people, would not have suffered any independent power to exist so near his own. We hear so much of the conquests of Kenneth from the chroniclers, that we may readily suppose whatsoever existed of government among the Strathclyde Britons, easily disappeared when such a sovereign appeared with the means to enforce compliance. Many of the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of Cumbria sought and found an asylum in Wales among a congenial people, while the less adventurous remained in their ancient seats, as an inconsiderable part indeed of the Scottish nation.

The next great revolution within this district, which it felt in common with every part of the kingdom, was the change of the constitution from Celtic to Saxon under Edgar, which was accompanied with so many salutary results. But another change which soon after followed, and was more immediately felt in Lanarkshire, was the re-establishment in 1116 A.D. of the ancient bishopric, and the appointment of a sheriff. John was the first bishop who was appointed by Earl David, and the first sheriff of whom we have any notice was Sir Baldwin of Biggar, under Malcolm IV.

But the question which recurs among intelligent readers must always be who were the people that at those epochs inhabited Lanarkshire? The answer is to be found in the charter of Malcolm IV. (*v*). They were Anglo-Normans, Anglo-Saxons, Gaelic Scots, *Welshmen*, and Galloway-men. We thus see how mixed the inhabitants were from the times and circumstances of their several settlements. The *Welsh*, as they were plainly the descendants of the aboriginal colonists, were certainly the most ancient. But who were the great or distinguished men of those early times? The answer must be, John, the bishop, and Sir Baldwin, the sheriff. But many a year elapsed before there were Douglasses to disturb, or Hamiltons to adorn Lanarkshire. If we carry our minds downwards, from the age of David I., who demised in 1153 to the numerous parliament of Brigham in March 1289-90, we shall perceive of eminent men from Lanarkshire, Robert, the bishop of Glasgow, the Prior of Blantyre, the Prior of Lesmahagow, William Moray of Drumsargard, William of Douglas, John of Carnwath. But there was, in that age, no earl who could dignify this district by his residence, or ennoble it by his title. In more recent times Lanarkshire has supplied indeed

(*v*) Chart. Glasgow, and see copy in Gibson's Hist. Glasg. Ap., 266-67.

many senators to the college of justice, particularly the families of Lockhart, who furnished it with several lawyers of profound knowledge and interesting eloquence. The Scottish kings, meantime, resided sometimes in the royal castles of Cadzow and Rutherglen; a circumstance this which may have contributed to the quiet, and doubtless promoted the improvement of the inhabitants.

The Christian people of the celebrated vale of Clyde were not very ready to pay to the bishop and his clergy, the tithes and other ecclesiastical dues, which the establishment supposed would be yielded of course, as "the Christian law enjoined;" and accordingly, we see in the chartulary of Glasgow two several precepts of Malcolm IV. and William, his brother and successor, commanding the good people of Lanarkshire "to pay up fully and without dispute, tithes and ecclesiastical dues which the Christian law enjoins to be paid"(*w*). We may infer from the note below that the inhabitants of Lanarkshire were, even in those early times, much more advanced in the pursuits of agriculture, perhaps in manufacture, for domestic use, than could have been reasonably expected from their previous history. Yet their towns, in that period, could not have been advanced much beyond the condition of villages.

The time was now come when Lanarkshire, which had formerly been distressed by civil broils, was to be involved in foreign wars. During David I.'s long continued hostilities with Stephen of England, he drew great bodies of men from every district. At the battle of the Standard in 1138, he was supported by a corps of soldiers called the *Lavernani* (*x*), who were the men from *Lavernside*, who had been brought to his army by Walter, the son of Alan (*y*). Of David's defeat, on that occasion, the Lavern-men sustained their full share.

Somerled, one of the sea-kings of that age, presuming on the king's youth, invaded Renfrew in 1164, when the invader was encountered by the va-

(*w*) See those precepts in the chartularies and in Gibson's Glasgow. The articles whereon tithes were declared to be due were "corn, lint, wool, cheese, butter, lambs, calves, pigs, kids, chickens, and everything else due, though not mentioned."

(*x*) Lord Hailes' Ac., i. 78. His lordship was unable to ascertain whence they came and who they were.

(*y*) The *Lavern* is a large stream, which joins the Cart below Paisley. As the contemporary account of the constituent bodies of the army of David I. was drawn up in Latin, the men of Lavern were naturally called *Lavernani*. The whole of Renfrewshire was at that time and long afterwards a part of Lanarkshire.

lorous inhabitants, and slain with his son near Renfrew (*z*). The disastrous result of that intrusion discouraged such adventures during many a year.

The war of Malcolm IV. against Fergus of Galloway was rather favourable than disadvantageous to Lanarkshire, by exhibiting such an example as contributed to its domestic quiet. Neither were the hostilities of King William with England much felt in this district, except perhaps the contributions which it supplied liberally towards his ransom. He returned to his people in 1174 A.D. At that epoch the king's court was held on the day of the Apostle Philip and James, at Lanark, in the presence of Rolland, the son of Uchtred, when it was declared by the judges of Galloway, with other *honest men*, that *Can* was due to the king under certain modifications (*a*). This court of the Galloway judges, before Rolland the lord of Galloway, was probably held at Lanark on account of the disturbed state of that distracted district.

Whatever men may have been sent from the Clyde or the Lavern to the wars of Alexander II. with his hated neighbour, King John, Lanarkshire sustained none of the waste and woe of an invading enemy. In 1235, Lanarkshire was somewhat involved in the hostilities of Galloway, relative to the succession of Alan, the splendid lord thereof. Thomas, the bastard son of Alan, was supported by Gilrodh, an Irish chief, who made his escape with Thomas into Ireland, leaving behind him his followers, who endeavoured to regain their own country from the Clyde; but the citizens of Glasgow rising in arms, beheaded the whole of the wretched Irish with a singular barbarity, except two, whom they sent to be hanged at Edinburgh (*b*).

During the subsequent reign of Alexander III., which is praised by Wyntoun:

> "For under hym all his legis ware,
> "In honoure, qwyte, and in pes;
> "Therefore cal'd pessybil kyng he wes."

Of this *qwyte* the good people of Lanarkshire enjoyed their appropriate share. But after the demise of Alexander III. without issue male, there soon ensued intrigue and contest, competition for his crown, which only

(*z*) Lord Hailes' An.. i. 108.

(*a*) On that occasion, we learn, that in case of forfeiture and release a cow was valued at 4 shillings and a hog 16 pennies if taken *after* christenmas; if *before*, the cow should be valued at xl. ds. and the pig at xvii. ds. The Bern MS. of the *Leges Scotiæ*.

(*b*) Chron. Melrose, 202.

ended after long warfare in domestic strife. The numerous competitors were all equally servile; the whole nation was quite submissive to the interested views of an ambitious neighbour. In Scotland there was but *one man* who would not have admitted the interposition of such a prince, in the settlement of a point so purely domestic, and of a principle so clearly constitutional; and this man was born in Lanarkshire, according to its ancient limits. While valour in war, fortitude in misfortune, and disinterestedness in peace, shall be deemed cardinal virtues by mankind, the name of Wallace will be recollected by Scotsmen with renovated admiration:

"Here next followys of the dayis,
Qwhen ras gud Willeyham Walays." (*c*).

Amidst general submissions to an interested superior, Wallace began to act in 1297. One of his first exploits was to expel the English from Lanark-town (*d*). He and Sir William Douglas attempted to surprise Ormsby, the justiciary, while he held his court at Scone. The Scots, as they moved about the country, massacred such Englishmen as came within their power. Wallace and Douglas marched into the west, and were joined by many persons of rank. Bruce, the grandson of the competitor, and Earl of Carrick, being suspected of favouring the party of Wallace and Douglas, was summoned to Carlisle, where he swore fealty to Edward; he now wasted the estate of Douglas in Lanarkshire, and then joined Wallace at the age of 23, when he was constantly balancing between hope and fear of gaining or losing a crown. On the 9th of July 1297, the Scottish barons, without consulting Wallace, submitted to Edward at Irvine (*e*). Wallace and Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell now retired into the north. The Bishop of Glasgow and Sir William Douglas, who had treated with the English government, finding that Wallace would not accept of the terms offered, surrendered themselves to the English. Wallace in revenge pillaged the bishop's house (*f*).

Wallace drew his troops to the neighbourhood of Stirling on the 11th of September 1297. The English rashly attacked him, but were totally routed. In this successful action the gallant Sir Andrew Moray was mortally wounded. Panic now seized the English, when they abandoned Scotland. Dundee, Berwick, and other important towns submitted to the Scots. Wallace

(*c*) Wyntoun's Cron., B. viii., ch. xiii.
(*d*) Maitland's Hist. Scotland, 440; Wyntoun, b. viii., ch. xiii.
(*e*) Lord Hailes' An., i. 248. (*f*) Ib., 250.

at length led his army into England, where he wasted the country till the winter warned him to retire. In March of the subsequent year, he was appointed by the estates *custos regni* for John Baliol.

While the English army was collecting at Berwick, the Earl of Pembroke with a body of troops landed in the north of Fifeshire, but Wallace defeated him in the black forest of Ironside. Edward meantime marched forward beyond Edinburgh, and feeling that his army was suffering for want of provisions, was about to retreat. But understanding that the Scots were encamped at Falkirk he marched to attack them. They relied too much on their late successes, and trusted too much to the fortune and valour of Wallace, when they hazarded a pitched battle with such a warrior as Edward I. at the head of an English army. The Scots were totally discomfited with overwhelming loss, notwithstanding the persevering valour of several gallant men. Bruce would have retired behind the Forth, and trusted to famine for the safety of the kingdom. The Scots chose Lamberton, the Bishop of Saint Andrews, Bruce, the Earl of Carrick, and John Comyn, the younger, to be the guardians of Scotland. After alternate losses and successes, the Scots under Comyn submitted to Edward by a treaty, 1297, in Rutherglen church on certain conditions (*g*). But the only stipulation that they made for Wallace was that he should render his person to the will of an enraged king (*h*). This illustrious man was betrayed in 1305 into the power of the English government; was adjudged in Westminster; and executed as a traitor, though he had never sworn fealty, and had never submitted as a subject. The submission of Scotland was deemed sufficient. Edward I. supposed, now that Wallace was no more, that he had made in 1305 a final settlement of the affairs and government of the wished for kingdom. But

(*g*) Ure's Rutherglen, 82. It was on this occasion, says he, "that Sir John Monteith contracted with the English *to betray Wallace.* This cannot be true; but Monteith may have engaged to seize and deliver Wallace to the English officers. Id.

(*h*) The minister of Calder parish asserts that at Robroystone, in this parish, on the 11th of September 1303, Sir William Wallace was betrayed and apprehended by Sir John Monteith. Stat. Acc., viii. 481. Blind Harry mentions this town as the place where Wallace was arrested. See Ross's Map of Lanarkshire. "Certain it is that Wallace was discovered. The popular tradition is that his *friend,* Sir John Monteith, betrayed him to the English. The fact seems to have been that Monteith had engaged to apprehend Wallace and to deliver him to the English officers, and for this end he employed proper persons to watch his object and bring him intelligence where he might seize the proscribed warrior. Keizly was the person who associated with Wallace by desire of Monteith, and betrayed the patriot's retreat to Monteith, who arrested him. See Harry's Wallace, ch. xii., "How Wallace was taken by Sir John Monteith;" and Lord Hailes' An., i. 281-2.

what are the hopes of man! In 1306, Bruce, the Earl of Carrick, slew Comyn in the church of Dumfries, and feeling that, owing to this misfortune, he could no longer balance between hope and fear, he claimed and received the Scottish crown from a harassed people. Edward I. died in 1307, when he was hastening to punish Bruce, and to subdue a magnanimous nation, which again drew their swords under happier auspices. A long and bloody war ensued, in which Lanarkshire had its share of waste and desolation. In March, 1306-7, Sir James Douglas surprised the English in Douglas Castle, and put them to the sword (*i*). In December 1308, Bruce besieged the castle of Rutherglen, but it was relieved by the Earl of Gloucester. In September 1310, Edward II. penetrated through Selkirk to Biggar, and thence to Renfrew, wasting the country as he advanced, and retreated to Berwick. In 1313, Edward Bruce took the castle of Rutherglen. On the 24th of June, 1314, Bruce won the decisive battle of Bannockburn. In the subsequent year the Castle of Bothwell was besieged by the Scots. The Earl of Hereford, who had taken refuge in this fortlet after the defeat of Bannockburn, capitulated. In 1323, Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell married Christian, the sister of Bruce, and the widow of Sir Christopher Seaton (*j*). But in the end the fortune and bravery and prudence of Bruce re-established the ancient independence of his grateful country (*k*).

The illustrious Robert I. died on the 7th of June 1329, leaving David II., his infant son and heir, with his nephew Randolph, Earl of Moray, as regent. Disputes with regard to the disinherited barons at the late peace soon arose,

(*i*) Lord Hailes's An., ii. 20. (*j*) Ib. 30, 40, 53.

(*k*) Robert I. made the following grants in Lanarkshire. [Robertson's Index, 7-8.]

A charter to Waltier, the son of Gilbert [Hamilton], of the lands of Machan in Clydesdale, which belonged to John Comyn, knight.

Chart. to Patrick de Moravia of the lands of Edestoun in Clydesdale, which belonged to the late Walter, the son of Roger.

Chart. to Andrew Douglas of the lands of Creswell, which belonged to Henry de Wyntoun, within the barony of Carnwath.

Chart. to Helen Quarantlay of the lands of Bellitstan and Gemiley, in the forest of Maudsley, in exchange for the manor and *orchard* which the same Helen enjoyed within the burgh of Lanark.

Chart. to James Douglas, the son of William Douglas, of a bounding infeftment of the valley of Douglas and of Kirkmichael.

Chart. to Thomas Richardson of the barony of Symondstoun.

Chart. to Robert Burde of the barony of Cambusnethan, rendering 10 chalders of victual and 10 chalders of barley every year, at Rutherglen. Robertson's Index, 7-8.

and Randolph the regent not long after sunk under his infirmities. Edward Baliol, the son of John, acted on this occasion as the pretender to the Scottish crown, in the guidance of Edward III., who emulated the disingenuous policy of his grandfather.

Baliol totally defeated the regent, Earl of Mar, at Dupplin, and on the 29th of September 1332, he was crowned king of Scots at Scone, the worthy successor of his imprudent and unfortunate father. The infant David, and his wife Johanna, were obliged to seek for safety in France. Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell was appointed regent in the room of the incapable Mar. He was soon after taken prisoner at the Bridge of Roxburgh, owing to his ardent bravery while performing an act of humanity. He was succeeded by Archibald Douglas, who was popularly called Tyneman, and who was now very unsuccessful. Sir Andrew, who was soon released, was again appointed regent. In 1334, the Stewart, bursting from his retirement, won Bute and the territory of Renfrew. At the end of the same year Baliol wasted Avondale and the neighbouring country, and celebrated his Christmas in the Castle of Renfrew (*l*). In 1337 the castle of Bothwell surrendered to the Scots. But in the subsequent year the worthy Sir Andrew Moray died, lamenting with his last breath the misfortunes of his country. The Stewart of Scotland was now appointed regent in his stead.

David II., who had been well received in France and amply instructed in the artifices and warfare of that nation, returned to his distracted country on the 2nd of June 1341 (*m*) with his consort Johanna, at Inverbervie in Kincardineshire. David found that he still had much to do in clearing his kingdom of the enemy. But he seems to have been born to injure rather than to aid his people. He led a gallant army into England as a military diversion in favour of France. But he would fight a pitched battle in opposition to the opinions of those who had fought for his father, and who foresaw his discomfiture. He fought bravely, but was totally defeated with the loss of the flower of his nobility, and was himself taken prisoner at this disastrous conflict near Durham in 1346. The Stewart was now re-elected regent.

In January 1346-7, Baliol having collected some troops, laid waste

(*l*) Lord Hailes's An. ii. 175-6

(*m*) Fordun, xiii. 49. David granted a charter at Kildrummy, in Aberdeenshire, on the 20th of June 1341. Macfarlane's MS. Col. He granted a charter at Ayr on the 9th of November 1341. Robertson's Index, lii. So that there is not the least pretence for saying or supposing that David did not arrive from France till 1342.

Lothian, *Clydesdale*, Cunningham and Nithsdale (*n*). William Douglas, returning from France during the same year, expelled the English from Douglasdale, Ettrick and Tweeddale (*o*). Many a year elapsed before the frequent negotiations for the release of David proved successful. In 1362, his queen died childless. After a thousand intrigues, which tended generally to raise a son of Edward III. to the Scottish throne, and which were quite inconsistent with the interest and wishes of his people, David died on the 22nd of February 1370-71. Robert, the Steward of Scotland, now succeeded to the crown, under the parliamentary entail which had been made by several parliaments of Robert I.

On the fall of James, the second Earl Douglas, in 1388, Archibald Douglas, the bastard lord of Galloway, was created Earl Douglas by Robert II., who, at the same time, transferred to him the Douglas estates in Lanarkshire. This potent chief had the additional good fortune to marry Joan, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Moray of Bothwell, when Douglas assumed the arms of this opulent family, and appropriated their castle as his residence. It is more than probable that this marriage, and that creation and transfer, may for some years have contributed to the quiet of Lanarkshire. In February 1400-1, Marjory, a daughter of that marriage was, in Bothwell church, married to the Duke of Rothesay, the prince of Scotland, in an evil hour for his happiness and safety (*p*).

Under the reign of James, the brother and successor of Rothesay, and the regency of Robert, Duke of Albany, Renfrew was withdrawn from Lanarkshire, and was formed into a distinct sheriffdom, though the time and the occasion are extremely obscure.

It was in the subsequent reign that the ambition of the Douglases, not to say their turbulence, with the intrigues of the first Lord Hamilton, involved Lanarkshire in the various miseries of civil war. "In 1454, on the 25th and 26th of November, ther was ane right gret spait, in Clyde, the quilke brocht down haile houssis, bernis, and millis, and put all the town of Govane in ane flote, quihill thai sat on the houssis. In March 1455, James, the second, cast doune the castel of Inveravyne; and syne incontinent past till Glasgu, and gaderit the westland men, with part of the Areschery [Irishery] and passit to Lanerik, and to Douglas, and syne burnt all Douglasdale, and all Avendale, and all the Lord Hammiltounis lands, and heriit them clerlye;

(*n*) Lord Hailes' An., ii. 221. (*o*) Id.

(*p*) On the 14th of September 1402, Gray's MS. Chronicle states a battle to have occurred at *Hamylton*; but the transcriber ought to have written *Homyldon*.

and syne passit to Edinburgh, and fra thin till the forest, with one host of lawland men ; And all that wald nocht cum till him furthowith, he tuke their gudis and brynt their placis, and took faitle of all the gentillis clerlie. And all this tyme the Lord Hamiltoun was in Yngland till have gottyn suplie, and couth get nane bot gif the Douglas and he wald have bene Ynglishmen, and maid the aith. And incontinent efter, the king passit in proper person, and put an sege till Abercorn : And within iii days, Lord Hamiltoun come till him till Abercorn, and put him, lyf, landis, and gudis, in the king's will purelie and sempillye, throw the menys of his eme James of Levingston, that tyme chalmerlane of Scotland. And the king resavit him till grace, and send him on incontinent with the Erll of Orknay, that tyme chancellar of Scotland, till remain in warde in the castel of Roslyne, at the king's will. And thus he [Lord Hamiltoun] left the Erll of Douglas all begylit, as men said." Such, then, is the contemporary account of those Lanarkshire devastations, in the language of the Chronicle of James II. (*q*).

In 1456, December the 3rd, died in Glasgow, William Turnbull, the bishop that brought home with him *the pardon of it.* It is not easy to ascertain what was the offence which was pardoned under the influence of Bishop Turnbull. In that same year, on the 31st of August, died in Glasgow, Master Walter Stewart, that was lord provost (*r*).

Several reigns now passed away, while Lanarkshire neither sustained waste nor wrong. The domination of the Douglases had ceased with the forfeiture of Earl James, and the ruin of the family of Douglas in 1455. They were succeeded here in their pretensions by the Hamiltons, a less vigorous and milder race, though the profuse folly of the Scottish kings incited their domination. In 1515, indeed, the Earl of Arran, the second Lord Hamilton, having acted treasonably against the regent Albany, had his castles seized by that vigorous ruler ; but Albany, coming to Hamilton, was met by the mother of Arran, the daughter of James II. ; and receiving her with the respect which was due to her birth and her age, he promised her son a free pardon if he would return to his duty. Arran accepted of such easy terms of reconcilement. We are thus brought forward to the accession of James, the second Earl of Arran, one of the weakest of mankind, and to the minority of Mary Stewart. He was declared by parliament to be the second person of the realm and regent thereof. For a very valuable consideration of revenue, he had given a bond of manrent to the Archbishop

(*q*) Gray's Chronicle, 53-4. (*r*) Ib. 56.

of Glasgow to protect his church and its property (*s*). Yet was he the first who began a reformation by *force*, however contrary to law. He was checked in his career of folly by the vigour of Beaton, the cardinal archbishop. He entered into intrigues for marrying his eldest son to the infant queen. But he was disappointed by the superior acuteness and ability of the queen mother. In 1565, he was so imprudent as to go out into a formal rebellion against the queen and her marriage with Darnley. But he only drew hostile armies into Lanarkshire; he was driven into England, and he was pardoned with his many followers by the queen's clemency, on the easy condition of his residing abroad (*t*). The successful suppression of this groundless rebellion did not secure to the queen many years of quiet. The most dangerous intrigues were constantly carried on by her own ministers, who were incited by secretary Cecil, and countenanced by Elizabeth of England. The queen was dethroned in 1567, and imprisoned, while her infant son was crowned in her place. She made her escape from Lochleven Castle in May 1568, when she repaired to Hamilton, where she found herself in the midst of many nobles, and surrounded by an army of 6,000 men. This army endeavouring to convey the queen to Dumbarton Castle, was encountered by the regent Murray at Langside, near Rutherglen, and defeated. Seeing her army dispersed, and losing all hope, she was obliged to seek for refuge in England, where she was imprisoned for life. Yet Scotland was not quiet. The quick succession of regents evinces great turbulence and insurrectionary movements. Elizabeth, with all her previous promises and her subsequent performances, could not manage Scotland, though the regents acted as her instruments. The Hamiltons, when too late, endeavoured to promote the queen's interest. A warlike expedition into Scotland was planned by Elizabeth, to punish them and overawe the people. Sir William Drury, the marshal of Berwick, marched in May 1570 from thence, by Queen Elizabeth's order, to execute her vengeance. He advanced to Glasgow, where the adverse party had commenced hostilities by attacking their castle. These men were soon obliged to retire, and Drury, marching into the neighbouring country, which be-

(*s*) It was dated in April 1545. Innes's MS. Chronology, which quotes the original. There was another bond of manrent of the same personage, dated the 6th of February 1558-9, "for protecting the church of Glasgow against the hereticks." Ex Autograh. Arch. Glasg.

(*t*) The act of pardon informs us that he had more followers than all the other chiefs of the rebellion. This was owing to the great number of bonds of *manrent* which he possessed from many persons of great consequence, and which still remain in the Hamilton archives.

longed to the Hamiltons, exposed it to waste and plunder, and after seizing on some of their castles and razing others Drury returned to Edinburgh. The Duke of Chatelherault, to whose folly the queen owed so many of her misfortunes, died in 1575, when his estates descended to Lord John, his son. The accession of King James to the throne of England, ensured the quiet of Lanarkshire for many years. When a people cease to act, they cease to be of importance.

King James, and his son and successor Charles I., by attempting innovations in the forms of religion, which they wanted power and influence to effect, prepared their ancient subjects in five and thirty years for some great commotion. Intrigues and tumults were the most immediate results. The king endeavoured, by coming to Scotland, to quiet those tumults and his own fears in vain. The intriguers perceived that they could obtain from the king's embarrasments something new, though they could not or would not tell what. The nobility and clergy concurred in such views. The Marquis of Hamilton was sent to Scotland in order to quiet the people's apprehensions, but without success, as both those orders of men had taken their several grounds. The marquis called an assembly of the church to meet at Glasgow on the 21st of November 1638. The Marquis met them as the king's commissioner. As this assembly consisted of the most heated men in Scotland, they naturally went into great violences. The commissioner dissolved an assembly, which he was unable either to influence or pacify. The assembly protested against his dissolution, and continued to sit and legislate, with the same confidence and outrage as if they had been the supreme power of the state. In this assembly began a rebellion, which ended in the subduction of the country by a neighbour nation, and promoted its ruin by extravagant taxation, by withdrawing the people from their proper business, and by instilling into the minds of men extravagant passions, which it required ages of misery to eradicate. The conflicts of Montrose and the warfare of Leslie were too distant from Lanarkshire to be there felt, except in their *eclat.* If the Hamiltons, conceiving that they had an interest to obtain by obstructing the measures which they were employed to prevent or mollify, they suffered severely for their absurdities. In the meantime Lanarkshire sustained great losses of men and still greater losses of property, as well as the discredit of subduction by an usurper.

The king was at length restored to the throne of England, and he might have retained Scotland in the degraded state of a conquered country; but he chose rather to restore the Scottish people to their ancient condition. Yet did the king suffer himself to be disgraced, by taking contradictory

advice from different statesmen, and above all from that atrocious character, the Duke of Lauderdale. At the same time, all parties looked back upon recent distraction with a strong recollection of their fanaticism and their fooleries. At this time, Graham, the provost of Glasgow, and Spreull, the town-clerk, were imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh for their misdeeds at that epoch (*u*). Gillespie, the president of the college of Glasgow, was also imprisoned about the same time, for his familiarity with the usurper (*v*). It was resolved by the ruling powers at London, to re-establish episcopacy, which had been suppressed amidst the late violences with so many marks of disdain and hatred. The clergy resolved generally not to submit without a struggle. Lord Middleton, who was sent down to rule this unhappy land, opened his concert on too high a key.

The fermentation of such principles produced an insurrection at Dalry in Ayrshire in 1666, and it extended to Dumfries, where the insurgents took Sir James Turner prisoner, a busy man, but an incapable officer, whose soldiers were disarmed. General Dalziel was now ordered to Glasgow, with the king's troops under his command. At Ochiltree, the insurgents formed themselves into a rebellious troop, with Colonel Wallace at their head. When they marched to Lanark on their way to Edinburgh, they formed a body of 3000 fighting men; but Dalziel remained in Glasgow at his ease, who conceived that as they wanted motives of cohesion, they would melt away without his interposition. They marched forward, however, and Dalziel followed them closely. They diminished every day, while no one joined them from Edinburgh or its vicinity, and they encountered winter weather. Wallace, their leader, conducted them into the Pentland hills on their way to Biggar, and Dalziel now encountered and dispersed them, though they exhibited some vigour. Neither punishment nor lenity had any effect on enthusiasts, who neither admitted the legality of the government, nor acknowledged the sovereignty of the king.

During the year 1667, the western counties of Lanarkshire, Renfrew, Ayr, and others, were kept in subjection by military execution. The effect of a general pardon was tried in Stirling, though without much success. The appearance of quiet was produced; but the refractoriness of the enthusiasts refused to execute the bonds of submission and of quiet. The covenanters

(*u*) Wodrow, i. 10.

(*v*) Id. Whether this be the same *Gillespie* who was ridiculed by Milton does not appear. In Wodrow's Appendix there is a long list of ministers in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr that were *nonconformists* to the established authority. App., 74.

were now ordered to be punished. In July 1668, Mitchel, an enthusiastic minister, fired a pistol into Archbishop Sharp's coach in Edinburgh Street, and wounded Bishop Honeyman; but it was not easy to obtain the assassin's punishment, though he confessed the fact. A set of young ministers of great enthusiasm had now arisen out of such a preposterous state of severe government and obstinate disobedience. The militia was now called out, to the amount of 22,000 men, yet enthusiasm was not overawed. Such was the wretched state of Scotland during several years. The covenanters, in 1677, had grown much more bold in spirit, and had greatly increased in numbers; when they were thus induced to concert appropriate measures of repelling force by force, if they should be interrupted in their singular conventicles. The military power of government was now strengthened; and it was suggested, by the same cause, to bring down the Highlanders to live at discretion on the refractory shires. Such a measure was worthy of the administration of Lauderdale. The Highlanders, amounting to 10,000, were put in motion from Stirling, their rendezvous, towards Glasgow; and a train of artillery was additionally sent to that city. To give energy to those measures, a committee of the privy council also assembled at Glasgow, to give adequate directions to such a force; yet tranquillity was not established. Glasgow and Lanarkshire were at this time ordered to be still further disarmed (*w*). They sustained their adequate share of the damage arising from the Highland host which was quartered on them.

A convention was summoned in 1679, without being able to correct such various evils of a misguided people. Arms were carried about this time, says Wodrow, among the more zealous covenanters to some of the field meetings; when half a dozen ruffians could assassinate an archbishop on the highway, and avow the villainous deed. This was followed by the skirmish of Drumclog, where an armed congregation attacked a party of dragoons, who were commanded by Graham of Claverhouse, and who were repulsed by the insurgents. These armed enthusiasts were thus encouraged to rise in a much larger body, who set the regular army at defiance, by pretending to defend the passage of the Clyde at Bothwell bridge.

The Duke of Monmouth was now sent to Scotland to command the king's troops, with predilections for the refractory insurgents; being both without principles, and both looking forward to obtain their several objects from commotions. He was surprised when he received positive orders not to treat with those whom he was sent to fight. Such an order evinces that his

(*w*) Wodrow, i. 486.

predictions were known, and his practices suspected. When he arrived in Scotland, he found the covenanted army encamped on the Clyde near Hamilton, and they were masters of the pass of Bothwell bridge. The Earl of Linlithgow, who commanded a detachment of the Scottish army, defeated the advanced corps of the insurgents who defended the bridge, and forced them back upon the main body, consisting of 4000 men, who did not attempt to support their position. Thus ended this rebellion, owing to disunion of principles and want of discipline. It was proposed to burn Glasgow, Hamilton, Rutherglen, and other towns, as so many receptacles of insurgency; but moderate men interposed to prevent a measure which would have done infinite mischief, without the obvious certainty of any salutary result (*x*). In February 1682, the town of Lanark was fined 6000 marks by the Privy Council, for not arresting those rebels who came lately to their market cross, and published the declaration against the king. The odious system of free quarter lasted two years, which introduced upon this military stage, Graham of Claverhouse, whose ardent spirit made him very conspicuous in such a scene, for a considerable period.

At the end of 1679, Scotland was deemed fit for the residence of the Duke of York. His views led him to adopt moderate measures, and moderation generally produces quiet. Meantime died Lauderdale, one of the corruptest of ministers which misgoverned any country.

Prosecutions, indeed, were commenced against those who did not attend the king's army during the late rebellion; and many were fined on that account, or were declared fugitives. The late indulgence was explained away, as not of much use in calming men's spirits, and garrisons were again placed in the western shires of *Lanark*, Renfrew, and Ayr. The Earl of Linlithgow, Graham of Claverhouse, and other officers, were sent thither with a small army on account of the Sanquhar declaration, upon the 22nd of June 1680, by Cameron, Cargill, and other fanatics, disavowing their allegiance to the king, his government and laws, and under the standard of their lord and captain of salvation, they declared war against the king and his supporters. They disowned all measures that might be prejudiced to their work of reformation (*y*). They had even the temerity to draw their followers into a body; but they were defeated at Aird-moss in Kyle, when Cameron was slain

(*x*) Fountainhall, i. 171; Wodrow, ii., ch. 2.

(*y*) See this outrageous paper in Wodrow's Hist., i., App., No. 47. A similar declaration was issued at Rutherglen on the 29th of May 1679, by similar enthusiasts. Id.

and Rathellet, one of the assassins of the archbishop was taken. But Cargill still lived to excommunicate the king, the Duke of York, and the Scots officers of state at Torwood in Stirlingshire. Some of his followers being tried and executed, died in a sort of religious frenzy.

The Duke of York, as ruler of Scotland, pursued his plan of lenity and moderation, which he supposed would promote the views which he had already adopted. No one found any fault with the execution of the Cameronians and the Cargilites; as they had been offered their lives on the easy terms of acknowledging the king's authority. From this circumstance we may infer how deep-rooted were their prejudices against all law, human and divine; as their practices seem to have been quite inconsistent with the true genius of the christian doctrines. Before the end of the year 1680, however, animosities seem to have ceased in Scotland. The Duke of York had even the merit of having quieted the Highlanders, which cost him considerable gratuities to their chiefs, and which was another step in the present advancement of his future views.

Yet were there new declarations issued in 1681 against conventicles, and various executions ensued of those who frequented them. On the 27th of July in the same year, Cargill and others were executed at Edinburgh. Cargill indeed had been guilty of various treasons (*z*). At the end of 1681, says Wodrow, the covenanters began to associate together and to correspond with each other. On the 12th of January 1682, they issued a declaration at Lanark. This, he adds, was the first essay of the societies, united into a correspondence (*a*). On the 2d of February, the Privy Council issued a strong resolution against the above declaration, which is called a treasonable libel, and processes were ordered against the freeholders of Lanarkshire (*b*) for their want of interposition. There were also some executions at Lanark-town of those wretched enthusiasts (*c*). On the 24th of August 1682, died at London the Duke of Lauderdale in complete disgrace (*d*).

In the subsequent year executions of the same deluded people were made at Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and other places in the western shires (*e*). In 1684, those executions continued at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other towns, while many were transported to the plantations. This severity was continued in

(*z*) MS. Chron. (*a*) Wodrow, ii., 222. (*b*) Ib., 228; Fountainhall, i. 169, 171.

(*c*) William Harvie was executed on the 9th of March for being at Bothwell Bridge in arms, and for publishing Welsh's Declaration, MS. Chron.

(*d*) Id. (*e*) Id.

the subsequent year, though it appeared not to have made any great impression on a people who were as incapable of reasoning as idiots.

In the midst of this continued severity on one side and enthusiastic perseverance on the other, Charles II. died, and was succeeded by his brother James II. A parliament soon after met at Edinburgh and passed several other acts of great severity, though severe measures had failed of success. On the other hand, as those enthusiastic societies had published several declarations, excommunicating the king, disavowing their allegiance, and denying the authority of the laws, the point at issue between the government and the governed, was brought to a mere question of force. This force was applied with the most steadiness and vigour in Lanarkshire and the other western countries, where many men were brutalized by a mixture of enthusiasm and obstinacy.

It is a remarkable fact that the Prince of Orange's declaration was first published at Glasgow of all the towns and places of Scotland, though not by the magistrates. What was of more importance, Glasgow raised 500 men, who marched to Edinburgh in support of this convention *(f)*. The western counties were great favourers of the *Revolution*, but much less of *the Union*. The Duke of Hamilton and several of the barons of Lanarkshire opposed it. The town of Glasgow did not foresee how much its manufactures and commerce would gain by its participation in the trade of England; and, of course, the *Glasgow rabblers* are spoken of with great contempt by the historian of the Union (*g*). Scotland derived not much immediate benefit from the Union. The greatest advantages of the Union did not result to Northern Britain till some years after the event, till the people of Scotland had, by their enterprise and economy, become capable of enjoying such advantages from commerce, and still greater, from policy.

§ VII. *Of its Agriculture, Manufacture, and Trade.*] From the names which this district enjoyed before it became a shire, as Strathclyde, Clydesdale, or the vale of Clyde, we might be disposed to consider this country as enjoying a large share of flat and fine lands lying along the banks of this noble river. The country generally rises however into considerable elevations at no great distance from the stream, and the height of those

(*f*) Gibson's Glasgow, 100; the Votes and Proceedings of the Convention.

(*g*) Hist., 57.

elevations contribute not a little to deteriorate the climate for the purposes of agriculture (*h*).

In so large a district a great variety of soils must exist, but the moorish and the mountainous predominate; even the more level and more genial soils are cold from their substratums, and damp from the climate. The very extensive masses of *peat* earth which abound much in this district, may be reasonably regarded as a great cause of the cold moisture which pervades this country, and sheds an unhappy influence over the cultivable soil (*i*). Yet is there reason to believe that this vale was once much warmer, as the name of the river imports in the original language; as the ancient people and common poets observed; and as modern notices evince from the remains of cultivation upon the hills.

The Romans left the people of this country in a much more improved state than they found them. From being hunters, they had advanced to the state of graziers. They had even proceeded so far in the progress of civilization as to plant orchards. The ancient poet Merthyn mentions, with feelings of regret, the orchards of Cluyd; yet the practice of agriculture amidst a rude and irascible people was a plant of slow growth. It certainly existed here in the state of husbandry during the reigns of king William and Malcolm IV., as we know from their charters. The spirit of improvement went forth over Scotland generally upon the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. Glasgow contained at that epoch about 20,000 people. The modern melioration of land is supposed to have begun in Lanarkshire about the year 1758, when the population of Glasgow amounted to about 24,000. When Wight came to Glasgow in 1777, which then contained about 40,000 souls, and when he was on his way to survey Dumbartonshire, he cried out, "In passing, I cannot omit the pleasure I had from a sight

(*h*) The medium height of the cultivated land may be stated at an average of 275 feet above the sea level, which is not an elevation of great height. When compared with the altitudes of India and America it cannot be regarded as high.

(*i*) In this district the quantity of each sort of soil is estimated thus:—

	Acres.
Moor pasture, - - - - -	250,000
Woods, - - - - - -	8,290
Orchards, - - - - - -	200
Arable and meadow,- - - - -	181,090
The rent of pasture at 1s. - - - -	£10,900
arable at 15⅝s. average, - - -	122,433

of this noble city, whose genius and enterprize in manufactures and trade have raised it to a high degree of prosperity." But it belongs more to the present survey to mention the influence of this town upon the agriculture all around; not a single field is left uncultivated which formerly was little better than a desert. The rent of the ground near Glasgow was from £2 to £3 an acre; lower down the river it was from 15s. to 20s. sterling. The improvements, however, in the neighbourhood were then but in their infancy. The spirit of cultivation upon modern principles had now gone forth generally in this shire; and the proprietors and their tenantry inclosed their fields, manured and fallowed their grounds, and adopted the best series of crops.

Of leases, those on sheep farms are commonly short, as no process of improvement is carried on; but on arable farms the usual length of lease is 19 years. In some cases, when the farmer undertakes to make extraordinary improvements, the length of lease is 31 years, and there are a few instances of still longer leases. On some estates the farmers are bound to follow a certain system of husbandry and series of cropping; in some they are bound only to have no more than a certain proportion, which is a half, a third, or a fourth of the farm in tillage annually; in others they are left more to their own discretion; but in all, they are laid under certain rules, which are meant to prevent the cultivators from exhausting the farm towards the conclusion of the lease.

The expense and profit of farming cannot be calculated, owing to a thousand causes. The expense of cultivation has of late been enormously increased, and when it is considered in all its bearings, it seems surprising, notwithstanding the advantage of high prices, which the husbandmen have for some years of war enjoyed, that the improvement of the country should go forward as it does. Neither can the profit of cultivation be calculated, any more than the expense. It seems certain, owing to a thousand accidents, that the profit is not upon the whole adequate to the stock and industry employed, or the toil and hardship which are usually undergone in quest of it. Yet is there reason to hope that the present race of husbandmen, with a moderate degree of encouragement, must gradually arrive at a situation which will enable them to bring the country to the greatest state of possible improvement.

It seems to be the general condition of Lanarkshire, wherein the husbandmen held stated meetings for the communication of knowledge to each other, that the easiest and surest mode of increasing the fertility of the land is to let it remain for some time in pasture; as soon as it has been put into

a condition to bear abundance of grass, and that the richer it had been made by manure when it was converted into pasturage, its fertility will increase the faster. It was found at the same time that land is rendered more productive by taking it at intervals from pasture to tillage, whereby the vegetable substances which had accumulated on the surface are incorporated with the soil so as to enrich it. Hence it is that alternations of tillage and grass are now the general practice throughout this district, little land being now kept long in tillage without being laid into grass. The little swampy plains among the eminences on both sides of this shire are the only perpetual meadows.

The advantages arising from enclosures appear not to have escaped the husbandman of this county at an early period, because enclosures had been enforced by ancient statutes. The spirit for enclosing, which seems to have been suspended for many years, remained about the epoch of 1748, and has proceeded with great perseverance ever since that happy epoch.

Of draining, the great business seems to be to carry off the water lodging on the surface, which can only be done in open drains. The numerous dikes which had been made for enclosing, though frequently not answering the purposes of enclosing, are very useful conductors of water. The draining ground where water does not lodge is principally performed by the manner of laying out the ridges. The same drainage which is used in other districts for other lands are generally practised in Lanarkshire.

Summer fallowing is practised, either with design to free the ground from weeds to give the ridges a proper direction, or to open a close soil. But since the turnip husbandry has been introduced into the upper country, the land is fallowed in the spring or the beginning of summer, when turnips are sown upon it in drills. The clearing of the ground is completed by hoeing the intervals. In the light soils of the lower part of the country the land is rented too high for the turnip husbandry; potatoes, for which there is a prodigious demand in that very populous district, are substituted for turnips, and the ground is cleared from weeds by hoeing them attentively.

Little marle of a valuable quality has yet been discovered in this shire. Some, indeed, has been found under the mosses in the upper parts of Carnwath and Lesmahagow parishes, but the land is too high there to encourage the cultivation of corn to any great extent, and the distance is too great to carry the marle with advantage to the corn lands below. Marle of an inferior quality has also been found in some places within the lower parts of the country, lying commonly between two strata of freestone rock, and would probably be expensive to work. And, moreover, it is not the most

analogous manure to the clay soils of those lower districts. Lime is therefore, almost the only fossil which is used for manure; and it is now become very dear from the great demand. Other manures are, of course, sought and found, where marle, and lime have failed.

Wheat, a still greater quantity of oats, and some barley, are in various proportions shown on different soils. Pease and beans, however, seldom come to perfection. Some flax is grown, which is spun by the women who sell the yarn, in the markets of Lanark, Carnwath, Biggar, and others. But potatoes are universally planted in great quantities. Turnips are sown pretty generally, but cabbages, or greens for feeding cattle, are as yet but little used. Grass-seeds are now sown very generally. It may be truly said, that since the introduction of artificial grasses, potatoes, and turnips, the culture of no plant of general utility has taken place, in this shire; and rotations of crops are as various here as the climate and the soil. But some landlords bind their tenants, in their leases, never to crop more than a fourth part of their farms, so that the greatest portion shall remain untilled, in pasturage or hay.

Gardens and orchards are of very early use in Clydesdale. Yet are there in this district but few ornamental gardens. Culinary gardens abound every where, which supply the uses of gentlemen and tradesmen with great abundance of their products for the table; and the village gardens afford great accommodation to those persons, using sedentary employments, in exercise, as well as in wholesome, and innocent recreation. The orchards are not so general, and they consist chiefly of apple, pear, and plum trees; amounting in extent, upon the whole, to 250 acres. The products are very precarious, but in some fortunate years, the whole produce has been valued, at £2000. Considering the ready sale and high price which the manufacturing towns afford for fruit, an orchard which is planted with judgment, and cultivated with care, is plainly a profitable kind of employment of the soil. Besides the large fruit, great quantities of gooseberries and currants, are cultivated to great profit, when the management is proper. [In 1888 there were 44,626 acres of corn crops; 17,215 acres of green crops; 107,894 acres of clover and grasses under rotation; 86,080 acres of permanent grasses; 8 acres of flax; 1,343 acres of small fruit; and 435 acres of bare fallow land. In the same year there were 7,837 horses; 67,644 cattle; 213,247 sheep, and 8,333 pigs.]

But agricultural improvements are made in vain, unless communications and roads be made for the convenience of husbandry. The road laws of Scotland, previous to the Union, were confirmed by the parliament of George I. Turnpike roads were made for the first time, under laws which were enacted in 1755. Such turnpike roads were between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and from Edinburgh to Ayr by

the kirk of Shotts and Hamilton, and these roads though somewhat ill-directed, by inexperience, have become of no less consequence in promoting the improvements of agriculture near their course, than in facilitating internal commerce. New houses were now built, the fields were enclosed and subdivided, and from the more easy conveyance of manure, a very different appearance of fertility in the country is every where seen. Such roads have been since greatly multiplied, according to the urgency of local circumstances, so that additional and better communications have been opened through this shire, to the most distant parts of the kingdom. Bridges, the necessary appendages of roads, have also been built or repaired. Even the parish roads and footways have been made or amended. Upon such roads it is not uncommon for a single horse to draw a cart of a ton and a half weight. But it is unnecessary to state such instances, to evince the important advantages of well-formed highways, to agriculture and manufacture.

Analogous to roads are navigable rivers and canals. The Clyde, which has been celebrated for its beauty and its use, was so obstructed by shoals and fords during the sixteenth century, that boats could scarcely navigate this river for thirteen miles below the town of Glasgow. But in 1556, the people of this intelligent city, of Dumbarton and Renfrew, endeavoured to remove those obstructions by labour rather than by skill. Two centuries afterwards, a survey of the river was made by the very skilful eyes and hands of the civil engineer Smeaton. The never-to-be-forgotten citizen of Glasgow, James Watt, made a very able report on this subject in October 1769. Mr. Golborne who was consulted on this difficult subject, and who proposed to clear the obstructions by jettees, in order to make the river deepen herself. For this effect he was employed by the magistrates to execute his purpose. By the perseverance of more than two centuries, and the application of the most enlightened men, vessels drawing 9 feet 6 inches may come up to the quay. By the same perseverance and skill this river may be deepened still more, so that large over-sea vessels may come up to the town. The next object of benefit to Glasgow, which has so great an influence on agriculture, is *the Forth and Clyde Canal.* It was begun under the authority of parliament in June 1769, and was finished, from the Carron to the Clyde, in July 1790. The benefits which result to Glasgow as well as to the countries from this vast canal are infinite (*j*). The great object of the Monkland

(*j*) The making of such a canal taught the people many points of practice, of which they had no notion before. It conveys to Glasgow corn, coal, sugar, merchandize, iron, ironstone, timber and deals, herrings and salt, coffee and cocoa nuts; so as to have yielded, with other articles, to the proprietors, in 1815, £46,977. There were carried on it 94,137 passengers in 1718.

canal was to bring coals from Old and New Monkland, throughout twelve miles to Glasgow. This was joined with the Forth and Clyde in 1790, to the great advantage of both. In 1805, the parliament enabled certain proprietors to make a canal from Tradeston, opposite to Glasgow, to Ardrossan, in Ayr-shire; but it has not yet been carried further than eleven miles, through Renfrew-shire, by Paisley to Johnstone. In this manner, then, has Glasgow enjoyed, from nature and art, almost every cause which can produce a vast city. It is now inhabited by 150,000 industrious people, and it has become the second city of Great Britain, whether we consider its populousness and industry, its manufacture and commerce, its enterprise and wealth, its university, and other public institutions. I will repeat here what St. Mungo, its founder, said with his last breath: "Let Glasgow flourish" (*k*).

The manufactures and commerce of this shire are the next objects of our inquiries. Till the reign of William the Lion, the villagers of Glasgow were the *mere men* of the bishop. There remains a charter, which grants that "homines, nativi, et servi, episcopi Glasguen. quiete et libere sint a solutione tholnei" (*l*). William the Lion granted to Bishop Jocelyn, "that he should have a *burgh* at Glasgow" (*m*). It was not, however, till 1242, that the burgesses and *men* of the bishop were enabled to trade in Lennox, in Argyle, and in Scotland, as freely as the burgesses of Dumbarton (*n*). By the constitutio nova, no one could have a malt-kill without the burgh of Glasgow except those who had the right of *pit* and *gallows* (*o*); and even he who enjoyed this right was allowed only one malt-kill; and no one without the burgh could make any cloth, either dyed or shorn (*p*). It thus appears, that competition was excluded from the ancient policy of North Britain by the exclusive privileges which were early adopted and long continued as the established principle of commercial regulation.

(*k*) In Scotland there are several names of places which end in *gow*, as Linlithgow, Lesmahagow, etc.; *gow* and *go* signifies, says Bryant, and his abridger, Holwell, p. 198, a house cr temple; also a cave or hollow near which the temple of the deity was founded. Some nations used it in a more extended sense, and by it denoted a town or village and any habitation at large. It is found in this acceptation among the ancient Celts and Germans.

(*l*) Chart. Glasg., fo. 45.

(*m*) Ib., 23. Jocelyn sat from 1175 A.D. to 1180.

(*n*) Ib., 167. The ancient limits of Rutherglen seem to have comprehended the site of Glasgow. In those good old times the villages and towns were not free to trade where they pleased.

(*o*) The right of holding plea of crimes which were punished by drowning or hanging.

(*p*) See the chartularies of Kelso and Aberdeen.

In the meantime, Scotland enjoyed the benefit of a domestic manufacture from the beginning of the Scoto-Saxon period. The women manufactured the wool of their flocks. Their woollen fabrics were regulated by the assize of David I. They manufactured, also, their own flax and their own leather. Necessity had early introduced smiths, tanners, shoemakers, into every village, and dyers, goldsmiths, and armourers, into every town. During the age of David I., water-mills were subjected to tithes, and tenants were restricted to particular mills. The Scottish kings had mills at each of their burghs, from which they derived a considerable revenue. There were a malt-kill and a brewhouse in every village during those early times, and Glasgow, as we have seen, was noted for its malt-kills. But agriculture was the universal object of pursuit, from the prince to the peasant; while wool, and skins, and other natural products, were the principal articles of foreign traffic. We may thus see, then, that neither Glasgow, nor any other town, could enjoy, in those times, what may properly be called *a manufacture*, being the surplus which remains after the supply of the domestic demands.

In this view, then, of what a manufacture really was, what manufacture had Glasgow, or Lanarkshire, or Scotland, at the epoch of the Reformation [1560]? The answer must be, None. Glasgow at that epoch, probably, was inhabited by about 6,000 people. What manufacture could such a body of inhabitants have during that turbulent moment? The answer must be, None. The fanaticism and turbulence which were the natural results of that Reformation, kept Glasgow and Scotland idle, and poor, and improvident, for almost a century and a half. What manufacture could Scotland have, when the Bank of Scotland, which was established in 1695, could not employ usefully, in every year, thirty thousand pounds sterling during twenty years after its establishment? The answer must be, little industry and less manufacture, and no capital. Scotland cannot, in fair discussion, be called a manufacturing or commercial country at the epoch of her union with England, in 1707. Twenty years afterwards, a board of trustees, for promoting manufactures, trade, and fisheries, was established. At that epoch, the whole linen which was made for sale in Scotland was only 2,183,978 yards, of the value of £103,312 9s. 3d. (*q*). Lanarkshire, including Glasgow, at the same epoch of 1727, made of linen cloth for sale 272,658 yards, valued at £9968 0s. 3d. Forfar and Perth-shires made much

(*q*) An account from the trustees' office.

more linen cloth than Lanark (*r*); yet are we assured (*s*) "that the manufacture to which the inhabitants first betook themselves, exclusive of what was made for domestic use, was that of *linen*. Before the union, a considerable traffic was carried on in all the towns of Lanark, of collecting linen yarn and sending it into England, besides what was wrought up into cloth (*t*); and about the year 1743 the women were become famous for making linen yarn. Almost all the manufactures of Lanarkshire have centered in Glasgow, which comprehended the whole till recent times, that many of the manufactures of Glasgow spread out into the various villages within 20 miles around it."

The great difficulty of every country in the infancy of manufacture and commerce is the want of capital. A new power was introduced into the business of Scotland in 1695 by the establishment of *the bank*. About the end of that century a branch of this bank was planted at Glasgow, as well as at Dundee, Montrose, and Aberdeen; but, after a while, the bank directors, with all their zeal for promoting the commercial interests of the country, found themselves obliged to withdraw their offices from those towns, and to bring their money to Edinburgh "by horse carriage." Here is another convincing proof of the want of industry and manufacture in North-Britain at the end of the seventeenth century.

The union of 1707, no doubt, offered many advantages to the commercial as well as to the agricultural interests of Scotland. But such advantages are offered in vain when the country wants the proper means of enjoying the proposed benefits. This is the true cause why Scotland languished for some years after the union. It wanted the means of beginning business. Two banks were settled at Glasgow in 1750; the one at the beginning, the other at the end of the year (*v*). The first was established by Dunlop, Houston and Company; the second by Cochran, Murdoch and Company. These establishments are sufficient evidence that industry had now displayed her effects, and that manufactures and trade began to flourish. A third bank was opened at Glasgow by a very opulent company, who signed a bond for the payment of their notes, and caused it to be recorded in the town books of Glasgow (*u*). We now see that the great want of capital in

(*r*) An account from the trustees' office.

(*s*) Naismith on the agriculture of Lanarkshire, 144-5, which is a very intelligent book.

(*t*) This fact proves that they had then no proper manufacture. (*v*) Scots Mag., 1752, 50.

(*u*) Ib., 614. In 1702 Mr. John Mill presented to the Antiquary Society of Scotland a Glasgow printed note for *a penny* value dated the 16th of January 1765. (Account of the Society). But this penny note must have been printed by some of the Glasgow tradesmen and not by any of the banks.

former times of idleness was at length supplied by the progress of diligence. The diffusion of industry promoted the operations of the banks, and the operations of the banks promoted the diffusion of industry. When the two banks were established here in 1750 the population of Glasgow was about 20,000 souls; when the third bank was settled here in 1761 the population had increased to about 25,000. Glasgow is said to have been of old a place of coinage, but research may well doubt this position till the coins of Glasgow be produced.

Manufactures are said to have been first introduced in 1725. We have seen in 1727, the epoch when industry and manufacture were publicly encouraged, how little of the linen manufacture Lanarkshire enjoyed, amounting to 272,656 yards, which were made for sale. From 1728 to 1788 this manufacture gradually increased to 1,362,150 yards; from 1788 to 1819 it gradually decreased to 42,585 yards. This decrease we may attribute in a great measure to the competition of a too popular rival in the cotton.

Lanarkshire never enjoyed woollen manufacture to any great value. Woollen carpets, indeed, began to be made here in 1757, and continued to be made to a considerable extent. Hunter's cloths, English blankets, and other woollen goods of this kind, have made some progress in this district. But, it is not two or three manufactures which gives employment and contributes to the wealth of Glasgow. It has many with the spirit of industry to a high degree. Ship-anchors are made here. There is a brass foundry. There are breweries to a great extent. Brushes are made here. Printed linens. Cambrics are made in great quantities. Clear lawns, commonly called Carolines, are finely manufactured. Iron-works are carried on to a great amount. Checks of every kind and of every material are manufactured in great abundance. Combs of horn and ivory are also introduced. Copper works, tin, and white iron are made for exportation. Stoneware is made here. Gauzes, both of thread and silk, are manufactured to a great extent. The making of glass-bottles has long been practised. Gloves are made in great numbers. Handkerchiefs of linen, cotton, and silk, are made to any amount. Hats, though not to a great extent, are manufactured in Glasgow. Jewellery was first made here in 1763, and is now manufactured for exportation. Incles, to a vast amount, have been long manufactured in this busy town. Ironmongery, of great variety and extent, are made at Glasgow for exportation. House furniture of every kind may be here supplied. Lawns are manufactured to any amount. Leather is tanned here to a great value. Printing of linens and cottons is one of the greatest trades of this active people. Printing of papers and books was introduced here in

1638, by the encouragement of the magistrates. Types for printing are also made here in the best manner, so as to supply foreign countries. The making of ribbons is of recent introduction into Glasgow. Ropes of every kind were made here as early as 1690. Saddlery is made at Glasgow to any extent. Shoes are exported in abundance. Soap is made to so large an amount as to pay the excise yearly £2616 9s. About 2000 hogsheads of sugar are refined here to great profit. The making of threads may be carried to the most considerable value. Such were the manufactures which were made at Glasgow in 1771, to the great worth of £452,557 sterling; but many others have been since introduced, particularly the products of the cotton mills, which were introduced into Glasgow and its vicinity in 1784, after Arkwright had showed them the example by the expiration of his patent (*w*). The best mode perhaps of estimating the extent and value of this vast manufacture is by the quantity of cotton wool imported, amounting in 1818 to 14,531,534 lbs. (*x*). The supposed annual value of the whole cotton manufactures is stated at £6,964,486 (*y*). Whatever of truth there may be in this statement, which is probably exaggerated, it is certain that the manufactures of Glasgow have spread their effects over a great extent of country, giving employment to women and children, and propagating habits of industry and economy wherever those effects are felt.

In our progress, the next object of our enquiries is the trade of Lanarkshire, or rather of Glasgow. Wide is the distance between the allowance of Alexander II., in 1242, to traffic in Dumbarton and Argyle, and being allowed by law to trade in America and the Indies at present. About the year 1656, Glasgow is said to have flourished both in building and in commerce (*z*). From this epoch till the union in 1707, trade and shipping seem to have advanced gradually but slowly, whatever may have been the wildness of the people, in preferring field-preaching to beneficial industry.

(*w*) Under this head must be included cotton spinning by water machinery, steam engines, and hand jennies, etc.

(*x*) The progress of this vast manufacture of cotton in Clydesdale may be traced from the gradual augmentation of the imports of cotton wool into the Clyde:

	lbs.
In 1775 there were imported of cotton wool, -	187,160
1790 - - - - - -	1,757,504
1810 - - - - - -	9,962,359
1812 - - - - - -	11,114,640

(*y*) The General Report of Scotland, iii., App., 8.

(*z*) Baillie's Letters, ii., 411-33. Yet in 1656 Glasgow had only twelve small vessels, bearing 957 tons. MS. Acc.

That most salutary event let in the traders of Glasgow to the colony commerce, and never did any people profit more from their opportunities than the industrious inhabitants of that enterprising town of Glasgow. Their skill and their enterprise were long, however, crippled by their want of capital. This difficulty, however, was removed in a great measure by the establishment of their two banks in 1750. Never was there a trade carried on more systematically and prudently than the Glasgow trade in the American colonies. This commerce, no doubt, received a great check from the colonial revolt in 1775; but the merchants of Glasgow immediately applied their capitals to manufacture, being too well acquainted with the arts of industry, not to profit from every event as it occurs. Peace returned in 1782-3, but the commercial establishments of the Glasgow merchants in the revolted colonies were gone for ever, with the loss of debts owing to them to a vast amount, arising from knavery on the one hand, and inattention on the other. So much of the oversea trade of Scotland is carried on from the Clyde, that when the general commerce of North-Britain is shown to be progressively prosperous, this equally proves how much the foreign trade of Glasgow has prospered (*a*). Such was the vast augmentation of the foreign trade of North-Britain, notwithstanding our long wars.

The shipping of the several ports in Scotland kept pace with the great prosperity of her oversea trade. Glasgow possessed of shipping, in 1656, 12 vessels of 957 tons (*b*). In 1692 Glasgow enjoyed 66 vessels, carrying

(*a*) In 1760, when the late reign began, a five years' average shows the oversea trade to have been

	Imports.	Exports.
	£643,221	£862,578
The same in 1765 - - - -	834,042	1,136,023
in 1775 - - - -	1,238,411	1,405,281
in 1785 - - - -	1,030,693	836,835
in 1795 - - - -	1,569,329	1,122,792
in 1805 - - - -		2,504,867
in 1810 - - - -	3,671,158	4,740,239
in 1818 - - - -	4,129,338	6,769,533

It is surely important to prove from the custom-house books that the oversea trade of Scotland had increased in 58 years from £862,578 to £6,769,533.

(*b*) The ships of Glasgow consisted in 1656, according to a MS. in the Adv. Library Edinburgh,

	Vessels.	Tons.
of - - - -	3	of 150 each.
of - - - -	1	of 140
of - - - -	2	of 100
of - - - -	6	of 167

1182 tons. In 1810, Glasgow possessed of shipping, exclusive of Port-Glasgow and of Greenock, 24 vessels bearing 1957 tons. In 1814, Glasgow had acquired 60 vessels, carrying 4856 tons. In 1818, Glasgow enjoyed 78 vessels, carrying 5721 tons. So that Glasgow has become, in recent times, a port having many ships, quite distinct from those of Port Glasgow and of Greenock, upon the Clyde below.

We are thus led forward, in our progress, to speak of the several towns of Lanarkshire. The shire-town of Lanark is probably of very ancient date. It is said to have a charter from Alexander I. It was certainly a royal town as early, at least, as the reign of Malcolm IV., who, in granting a toft in Lanark, says it is "in burgo meo;" and there remains a charter of William, the successor of Malcolm, which speaks of it as *his burgh;* yet we hear nothing of any royal castle, or place of royal residence, in this city. In 1244, Lanark-town was burnt by an accidental fire, when so many other Scottish towns were thus consumed, owing, probably, to the inflammatory materials whereof those towns were constructed. It was, however, rebuilt, but seems never to have risen to any great eminence, if we except the circumstance of its becoming a *royal burgh,* from the numerous charters which it seems to have received from so many kings. Its whole revenue, which was reported to the House of Commons in 1788, amounted only to £280 13s. 1½d. The municipal government of Lanark consists of a council of 17 persons, including the provost and bailies, and of whom the deacon is always one. Lanark, with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, sends a member to parliament. It seems never to have been a place of manufacture or of commerce.

The historian of Rutherglen seems to have been equally assiduous as the writer of the account of Lanark in carrying back the origin of his town into the darkest period of the Scottish annals. The local historians constantly substitute the name of Alexander I. for Alexander II. Rutherglen is, undoubtedly, an ancient town, and had the benefit, or the burden, of a *royal castle,* which Lanark appears to have wanted. Rutherglen has a charter from King William, which confirms the privileges that the townsmen enjoyed during the reign of his grandfather, David I. He gave them such *inconsiderate limits* as to comprehend almost the whole lower ward of Clydesdale, and to leave scarcely anything to Glasgow, as the boundary on that side was carried to Kelvin-water, which separates Lanarkshire from Dumbarton, and on the other side it was made to bound with the privileged territory of Ayr, by Loudoun and Carnbuth. The townsmen have several royal charters confirming those extensive bounds, which did not much promote their industry. They would, in those dark ages, rather have made a little by monopoly,

than much by freedom. A charter of King James in 1617 for making Rutherglen "one free burgh royal," which was confirmed by parliament in 1640, when so much light broke in upon the eyes of men, that they could see nothing distinctly.

I do not perceive that Rutherglen was burnt in 1214, when so many Scottish towns were destroyed by accident or design. While Alexander II. was married, there was a special clause providing that his queen might always have free entry into the king's castle of Rutherglen and others. Such were the manners indicated, when the queen could not enter one of the king's castles without a charter in her hand to show her authority.

King William granted forty shillings out of his firm of his burgh of Rutherglen to light the cathedral of Glasgow (*c*). Alexander III. granted out of the revenues of the same burgh a hundred shillings for supporting a chaplain of St. Kentigern in the cathedral of Glasgow (*d*). Robert I. granted a charter to Rutherglen, confirming an infeftment of William in favour of their boundaries (*e*).

By the return which was made to Parliament in 1788, the public revenue of Rutherglen amounted only to £188 14s. 6d. sterling. By the new constitution of 1671, the town council was directed to consist of 15 counsellors, exclusive of the provost and two bailies. Rutherglen, with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, send one representative to parliament. Rutherglen never appears to have been a town of manufacture or trade.

Glasgow is beautifully situated on the northern bank of the Clyde in the lower ward of Lanarkshire. The original site of this noble city lay without the wall of Severus, and of course was included in the Roman province of Vespasiana. Glasgow is often called by the Gaelic highlanders Glas-ach, signifying green-field; and Glas-gae would be the same in the ancient British. So Ard-gay, near Elgin, or Ard-gae is high-field. *Glasgue* would refer to the green of Glasgow. By substituting, however, *C* for *G*, and spelling the word according to the Gaelic pronunciation, we should have *Clais-ghu*, the *black* or *dark ravine*, alluding to the gloomy glen which is formed by the stream that runs by the east end of the high church, the original site of this celebrated city. *C* and *G* are uttered by the same

(*c*) Chart. Glasg., p. 339.

(*d*) Ib., 397. Alexander III. also granted from the burgh of Rutherglen six marks to the dean and subdean of the church of Glasgow. All which grants were confirmed by Robert I. Ib., 389.

(*e*) Roberts. Index, 23. Robert II. granted to the burgesses and community a confirmation of that grant for the yearly payment of £13 sterling.

organ, as we may learn from the Gaelic scholars. Saint Kentigern, or Mungo, founded his church here about the year 580 A.D., and he died in 601, leaving the infant town his blessing, and thereby becoming its protecting saint. It struggled, however, during many an age amidst the disasters of the Cumbrian kingdom of Strathclyde.

In 1116 A.D. the church of Glasgow was revived by Earl David, and the episcopate reinstated under bishop John. A castle or a church was one of the original causes that induced people to settle in a village, which owing to various circumstances, soon grew up into a town. As early as the reign of King William, the grandson of David I., Glasgow was formed, by a grant from him to Bishop Jocelyn, into *a burgh*, with a fair on Thursday (*f*). There was a charter of Alexander II. exempting the burgesses of Glasgow from paying toll to Rutherglen (*g*). There was a charter to the bishop by Alexander III. in 1277, empowering his burgesses and men of Glasgow to trade to Argyle and Lennox and throughout Scotland, as freely as the burgesses of Dumbarton or of any other (*h*). The men of Glasgow were now as free as any burgesses in the kingdom to carry on trade within every district of that country. In 1268 there was a parcel of land sold by Mythyngby to Archdeacon Irvine, within the town of Glasgow, which evinces that the burgage lands were held of the bishop, and that the corporation of the town then consisted of a provost and bailies and twelve burgesses. From the time that bishop Rae built the bridge over the Clyde, about 1350, which must have been a great advantage to the town, the buildings were gradually extended from above, near the cathedral, to the flat below, towards the bridge. Bishop Cameron, by obliging his prebendaries to build houses for themselves and to reside constantly, must, no doubt, have had some share in promoting a greater populacy. There was a parliament or great council holden at Glasgow by Robert II., on the 21st of September, 1384, as we may learn from Hay's Vindication. Whether any other parliament was ever held in this busy town may be doubted.

(*f*) Chart. Glasg., 23; Gibson's App., No. xvii. The chancellor who tested that grant was Walter Bidun, who was made chancellor in 1171 and died in 1178. Camb. Hist. Glasg., 92-3.

(*g*) Ure's Rutherg., 32. This charter was tested by Thomas de Strivelin, who was appointed chancellor in 1226 and died in 1227. Crawf. Off. of State, 12. There was another grant of King William to the bishop and his people, protecting every one who came there for trade to enter and depart freely, provided they should act according to the assize of his burghs and the law of the land. Gibson, App., xvii.

(*h*) Chart., p. 167.

The next measure, however, on the erection of a college by Bishop Turnbull in 1450, must have contributed rather more to the increase of her people (*i*). There was a charter of James II. to Bishop Turnbull and his successors, in favour of the town and barony of Glasgow, and the lands called bishop's forest, constituting them into a free regality. From this time it is supposed that the gradual increase of the people had now become progressive (*j*); yet when the first enumeration of the people was made in 1610, the whole inhabitants of Glasgow amounted only to 7644 (*k*). Whence, we may infer, that when King James acceded to the throne of England, Glasgow was little more than a village. It was still less when Lord Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary, came there at Christmas 1566, and immediately took the small-pox by infection, and the queen came there soon after to visit and to carry him to Edinburgh.

Of ecclesiastical synods there appear to have been held in Glasgow only three; one in April 1581 (*l*), another in June 1609 (*m*), and the third, and most remarkable, on the 21st November 1638 (*n*). The proceedings of this assembly produced a civil war of more than twenty years, which proved fatal to itself and ruinous to the nation. The king was restored in May 1660, but not the tranquillity of Scotland, the establishment of the presbyterian kirk, nor the temper of the government and of the governed. Of the violences which ensued, Glasgow had its appropriate share. In 1660 this town is supposed to have been inhabited by 14,678 souls. In 1688, the number of inhabitants certainly had declined to 11,948 (*o*). There cannot

(*i*) Gibson, 73. In June 1451, the privilege of the university was proclaimed at the Cross on Trinity Sunday; and there was proclaimed at the same time a general indulgence, which must have had a greater effect on the population of the town than any former measure. Auchinleck MS. Chron. It is supposed, though not on the best authority, that the whole inhabitants amounted only to 1500 souls during the reign of James II.

(*j*) Gibson, 76-7.

(*k*) Cleland's Rise and Progress, 200.

(*l*) Spots. Hist., 315.

(*m*) Ib., 512.

(*n*) Burnet's Mem. The protestation of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was made in the high kirk and at the market-cross of Glasgow on the 29th of November 1638.

(*o*) Glasgow appears not to have recovered the population which was in that period lost, till the demise of Queen Anne. Cleland's Rise and Progress, 200.

At the Union Glasgow contained only - - -	12,766
In 1755 the numbers had increased to - - -	23,548
In 1785 the population had increased to - - -	45,889
In 1811 the people had multiplied to - - -	100,749
In 1821 they had increased to - - - -	147,043

be a doubt but a long series of violences and tumult, of idleness and inattention, will produce the depopulation of a nation or of a city. Some years elapsed before Glasgow felt, as well as the nation, the benefit of the Union. They all wanted capital, or wherewith to make a beginning of enterprize. In 1652 a great part of Glasgow was burnt; for relief from such losses the magistrates solicited aid from the people at large. In 1677 Glasgow was burnt, and in 1749 there was a terrible fire in the Gorbals. In that year a caravan was established between Glasgow and Edinburgh, to run twice a week; but it was soon discontinued for want of encouragement that was owing to the little enterprize and energy in those towns during a busy period.

When the question of reform was before the House of Commons, they only relied for their privileges on the charter of William and Mary, of the 4th of January, 1690, which confirmed former powers and granted new ones. The gross revenue of the corporation of Glasgow was reported as being £7239 13s. 7d. sterling. The town council consists of 29 persons, and in certain cases 33, including the provost and bailies. Glasgow, with Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, conjointly send one representative to parliament. When this regulation was established in 1707, Glasgow contained only about 12,000 souls. A Highland society was established here in 1758; during the same year a charitable marine society was settled here, and a bridge and exchange were built soon after.

In whatever light Glasgow may be viewed, it must be allowed to be a city of the greatest importance in the economy of this nation next to London. Much of this respectability was owing to the prudence of her magistrates. While this city was yet small and inconsiderable, they encouraged ingenious artists to settle amongst them. In this manner they induced, during the year 1638, a printer with his printing press. They paid for the transport of his materials, and they gave him a salary. The magistrates not only contributed such encouragement to so ingenious and agreeable an art, but they extended their bounty to a dancing master, to a fencing master, and to a music master (*p*), settling within their jurisdiction during a fanatical age.

Saint Mungo, in its infancy, had given his benediction to Glasgow, "Let Glasgow flourish;" and it has prospered wonderfully, as we have seen. But, allowing all the efficacy possible to Saint Mungo's blessing, it may be observed that Glasgow enjoys partly from nature, and partly from art, every advantage which can make a town prosperous. It stands upon a great river,

(*p*) The town council records evince the facts.

which has been rendered more commodious by skill and labour, so as to have obtained a depth of ten feet water. The Forth and Clyde canal has been made to terminate in its vicinity, and by good management the Airdrie canal has received the same termination. Another canal, which begins on the opposite bank of the river at Tradeston, has been carried to Johnstone, throughout the populous and diligent shire of Renfrew, and within the accommodation of these canals, and of that river, there is plenty of coal. The population of Glasgow in 1821 amounted to 147,043, as we have seen, and the whole shire of Lanark to 244,387, who enjoy a damp but salubrious climate.

§ VIII. *Of its Ecclesiastical History.*] The vale of Clyde, as we have perceived, was for ages inhabited by the Strathclyde Britons, long before a formal church was settled in Northern Britain. Those Britons, however, were Christians; and during that long period the Christian people of North-Britain were instructed and ruled by various theologians, who, for their salutary doctrine and pious conduct, have acquired the significant designation of saints. Kentigern was the sanctimonious character who founded the church of Glasgow, and we may perceive Kentigern upon the seal of the city of Glasgow, giving his blessing to it in these emphatical terms, "Let Glasgow flourish;" and it has flourished till our own times, when it has been found by a parliamentary enquiry to contain upwards of 147,000 enterprising and opulent people.

Meantime the church of Glasgow, even before the commencement of the twelfth century, had acquired various churches and lands, as we know from Earl David's inquisition (*q*). Earl David gave to that establishment 100 shillings towards building and restoration of the cathedral (*r*). David, after he became king, made a grant to the church of Glasgow, in pure alms, of his tenth of his *can* in Stragreif and Cunningham, and in Kyle and Carrick. This grant was dated from Cadihou, within Cluydsdale (*s*), where the king had probably a seat. David, moreover, gave to the same church the eighth penny upon all his pleas throughout Cumberland (*t*). We may thus perceive that the worthy David was the real founder of the church of Glasgow.

Under the expressions of *gau* and *go*, the erudite Bryant informs us that the *cau*, *ca*, and *co*, signify a house or temple; also a cave or hollow, near

(*q*) Sir James Dalrymple's Col., 339, 344.
(*r*) Ib., 354, containing an extract from the register of the bishopric.
(*s*) Ib., 361. (*t*) Id.

which the temple of the deity was founded. Some nations used it in a more extended sense, and by it denoted a town or village, or any habitation at large. It is found in this acceptation among the ancient Celtæ and Germans: hence Brisgau, Nordgau, Turg*ow*, Westergow, Ostergow (*u*); and in Scotland, Glasgow, Lithg*ow*; and hence *Glasgow* may be the green hollow, habitation, village, or town.

David, as he was the real founder of this episcopate, began by appointing his favourite John to be the first bishop after the re-establishment of the bishopric. John was followed by five-and-twenty bishops before this diocese was erected, under Bishop Blacader, into an archbishopric, which was also the epoch of the appearance of reformers within that see. This diocese, indeed, extended over no fewer than two hundred and forty parishes, and must, of course, have enjoyed much income and influence. Some of those bishops were men of great eminence in the state, and during times of considerable emergency, defended with spirit and success the independence and rights of their country. These appointments were naturally followed by the establishment of a dean and chapter, who, of course, formed the proper authority for giving the bishops their entry and confirmation. There were many altars founded in the cathedral as well as in the parish churches, where there were many offerings and some fooleries. In addition to the cathedral, there was a collegiate church in Glasgow, which was founded by the citizens about the year 1487, and dedicated to the Virgin. It was governed by a provost and eight prebendaries. There were also in those times many chapels erected in the circumjacent country, but no vestige of any of them remains at this day; and though many hospitals were erected by the hand of charity in the same neighbourhood, not one of them remains to evince the charity which had given them existence.

There were in Glasgow several establishments of black and grey friars; yet there seems to have been never any nunnery in Glasgow. What of those establishments the piety of Bishop Laing had erected in 1476, was demolished by the outrage of the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Argyle in 1560. The foundation of the university by Bishop Turnbull in 1450, no doubt promoted the populacy and improvement of Glasgow. In June 1451, the privilege of the university was proclaimed at the Cross on Trinity Sunday, the 20th of June; and on the morrow there was proclaimed a great indulgence throughout the four months from the 9th of July (*z*). It is

(*u*) Bryant's Mythолog., i. 97-117; Holwell's Ab., 198. (*v*) Auchenleck, MS. Chron.

supposed by the historian of Glasgow that at this epoch the number of the citizens did not then exceed fifteen hundred. From this epoch it is moreover supposed that the houses and inhabitants of Glasgow increased with unwonted rapidity. Before the year 1695 this city had become the second among the Scottish burghs for all that constitutes wealth. It may be here proper, perhaps, to add some notices with respect to the benefactors towards the university, to Bishop Turnbull, the founder. The kings James II., James III., James IV., James V., and his daughter Mary, and James VI., were all benefactors to that university. Charles I. and Charles II. both ratified the privileges of that seminary, and both gave money for repairing the fabric. Zachary Boyd, the minister of the barony parish, gave to the college £20,000 Scots. The Reverend Thomas Crawford, William Struthers, Alexander Boyd, and Matthew Wilson were all benefactors. The archbishop, James Law, gave the library many choice books. For enriching the library, John Snell gave 6000 marks sterling. William, Earl of Dundonald, gave the university a farm, which is now valued at £5000 sterling. The Duke of Chandos gave the college £8000 sterling, which was expended in building a new library. John Orr, of Barrowfield, bequeathed the library £500. Miss Brisbane, the daughter of Doctor Brisbane, the lecturer on anatomy, bequeathed the university £1000 sterling, the interest whereof was directed to be applied to the education in the college of a medical student. The Reverend Dr. Walton bequeathed £1500 in aid of the medical fund. But the most princely bequest of all those was that of the late doctor William Hunter, who bequeathed the college the whole of his curious museum, including very rare books, with £8000 sterling for erecting an adequate repository for the accommodation of the whole.

The origin of parishes is extremely obscure; the rise of synods commenced with the Reformation. In Lanarkshire, there are 48 parishes, which are cast into *four* presbyteries, and the fifth synod consists of the several parishes of Lanark, Ayr, and Dumbarton-shires, and is known by the name of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Those ecclesiastical divisions appear to have superseded, at the epochs of *the Revolution* and *the Union*, the districts of deaneries and diocese of more ancient times.

The annals of the Scottish church during early ages is extremely obscure. The origin of districts, with a view to this subject, cannot be easily ascertained; so that the epoch of the establishment of parishes cannot possibly be settled.

It is, however, certain that Saint Mungo [Munghu], a confessor and bishop, took an active part in the religious instruction of the Britons

of Strath-clyde, during the reign of Rederech, about the era of 580 A.D. (*w*).

That worthy bishop is generally considered as the founder of the Cumbrian episcopate (*x*). There were in after times many churches dedicated throughout North-Britain, as so many tributes to the memory of Kentigern, the diligent ecclesiastic, who was the assiduous instructor of a grateful people.

During the reign of David I., the two episcopates which appeared most conspicuous in the ecclesiastical assiduities of that excellent king, were Saint Andrews and Glasgow. Upon the revival of this last see in 1113, by the worthy David, John, who had been the preceptor of David, and who was deemed a person of learning and policy, was named by the prince for the first bishop after its revival, and was consecrated by Paschal II., during the year 1115. Bishop John, after forming many ecclesiastical establishments, died within his diocese on the 28th of May, 1147. Such was the rise and progress of this bishopric which was called the diocese of Glasgow or Glasghu. Earl David, in 1116, held an inquest to ascertain what possessions had belonged to this see; and it was found by a jury of the country, that they were *very* ample (*y*). This very extensive diocese comprehended 255 parishes before the Reformation. It was divided into two archdeaconries, namely the archdeaconries of Glasgow and of Teviotdale. In addition to the deanery of the cathedral church and chapter, the bishopric was divided into ten deaneries, containing, as we have seen above, 255 parishes.

But neither charters, bulls, nor acts of parliament could protect this bishopric in its original integrity. In 1489 James IV. granted a charter confirming the estates and liberties of the church of Glasgow; and in January, 1488-9, an act of parliament passed "for erecting Glasgow into a metropolitan see, such as the archbishoprick of York." In January, 1491-2, Innocent issued a bull confirming the metropolitan rank of Glasgow, with Galloway, Dunkeld, Dunblane, and Lismore, or Argyle, for its suffragans. This bull was confirmed in 1493 by a bull of Alexander VI. All those

(*w*) See Vita Kentigerni, vel Munghu, auctore Jocelino. See the ecclesiastical history of Northern Britain. Caledonia, ch. viii.

(*x*) Hutcheson's Cumberland, ii. 518; Keith's Bishops, 137.

(*y*) Chart. Glasgow, fo. i. The diocese of Glasgow extended from the English limits on the south to the northern extremity of Loch Lomond, and the Upper Forth on the north. It comprehended the whole of Dumfriesshire, the eastern part of Galloway lying between the Nith and Urr, all Roxburghshire, except a small part on the north of the Tweed, the whole of Selkirkshire, all Peeblesshire, Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and more than half of Stirlingshire.

authorities were annulled by the word *Reformation*, when aided by two other words of less salutariness, *envy* and *avarice.*

In the meantime it may gratify a reasonable curiosity to see, in some detail, an accurate series of the bishops of Glasgow, who were often men of talents and piety, of beneficence and power.

1. John, the preceptor of David I., was the first bishop upon the revival of the see of Glasgow. After various adversities from the competition of the archbishop of York, John died at Glasgow on the 28th of May 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh.

2. John was succeeded by Herbert, the abbot of Kelso, who introduced into his diocese the usages of Sarum, which continued till the Reformation. Herbert died in 1164 (*z*).

3. Engelram, the archdeacon of Glasgow and chancellor of Scotland, was elected the successor of Herbert. He owed his elevation to the ability and the success with which he defended the independence of the Scottish church against the pretensions of Roger, the archbishop of York. He died on the 2nd of February 1173-4 (*a*).

4. Jocelyn, the abbot of Melrose, was elected the bishop of Glasgow as the successor of Engelram. He appears, by address and judgment, to have established the independence of his see. He died at Melrose, on the 17th of March 1198-9 (*b*).

5. Hugh de Roxburgh, the chancellor of Scotland, was elected successor to Jocelyn. He appears to have merited the trusts with which he was invested; and died on the 10th of July 1199.

6. William Malvoesine, who was one of the king's clerks in chancery and archdeacon of Saint Andrews, was chosen the successor of Hugh de Roxburgh. He was translated in 1202 from the see of Glasgow to that of Saint Andrews, which he ruled during six and thirty years, and died on the 9th of July 1238 (*c*).

7. Florence, the son of the Earl of Holland, and by his mother a relation to the Scottish king, was elected the successor of Malvoesine in 1202. He seems never to have been consecrated, and quietly settled in his diocese, which he resigned in 1207, and going to Rome in 1211, died there in 1212.

8. Walter, one of the king's chaplains, was elected the bishop of Glasgow in December 1207, as the successor of Florence. In conducting the affairs

(*z*) Chron. Melrose. (*a*) Id. (*b*) Id.; Fordun, l. viii., 60.
(*c*) Chron. Melrose; Hearne's Fordun, 597.

of his order, he went several times to Rome (*d*). He rested from his useful labours in 1232 (*e*).

9. William de Bondington, who was of a Berwickshire family, was elected successor to Walter in 1232-3. By his talents, he acquired all the inferior offices of his profession, and he was appointed the chancellor by Alexander II. in 1231. He went to Rome to attend a general council in 1240. According to Fordun, this bishop was beneficent in everything. With the assent of his chapter, he renewed and confirmed the usages of Sarum by a special charter in 1258. Bishop Bondington died on the 10th [12th] of November, 1258, and was interred in the abbey church of Melrose (*f*).

10. John de Cheyam was appointed in 1259, by Pope Alexander IV., the successor of Bondington, after rejecting Nicholas Moffat, the archdeacon of Teviotdale, who had been chosen by the appropriate authority. He witnessed the treaty which was made at Perth on the 2nd of July, 1266, between Alexander III. and Magnus, King of Norway (*g*). In 1267, Bishop John went abroad, and in the following year died at Meaux, in France, where he was buried (*h*).

11. Nicholas Moffat was again chosen in 1268, and remained bishop-elect till his death in 1270 without consecration. Fordun says he was a bishop of holy life and hospitable demeanour (*i*).

12. William Wishart, though archdeacon of Lothian and chancellor of Scotland, was, by the influence of the king, elected as successor to Moffat in 1270; but before he was consecrated, he was, in 1271, postulated bishop of Saint Andrews, which he ruled till his death in 1279 (*j*).

13. Robert Wishart, the nephew of the former, succeeded his uncle as archdeacon of Lothian in 1270, and after his uncle was postulated the bishop of Saint Andrews, was, by the king's influence, elected bishop of Glasgow in 1271, and was consecrated on the Sunday before the Purification, 1272-3 (*k*). As he was early in life elected bishop, he governed this see forty-five troublesome years. He lived and acted a conspicuous part for the benefit of his country during the succession war. Edward I. charged him before the Pope, that he not only failed to excommunicate Bruce for the death of Comyn, but *that he actually gave him absolution for the deed eight days after it was committed.* Edward added, as an aggravation, that the bishop provided from his own wardrobe the garments and robes in which Bruce appeared at his

(*d*) Chron. Melrose; Fordun, l. ix. 33. (*e*) Chron. Melrose.
(*f*) Chron. Melrose. (*g*) Parl. Rec., 82-3. (*h*) Chron. Melrose, 222, 238.
(*i*) Fordun, l. x. 25, 27. (*j*) Ib. l. x. 27-8; l. vi. 43. (*k*) Fordun, l. x. 29, 30.

coronation. The bishop was also charged with going about the country persuading the people to support Bruce, as being more meritorious than to fight the Saracens in the Holy Land. He moreover charged the bishop with defending Cupar, in Fife, as a man of war, wherein he was taken prisoner (*l*). The bishop certainly had the spirit and the skill to defend Cupar till it was taken by assault in 1306, and when taken he was arrayed in armour (*m*). Edward solicited the Pope to appoint a successor to Bishop Wishart (*n*). Edward would have put him to death, with the bishop of Saint Andrews, if he had not feared the resentment of the Pope. Bishop Wishart remained eight years a prisoner in England, and was not released till after the victory of Bannockburn, in 1314, when he was restored, with Bruce's wife, sister, and daughter, and the young Earl of Mar, in exchange for the Earl of Hereford, who had been captured in the castle of Bothwell, to which he had retreated after that signal defeat (*o*). Barbour says, that the worthy bishop had become blind before his release (*p*). This illustrious bishop, who had fought for his country's independence, only outlived his release two years; but he lived long enough to know that his country and king had triumphed, when he died on the 26th of November, 1316, and was buried in the cathedral of Glasgow, between the altars of Saint Peter and Saint Andrew.

14. Stephen de Dundemore, of a Fifeshire family, was a canon of Glasgow, and appears to have held the office of chamberlain of Scotland under Robert I. He was chancellor of the church of Glasgow in 1316, and was elected bishop of Glasgow at the end of that year, after the death of Robert Wishart. In 1317, he went to Rome in order to obtain consecration, but he died on his way (*q*). On the 13th of July, 1317, Edward II. wrote to the Pope against Stephen de Dungdor [Dundemore], who had been elected bishop of Glasgow, representing him as unworthy of the episcopal rank, as he fomented and aided the resistance to the English king's authority in Scotland (*r*).

15. John Lindsay (*s*), upon the death of Dundemore, was elected bishop of Glasgow, but his consecration appears to have been delayed till

(*l*) See those singular charges in Rymer's second Letter to Bishop Nicolson.

(*m*) Mat. of Westmr., 458. (*n*) Prynne, iii. 1156. (*o*) Rym. Fœd., iii. 489, 496.

(*p*) Barb. Bruce, ii. 170. (*q*) Keith, 144. (*r*) Rym. Fœd., iii. 654.

(*s*) Crawford makes this John Lindsay, bishop of Glasgow, the same as John Lindsay, who was chamberlain of Scotland in 1278 [Chamberlains, 265]; but, of the identity of the bishop and the chamberlain, no evidence can be found. Keith has misplaced Bishop John Lindsay, in the

1319 (*t*). He sat, however, as bishop *elect* of Glasgow in the parliament of Scone, which settled the succession of the crown on the 3d of December 1318 (*u*). Bishop John Lindsay ruled this see six years, and he died on the 9th of April 1325, and was buried in the cathedral near to the altar of the Virgin Mary (*v*).

16. John Wishart, the archdeacon of Glasgow, was elected bishop upon the death of John Lindsay in 1325, and he was consecrated the same year (*w*). When Edward Baliol was set up as the dependent king of Scots, by the power of Edward III., he held a parliament at Edinburgh on the 10th and 12th of February 1333-4, in which was present John, the bishop of Glasgow, and several other Scottish bishops, who assented to the disgraceful transactions of that pretended parliament, by which the kingdom was dismembered and its independence surrendered (*x*). In 1335 two Flemish ships, having 250 Scots on board, among whom was Bishop Wishart, coming from Flanders to Scotland, were attacked in their passage by a superior fleet of English ships, which were commanded by the Earls of Salisbury and

see of Glasgow, after his successor, Bishop John Wishart, and Keith states that John Lindsay, Lindsay, the bishop of Glasgow, appears in two charters of Robert I., in the 20th and 22nd years of his reign. [Bishops, 144-5.] But this is a mistake, for in the charters referred to by Keith, the designation is "Johanne Epis. Glasguen.," and applies to John Wishart, the bishop of Glasgow.

(*t*) Some deeds of the chapter of Glasgow, of the 3rd of February, 1318-9, state that the see of Glasgow was then vacant. [Chart. Paisley, No. 185-6.] John was bishop of Glasgow in July, 1319. Edward II. pretended to dispose of a number of benefices in the diocese of Glasgow; and these presentations he addressed to *John, the Bishop of Glasgow*, requiring him to give collation. Rym. Fœd., iii. 785-6.

(*u*) Harl. MS. 4694, fol. 36.

(*v*) Innes's MS. Chronology; Crawf. Chamberlains, 266.

(*w*) He was long archdeacon of Glasgow, having been appointed to his station by the worthy bishop, Robert Wishart, and, like his patron the archdeacon, was a zealous supporter of Robert Bruce; and like him too was several years a captive in England. On the 16th of April, 1310, Edward II. issued a mandate for sending John Wishart, the archdeacon of Glasgow, from the castle of Conway in Wales, where he was a prisoner, to the Tower of London, to be therein confined. [Rym. Fœd., iii. 409.] When he was released appears not; but it was probably after the victory of Bannockburn in 1314, when a number of exchanges were made. He continued archdeacon of Glasgow at the death of Bishop John Lindsay, and for some time after, till he was elected bishop. John Wischard, *archdeacon of Glasgow*, was one of the members of the chapter of Glasgow, on the 17th of May, 1325, when an act was made for the continued observance of the statutes Sarum, in the church of Glasgow. [Chart. Glasg., 369.] This is decisive evidence that John Wishart did not precede Bishop John Lindsay, as Keith has mistakenly stated in his Bishops, 144.

(*x*) Rym. Fœd., iii. 591-5.

Huntingdon, and were captured after an obstinate defence, in which many were killed on both sides, and the bishop, being mortally wounded in the head, expired soon after the conflict (*y*).

17. William Rae was unanimously elected bishop of Glasgow after the death of Bishop Lindsay in 1335; he was consecrated in 1336, and he governed this see one and thirty years. He is said to have redeemed some of the possessions of the church of Glasgow which had been alienated. He is also said to have built the bridge over the Clyde at Glasgow, and to have done other good works. It was by order of this bishop, as the Pope's delegate, that Robert, the stewart of Scotland, and Earl of Strathearn, endowed a chaplainry in the church of Glasgow, in consequence of a dispensation, which was granted by the Pope for his marriage with Elizabeth More, notwithstanding their consanguinity. The charter of foundation is dated on the 12th of January 1364-5 (*z*). Bishop Rae died on the 27th of January 1366-7.

18. Walter Wardlaw, who was of the family of Wardlaw of Torrie, in Fife, was secretary to David II., and archdeacon of Lothian (*a*). He was elected the bishop of Glasgow during the spring-time of 1367, and was consecrated in the same year (*b*). He was very frequently employed as an ambassador, both before and after he was bishop, during the reigns of David II. and Robert II. (*c*). He was present at the coronation of

(*y*) Walsingham, 135; in Innes's MS. Chronology, he states that John Wishart, bishop of Glasgow, died in 1335, a captive in England.

(*z*) Chart. Glasg., 403; Charta Authentica Rob. Senescalli, printed from the original in the archives of the Scots Col. at Paris.

(*a*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., x. 22. He appears to have been made archdeacon of Lothian in 1359; compare Rot. Scot., i. 830 and 857. On the 15th of October, 1366, Walter Wardlaw, the archdeacon of Lothian, obtained from Edward III. a license to exercise his spiritual office in the parts of the Merse which was subject to the English king. Ib., 906.

(*b*) Wardlaw was only archdeacon of Lothian on the 11th of February, 1366-7. [Rym. Fœd., vi. 552.] He was bishop of Glasgow before the 1st of July, 1367, on which day the king of England granted a safe conduct to Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and Mr. David de Mar, the archdeacon of Lothian, to return to Scotland. [Rot. Scot., i. 912, 913, 916, and Rym. Fœd., vi. 570, 576, 584, 614.] On the 16th of June, 1369, Edward III. granted a license to Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and to his archdeacon and spiritual ministers, to exercise his episcopal and spiritual office in such parts of his diocese as were under the king of England's dominion in Scotland [Rot. Scot., i. 932]; and on the 18th of June, 1369, the same king granted a special protection to the same bishop, and to his men and tenants, and for their goods, corn, cattle, etc., in the county of Roxburgh. Id.

(*c*) See Rym. Fœd.; and Rot. Scotiæ.

Robert II. at Scone, on the 26th of March 1371, and did homage to the king on that occasion (*d*). He was sent to France during the same year 1371, on an embassy to renew the ancient league with that kingdom (*e*). In 1384, Bishop Wardlaw was created a cardinal by Pope Clement VII., who also appointed him legate *a latere* for the kingdoms of Scotland and of Ireland, with ample powers (*f*). That appointment was made when the bishop was abroad in that year. On the 10th of October 1384, the English king gave a safe conduct to Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and John, bishop of Dunkeld, to come from France to Scotland through England (*g*). Wardlaw was the first of the Scottish bishops who attained the rank of cardinal, and the only other Scottish prelate who afterwards attained that eminent rank was Cardinal Beaton, in 1538. During November 1385, when the French money was distributed among the great men of Scotland, Cardinal Wardlaw obtained 600 livres Tournois (*h*). This shews his influence in the State, as no other Scottish bishop obtained a single livre. Cardinal Wardlaw died in 1387 (*i*).

19. Matthew Glendonwyn, [or Glendinning] a younger son of the family of Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn, in Eskdale within Dumfriesshire, was a canon of Glasgow, and was elected the bishop of that see after the death of Cardinal Wardlaw in 1387 (*j*). During the government of this bishop, the great steeple of the cathedral church, which was built of wood, was burnt by lightning; and the worthy bishop made good preparations for building a steeple of stone, but before he could effect this salutary measure, he died on the 10th of May 1408 (*k*).

20. William Lauder, the archdeacon of Lothian, a son of Sir Alan Lauder of Haltoun, in Mid-Lothian, was appointed to the vacant bishopric of Glasgow in 1408, by the Antipope, Benedict XIII., and not by the election

(*d*) Parl. Rec., 119.

(*e*) Ib., 120, 123; Fordun, l. xiv. 44. The commission was dated the 31st of March, 1371, and not 31st May, 1371, as in Fordun.

(*f*) Hearne's Ford., 1060, 1064; Bower's Continuation, Goodal's Ed., ii. 400.

(*g*) Rot. Scot., ii. 68.

(*h*) Rym. Fœd., vii. 485.

(*i*) Bower's Cont. of Fordun; Hearne, 1071; Goodal, ii. 402.

(*j*) Innes's MS. Chronology. Matthew, the bishop of Glasgow, witnessed a charter of Robert II. at Edinburgh, on the 10th of April, 1389. Diplom. Scot., pl. 56. He appears as a witness to other charters of Robert II., and to a number of charters of Robert III. Regist. Mag. Sig.

(*k*) Obit. Glasg.

of the chapter (*l*). After obtaining this appointment, he returned to Scotland. On the 24th of October, the English king granted a safe conduct for "Mr. William de Laweder, the bishop of Glasgow, to come from France to Scotland through England, with 24 horsemen in his company" (*m*). Bishop Lauder laid the foundation of the vestry of the cathedral church, and he built the great steeple of stone, as high as the first battlement, where the arms of Lauder of Haltoun are still to be seen in several places. Bishop Lauder was appointed the chancellor of Scotland by the regent Murdoch, Duke of Albany, in 1422, if not before; and he held the office till his death, which took place on the 14th of June 1425.

21. John Cameron, of the family of Lochiel, was official of Lothian in 1422, and he was confessor and secretary to the Earl of Douglas, who presented him to the rectory of Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire. He was provost of the collegiate church of Lincluden, and secretary to the king in 1424 and in 1425. He was keeper of the privy seal in 1425 and 1426, and he was elected bishop of Glasgow in 1426, and his election was confirmed the same year. He was appointed chancellor of Scotland in 1427, an office which he held till 1439. After being employed in many embassies, Bishop Cameron died on the 24th of December 1446-7.

22. James Bruce, a son of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, was rector of Kilmeny in Fife, was made bishop of Dunkeld in 1441, and chancellor of Scotland in 1444. He was translated to the vacant see of Glasgow in 1447, but before he could be installed, he died during the same year at Edinburgh.

23. William Turnbull, who was a son of Turnbull of Bedrule, in Roxburghshire, was a prebendary of Glasgow, doctor of laws, and archdeacon of Lothian. He was also a privy counsellor, and keeper of the privy seal from 1441 to 1447. When Bishop Bruce was translated from Dunkeld to Glasgow in 1447, Turnbull was elected the bishop of Dunkeld, but Bruce dying in the same year, Turnbull was then elected the bishop of Glasgow in 1447, and consecrated in 1448. He founded the college of Glasgow in 1451, and he died at Rome on the 3rd of September 1454.

24. Andrew Muirhead, a son of Muirhead of Lachop in Clydesdale, became rector of Hamilton and canon of Glasgow. He was made the bishop of Glasgow, 1454. After serving his country, and benefiting his diocese, he died on the 20th of November 1473.

(*l*) Keith, 146. Spottiswoode's Hist. 114; Innes's MS. Chronol. stated that Lauder was *elected* bishop of Glasgow in 1408. (*m*) Rot. Scot., ii. 189.

25. John Laing, who was of the family of Laing of Redhouse, in East Lothian, was rector of Tannadice, in Forfarshire, and vicar of Linlithgow; and he was treasurer of Scotland from 1465 to 1468, and again from 1470 to 1474. He was elected bishop of Glasgow in February, 1473-4, and appointed chancellor of Scotland in 1482. He died on the 11th of January, 1482-3.

26. George Carmichael, who was the son of Carmichael of Carmichael, was treasurer of Glasgow, and as such held the prebend of the rectory of Carnwath. He was elected the bishop of Glasgow in February, 1482-3. Without obtaining consecration, he died in 1484.

27. Robert Blackader, the son of Patrick Blackader of Tulliallan, was a canon of Glasgow, and held the prebend of the rectory of Cardross till 1480, when he was elected the bishop of Aberdeen, and afterwards was bishop and archbishop of Glasgow. He died on his journey to the Holy Land, on the 28th of July, 1508. Under his administration, Glasgow was made an archbishopric in January, 1491-2; and a grammar school was founded in Glasgow during the year 1494, A.D.

28. James Beaton, the son of John Beaton of Balfour, in Fife, was provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell in 1503; was abbot of Dunfermline in 1504. He was the king's treasurer in 1504-5. He was created bishop of Galloway in 1508; and in November of the same year was postulated archbishop of Glasgow. In 1523, he was translated from Glasgow to Saint Andrews; and, when he was considered as the ablest man in Scotland, he died in 1539, after rising to the highest benefices in the State.

29. Gavin Dunbar, who was the son of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, was bred to the Church, and being considered as a person of talents, he was appointed preceptor to James V., an office this of great trust; and having successfully discharged it, he thereby laid the foundation of his promotion. He was created dean of Moray in 1518; he was made prior of Whithorn in 1519, and archbishop of Glasgow in 1524. After rising to the highest preferments, he died on the 30th of April, 1547.

30. James Beaton, a son of John Beaton of Balquharg, was promoted to the abbey of Arbroath on the resignation of his uncle, Cardinal Beaton, in March, 1545-6. After several years of contest, he was made archbishop of Glasgow in 1551. He enjoyed the most eminent stations in the Church; and after settling his property so as most effectually to promote the interests of learning, he died at Paris on the 25th of April, 1603. With Archbishop Beaton ended the series of the Roman Catholic archbishops of Glasgow.

During the sad period between the Reformation and the formal establishment of episcopacy by King James VI., several persons were appointed to be archbishops of Glasgow for the purpose of appropriating the revenues, and obtaining from those archbishops permanent grants of the estates of the see, as well as for the purpose of getting their sanction for grants which might be made by the churchmen under their authority of the property of the subordinate benefices (*n*). The appointment of those archbishops gave great disgust to the Presbyterian preachers, who hated episcopacy, and most vehemently opposed its continuance in any shape or for any purpose; but such appointments were supported by the persons in power and the leaders of the Reformation, who, though they had no great affection for episcopacy, had a strong relish for the plunder of the Church.

From this slight introduction, it is easy to diverge to the continuance of the list of archbishops of Glasgow.

1. John Porterfield was made a sort of titular archbishop of Glasgow in 1571, the Regent Lennox having obtained a decree of *barratry* against James Beaton, the Catholic archbishop, who had fled from the violences of the times. In what manner, or by what authority, Porterfield was made archbishop, appeareth not, or whether he was a clergyman. He sat, indeed, as archbishop of Glasgow in the parliament which was held at Stirling on the 7th of September, 1571 (*o*). As archbishop, he sanctioned a grant by the rector of Glasgow of the manse and garden belonging to that benefice on the 20th of October, 1571 (*p*). A few months afterwards, Porterfield seems to have been displaced, by whatever means, and an attempt was made to obtain another archbishop for Glasgow in February, 1571-2; but this seems not to have been effected (*q*).

(*n*) From the epoch of the Reformation till the church estates were vested in the king, by the General Annexation Act of 1587, the usual mode of acquiring such estates was by obtaining from the possessor, or incumbent of the benefice, grants of the property in *fee firm*, for payment of certain yearly feu-duties to the granter and his successors; and thereupon charters of confirmation were obtained from the crown, which completed the title. The records of that period abound with such confirmations. After the church estates were vested in the king, it was granted by him, with the most inconsiderate profusion, and generally in large masses.

(*o*) Acta Parl., iii. 70. (*p*) Keith, 155.

(*q*) In the Privy Seal Reg., xl. 68, there is a precept on the 8th of February, 1571-2, for a mandate under the great seal, to the dean and chapter of Glasgow, to elect an archbishop of that see, which had been declared vacant by a decree of the lords of council and session against James Beaton, the archbishop.

2. James Boyd, of Trochrig, a respectable protestant clergyman and the cousin of Lord Boyd, was elected archbishop of Glasgow in October 1573 (*r*); and on the 3d of November 1573, his election was ratified by a writ under the privy seal, and commissioners were appointed to admit him to the pastoral office (*s*). On the 9th of November 1573, another writ was issued for putting Boyd into possession of the temporal estates of the see (*t*). Those various documents evince that Keith was mistaken in saying that Boyd was made archbishop in 1572. Archbishop Boyd was the second son of Adam Boyd, of Pink-hill, and was the cousin-german of Lord Boyd his contemporary (*u*). Archbishop Boyd was greatly harassed by the hostility of a faction of presbyterian preachers who hated episcopacy and made incessant attacks on the bishops. In 1578, three different assemblies were held, the leading object whereof was to distinguish episcopacy and to establish presbyterianism. Archbishop Boyd having been called before the last of these assemblies, which met at Edinburgh on the 24th of October 1578, he appeared and defended the legality of his archiepiscopal office, his right to the revenues of his see, and his privilege to sit in parliament as an archbishop. The assembly rejected his arguments, and as he declined to appear again before them, the assembly appointed a commission to enforce his submission. By the commissioners thus appointed he was so persecuted and threatened with excommunication that he was at length induced, in June 1579, to subscribe his assent to the act of assembly against episcopacy; but of this he afterwards repented, and regretted it as a deed extorted by threats against his conviction and conscience. The hostility and insults of the Presbyterian faction, and the ingratitude of those who had experienced his friendship and kindness, preyed upon the archbishop's spirits and produced a melancholy which undermined his health, so that he died in June 1581,

(*r*) The regent Morton not considering the decree of barratry, which had been obtained against Archbishop Beaton in 1570, as quite sufficient to divest him of the archbishopric, obtained a sentence of forfeiture against him by the parliament on the 30th April, 1573; and on the 30th of September, 1573, Morton issued a license to the dean and chapter of Glasgow to elect an archbishop of that see, which was vacant by the forfeiture of James Beaton. Privy Seal Reg., xli. 110.

(*s*) Ib., xli. 140. (*t*) Ib., xli. 125.

(*u*) Calderwood observes that James Boyd was induced to become archbishop by Lord Boyd, who procured the appointment to the see from the regent Morton, in order to make his own advantage of it; but in a year or two Lord Boyd, not finding the archbishop sufficiently pliable to his purpose, caused his son, the master of Boyd, to seize the castle of Glasgow, [the bishop's residence] and levy the revenues of the see. Calder. Hist., 64.

and was buried in the tomb of Archbishop Dunbar in the choir of the cathedral (*v*).

3. Robert Montgomery became the archbishop of Glasgow after the death of Boyd. The Duke of Lennox having obtained from the king the disposal of the archbishopric, made a bargain with Robert Montgomery the minister of Stirling, whereby Montgomery engaged that upon being appointed archbishop he would convey to Lennox the whole revenues of the see, upon condition of receiving for his maintenance £1000 Scots yearly, wieh some horse, corn, and poultry (*w*). The ministers who then composed the chapter of Glasgow were charged to elect Montgomery, but they refused, upon which the Privy Council decided that the archbishopric had devolved into the king's hands (*x*); and Montgomery was put into the see by the king's authority. Of this corrupt transaction, Lennox reaped nearly all the profit, and Montgomery sustained several years of bitter persecution by the Presbyterian faction, who excommunicated him, in defiance of the king, the Privy Council, and the parliament (*y*). It is to be observed, however, that "on the 21st of April 1582, Mr. Robert Montgomerie appeared in the face of the haill [whole] assembly of the kirk, and declared and promised before God, that he would neither mell [meddle] nor attempt anything concerning the bishopric of Glasgow, nor bruik, use, nor take upon him the same or any other office within the kirk, but by the advice of the General Assembly of the Kirk; renouncing the letters and charges given to the general assembly at his desire, with the letters purchased by him against Mr. David Weemes, protesting that in this matter

(*v*) Spottiswoode, 303; Keith, 155. Spottiswoode says that Archbishop Boyd "was a wise, learned, and religious prelate, and worthy to have lived in better times." Archbishop Boyd provided for his wife and family from the estates of his see, and he made some other small grants from the same source. Acta Parl., iii. 471. He granted in fee-firm to James Boyd of Kipps, the tenement in Edinburgh, which belonged to the archbishop of Glasgow. Acta Parl., iii. 616. Mr. Peter Young, the king's preceptor, obtained from Archbishop Boyd a grant of a yearly pension of £200 Scots for life, from the revenues of his see; and this was ratified by the king in parliament. Ib., 491. In 1581, not long before his death, the archbishop granted to the university of Glasgow the customs of the Tron, and of all goods and merchandizes weighed at the Tron, with the custom of all the measures, great and small, which were used within the liberties of Glasgow. This grant was ratified by the king in parliament in 1587. Acta Parl., iii. 487. This grant afforded the means of establishing an additional regent in the university. Stat. Acc., xxi. The archbishop also bequeathed to the university of Glasgow 33 volumes, consisting of the works of the fathers, of Erasmus, Paginus, and others.

(*w*) Richard Hay's MS.

(*x*) Privy Council Reg., 12th April, 1582.

(*y*) Privy Council Reg. Acta Parl., iii. 311.

concerning the said bishoprick of Glasgow, he meant na otherways than the hail breathren do" (*z*). On the 25th of June 1582, execution of a sentence of excommunication pronounced by Mr. John Davidson, the minister of Liberton, against Mr. Robert Montgomery, was produced (*a*). Harassed by incessant persecution, Montgomery resigned the archbishopric of Glasgow in 1585 (*b*). Upon his humble submission to the presbyterian faction, he was absolved from the excommunication in 1587, and he became the parish minister of Symonton in Kyle, where he spent the remainder of his life in great poverty.

4. William Erskine, the parson of Campsie, was placed in the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow after the resignation of Montgomery. He was a follower of the Earl of Mar, and was thus promoted in 1586 by the earl's influence (*c*). Mr. Erskine, though a layman who never was in orders, obtained formerly the parsonage of Campsie for the sake of the benefice, and he now acquired the archbishopric of Glasgow in 1586 from the desire of his patron to appropriate the revenues of the see. What benefit the Earl of Mar derived from this circumstance is uncertain, but it did not continue long. The general annexation act of 1587 vested the whole property of the see in the crown; and the king disposed of it for the benefit of the young Duke of Lennox, who was then a minor. Yet Erskine continued archbishop of Glasgow, and he had probably some allowance from the revenues of the see. He appears as archbishop of Glasgow in 1594; and he continued to sit in this station till 1598, when Archbishop Beaton was restored to his rights (*d*). Erskine was the fourth and last of those characters who were

(*z*) Extracted from the Register of Assembly.

(*a*) The Rev. Dr. Porteus's MS. Extracts from the Presbytery Registers, i. 2.

(*b*) Robert Montgomery sat as archbishop of Glasgow in the convention at St. Andrews, on the 31st of July, 1585. Acta Parl., iii. 381, 423. He resigned his archbishopric at the end of 1585.

(*c*) The Earl of Mar was one of the leaders who took the castle of Stirling, with the king's person within it, on the 4th of November, 1585, and thereby produced a complete change in the government; and William Erskine, the parson of Campsie, was one of the earl's followers in that exploit. Acta Parl., iii. 383. Spottiswoode says that though Erskine was a laick and bore no charge in the church, he obtained the consent of the presbytery of Glasgow for his admission to the archbishopric, upon giving his bond to renounce the same, if the general assembly did not allow his admission. The presbytery were called to account before the next assembly, which not only refused to allow Erskine's admission, but ordered the presbytery to prosecute him on his bond, for the purpose of disannulling his admission to the archbishopric. Erskine, however, by good management and powerful protection, contrived to maintain his station. Spottiswoode, 365.

(*d*) Acta Parl., iv. 92, 169; Spottiswoode's Hist., 365.

thrust into the archbishopric of Glasgow, after the Reformation, for the corrupt purpose of appropriating the revenues of the see. The protestant archbishops who followed those characters in the see were invested more regularly, and for the more respectable purpose of establishing episcopal government in the reformed church of Scotland.

5. The next archbishop in succession was John Spottiswoode, who was the eldest son of John Spottiswoode, the parson of Calder and the superintendent of Lothian, who was the second son of William Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode in Berwickshire. Bishop Spottiswoode was born in 1565, and was educated at the college of Glasgow, wherein he obtained the degree of A.M. in 1581. He succeeded his father as parson of Calder in Mid-Lothian in 1586, and he held the parsonage till 1603. In July 1601, indeed, he went as chaplain with the Duke of Lennox, the Scottish ambassador to France, and they returned through England in the end of December 1601 (*e*). In April 1603, he accompanied King James into England. While at Burleigh-house, near Stamford, the king received intelligence of the death at Paris of the respectable James Beaton, the archbishop of Glasgow. Having resolved to establish episcopal government in the reformed church of Scotland, the king nominated Mr. John Spottiswoode to the archbishopric of Glasgow, made him a privy councillor, almoner to the queen, and sent him back to Scotland to attend her majesty on her journey to England (*f*). Archbishop Spottiswoode, and the other bishops of Scotland who were afterwards appointed, continued without consecration till 1610, as there were no canonical bishops in Scotland who could perform that office. In 1610 Archbishop Spottiswoode, by the king's order, went to London, and carried with him the bishops of Galloway and of Brechin, in order to receive consecration. On the 21st of October 1610, they were all three consecrated in the chapel of London-house by the bishops of London, Ely, and Bath, who were appointed by the king's commission for that purpose; as the Scottish prelates were disinclined to receive consecration from either of the archbishops of Canterbury or York, on account of their ancient claims of superiority over the Church of Scotland (*g*). After their return to Scotland the archbishop of Glasgow, and the bishops of Galloway and Brechin, consecrated the archbishop of St. Andrews and the other bishops of Scotland. Archbishop Spottiswoode had but a small revenue from the see of Glasgow, as its temporal property was held by the Duke of Lennox for his life, and the spiritual property was burdened with

(*e*) Spottiswoode's Hist., 467. (*f*) Ib., 476-7. (*g*) Ib., 513-14.

several pensions. In consideration of this infelicity, the king, in 1606, gave to Archbishop Spottiswoode the parsonage and vicarage of Glasgow, with all the revenues thereto belonging, and the same was, by act of parliament, annexed to the archbishopric of Glasgow as a part of the patrimony thereof (*h*). In 1612 the archbishop was appointed by the king commendator of Kilwinning, whereby he enjoyed the revenues of the spirituality of that abbey, consisting of churches and tithes; but not the temporal estate which was otherwise disposed of. Archbishop Spottiswoode repaired the cathedral church and archiepiscopal palace; and he built in 1161 a castle at Partick, near Glasgow, to serve as a country seat for the archbishops of that see, as the castle of Lochwood had been demolished after the Reformation. Archbishop Spottiswoode continued in the see of Glasgow till 1615, when he was translated to the archbishopric of St. Andrews; and he was appointed the chancellor of Scotland in 1635. When episcopacy was overthrown in 1639, he was driven from his see and obliged to flee to England, where he died on the 26th of November 1639, and was, by the king's order, buried in Westminster Abbey.

6. James Law, the son of Law of Lathrisk, in Fife, was appointed minister of Kirkliston, in West Lothian, in 1582; bishop of Orkney in 1606; and was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow in 1615. After ruling this see 17 years he died on the 13th of October 1632, and was interred in the chancel of the cathedral, where his second wife, who was a daughter of Boyle of Kelburn, caused a very handsome monument to be erected over his grave (*i*). He was esteemed a man of learning, and gave a good specimen of his knowledge of *the Fathers*, and of the history of the church, by a commentary on several parts of *the Scripture*, which he left behind him in MS. He completed the leaden roof of the cathedral of Glasgow, which was begun by his predecessor Archbishop Spottiswoode. He left to his son, James Law, the estate of Brunton in Fife, which continued long in possession of his descendants.

7. Patrick Lindsay of the Edzell family, whose escutcheon he bore, was many years minister of Saint Vigean's parish in Forfarshire. He was created bishop of Ross in 1613, and translated to Glasgow on the 16th of April 1633, by a grant under the great seal, conferring on him the archbishopric, with all its revenues and jurisdictions, during his life, and this charter was ratified by parliament in June 1633 (*j*). Archbishop Lindsay was a good and pious man, and a fervent preacher; but his good qualities did not protect

(*h*) Acta Parl., iv. 330. (*i*) Theatre of Mortality, 134. (*j*) Acta Parl., v. 70.

him from the violence of the times. The general assembly, which sat at Glasgow in 1638, among other outrageous proceedings, made an act on the 6th of December, deposing Mr. Patrick Lindsay, the archbishop of Glasgow, and other bishops from their votes in parliament, council, or convention, and from all functions of episcopal or ministerial calling; declaring them infamous and ordaining them to be excommunicated. On the 8th of December the assembly made another act, abjuring episcopacy as abhorred and detested (*k*). This abhorred and detested act was followed by other violent and rebellious proceedings, which were unworthy of legislators and disgraceful to Christians. Archbishop Lindsay, though aged and infirm, was obliged to flee into England for safety in January 1640 (*l*), and he died at Newcastle in 1641, at the age of 75.

The Restoration produced the re-establishment of episcopacy in Scotland during the year 1661, abhorred and detested as it was. The proceedings of such men in such times clearly evince that nations and communities, as well as individuals, are subject to insanity.

8. Andrew Fairfoul, the son of John Fairfoul, a seaman of Anstruther in Fife, was first a chaplain to the Earl of Rothes, next minister of North Leith, and afterwards minister of Duns in Berwickshire. Charles II., while in Scotland during the sad year 1650, heard Mr. Fairfoul, who was then minister of North Leith, preach, and was much pleased with his performance. After the Restoration, when the king wanted an archbishop for Glasgow, he recollected Fairfoul, and preferred him to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow in November 1661. The archbishop was consecrated at London on the 15th of December 1661, together with the archbishop of Saint Andrews and the bishops of Galloway and Dunblane (*m*). On the 19th of April 1662, he made his public entry into Glasgow, accompanied by the lord chancellor, by other nobles, and by a great number of gentlemen from the neighbouring country. He was well received by the citizens and magistrates of Glasgow (*n*). Fairfoul did not long enjoy his dignified situation. He died at Edinburgh in November 1663, and he was buried in the abbey church of Holyrood on the 11th of that month.

9. Alexander Burnet, the successor of Fairfoul, was the son of John Burnet, a minister, who was the son of Burnet of Barns in Teviotdale. Alexander

(*k*) Acts of Assembly, 1638. (*l*) Spalding, i. 202.

(*m*) A. Wood, ii. Fasti, 182; Lamont's Diary, 165.

(*n*) In the Kingdom's Intelligencer, No. 18, may be seen a full account of his progress from Edinburgh on the 18th of April, his public entry into Glasgow on the 19th, and the proceedings of the two following days.

Burnet was born in 1614, was bred to the church, and was chaplain to the first Earl of Traquair, to whom he was related, his mother being a daughter of the family of Traquair. After the civil war began he retired into England, where he obtained holy orders, and acquired a rectory in Kent, of which he was deprived in 1650 on account of his loyalty. He now went abroad, and attaching himself to Charles II. endeavoured to do him service by procuring intelligence from England and other countries. At the Restoration Burnet became chaplain to General Lord Rutherford, who was afterwards the Earl of Teviot, and who was his father's cousin-german. When that heroic lord was appointed governor of Dunkirk, Burnet went with him, and officiated as preacher to an English congregation there in 1661 and 1662. In 1663 he was consecrated the bishop of Aberdeen, from whence he was translated to the archbishopric of Glasgow, wherein he was installed on the 11th of April 1664. He made his public entry into Glasgow on the 22nd of the same month (*o*); but having incurred the displeasure of the Earl of Lauderdale, that most arbitrary minister, partly by threats, and in some measure by the offer of a pension, induced Burnet to resign the archbishopric of Glasgow in 1669. This see was now committed to the charge of Doctor Robert Leighton, the bishop of Dunblane, who was appointed commendator of the archbishopric of Glasgow, and who was soon after elected archbishop of that see on the 27th of October 1671. Leighton resigned in 1674, and Archbishop Burnet was reinstated in it by the king's letter of the 7th of September 1674, and by an act of the privy council on the 29th of the same month. Five years afterwards, Archbishop Burnet was translated from the see of Glasgow to the archbishopric of Saint Andrews, which was vacant by the odious assassination of Archbishop Sharp in 1679. Burnet ruled the see of Saint Andrews till his decease on the 24th of August 1684, and he was buried in the chapel of Saint Salvator's college, near the tomb of its founder, the respectable Bishop Kennedy.

10. Robert Leighton was the eldest son of Doctor Alexander Leighton, of the family of Leighton, of Ulieshaven in Forfarshire. He was born in England in 1614, and after the too severe sentence of his father in 1630, was sent to complete his education in Scotland. After travelling abroad, and spending some years in France, he was ordained the minister of Newbattle in Mid-Lothian, wherein he continued till February 1653, when he was appointed principal of the college of Edinburgh. He held this respectable situation till 1661, when he was created bishop of Dunblane, and dean of the chapel royal of Stirling, and he was consecrated at London on the 15th

(*o*) Lamont's Diary, 200, 210; the News, No. 38.

of December 1661. Upon the resignation of the see of Glasgow by Archbishop Burnet in 1669, Doctor Leighton was appointed commendator of that see, and he was elected archbishop of Glasgow on the 27th of October 1671. After a few years of painful but unavailing endeavours to cement the schism of the church by reconciling the Presbyterian preachers to Episcopacy, he resigned the archbishopric, when Burnet was reinstated in September 1674. After this resignation Doctor Leighton lived for some time in the college of Edinburgh, and then went to England, when he settled in Sussex, where he lived privately during ten years. When Lord Perth was made chancellor of Scotland in 1684, being very desirous to see Doctor Leighton, the doctor was prevailed upon by his friend, Doctor Gilbert Burnet, to come to London. While in London on that occasion, he died at the Bell Inn, in Warwick-lane, during 1684, aged 70. He gave in mortmain to the college of Glasgow £300 sterling for the support of two students in philosophy; to Saint Nicolas's hospital at Glasgow £300 sterling for the maintenance of four old men; to the college of Edinburgh, for the support of a student in divinity, £150 sterling. In 1673 he gave in mortmain £1024 Scots to the poor of the parish of Dunblane. By his will he bequeathed his library to the cathedral and clergy of the diocese of Dunblane. Doctor Leighton was a celebrated preacher, and was eminent for his learning, his piety, and his charity. He was the intimate friend of Doctor Gilbert Burnet, who extols him highly, and bewails him greatly as a valuable friend who had been the chief guide of his life. While principal of the college of Edinburgh he wrote his "Prælectiones Theologicæ," which were published in 1693. He was also the author of several other theological works, and of a number of sermons, which were published after his decease. His select works were published at Edinburgh in 1746, with an account of his life, with a portrait of the worthy author.

11. Arthur Ross, the son of Alexander Ross, the parson of Birse, in Aberdeenshire, was educated at the university of St. Andrews, and was successively the minister of Kinearny, in Mar, and of Old Deer, in Buchan. He was made parson of Glasgow in 1665, and bishop of Argyle in April 1675. He was translated to the see of Galloway in September 1679, and from thence was soon after translated to the archbishopric of Glasgow in October 1679. After ruling this see during five years, he was once more translated in October 1684, to the archbishopric of St. Andrews, which he held till the abolition of Episcopacy in 1689. He died on the 13th of June 1704.

12. Alexander Cairncross, though heir of the family of Cairncross of Camslee, in Roxburghshire, was in such low circumstances as to be obliged to exercise the trade of a dyer in the Canongate of Edinburgh, by which he acquired the means of recovering part of the estate of his ancestors. He became parson of Dumfries, which he executed till 1684, when, by the recommendation of the Duke of Queensberry, he was made Bishop of Brechin in August, 1684. In December, 1684, he was promoted to the archbishopric of Glasgow (*p*). In 1686 he strenuously opposed the projected repeal of the penal laws and the test; and having otherwise displeased the chancellor, the Earl of Perth, he was removed from the archbishopric of Glasgow by the irregular and uncanonical mode of a letter from the king to the privy council of the 13th of January, 1687. He lived privately till the Revolution, when he showed a disposition to comply with the new government, and thereby to regain his archbishopric (*q*). But episcopacy being abolished in 1689, he was made bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, in May 1693, and he continued in that see till his decease in 1701.

13. John Paterson, the son of the bishop of Ross, was minister of Ellon, in Aberdeenshire, at the epoch of the Restoration. He was appointed minister of the Tron church of Edinburgh in October, 1662 (*r*), and was soon after made dean of Edinburgh. By the influence of the Duke of Lauderdale, he was consecrated bishop of Galloway in October, 1674, and he was translated to the see of Edinburgh in March, 1679. Having in 1686 supported the proposed measure of the repeal of the penal laws, and Cairncross, the archbishop of Glasgow, having strenuously opposed the measure, Cairncross was deprived of his archbishopric in January, 1687, and Bishop Paterson was recommended to the see of Glasgow by the king's letter of the 21st of January, 1687. John Paterson continued archbishop of Glasgow till the abolition of episcopacy by act of parliament, on the 22d of July, 1689. He died at Edinburgh on the 9th of December, 1698, in the 76th year of his age.

(*p*) His election to the see of Glasgow was ratified by letters patent of the 3rd of December, 1684; on the 6th of the same month a mandate was issued for his consecration, and a precept was issued for his admission to the temporal estate of the see.

(*q*) When the convention met at Edinburgh on the 14th of March, 1689, the representative of the burgh of Kintore protested on behalf of Alexander, the late archbishop of Glasgow, that the calling of John, the archbishop of Glasgow, in the rolls of the meeting, should not prejudge the said Alexander of his right to the archbishopric of Glasgow. John, the archbishop in possession, who was present in the convention, protested on the contrary. Acta Parl., ix. 5.

(*r*) Maitland, 103.

When episcopacy was again suppressed at the commencement of the long civil wars, the archbishopric of Glasgow was again deprived of all its property and established rights. The violent acts of the general assemblies at Glasgow in December 1638, and at Edinburgh in August 1639, against episcopacy, were followed by several acts of parliament of the 11th of June 1640 abolishing episcopacy, and annulling all acts of parliament and of privy council which had been made in favour of episcopacy (*s*). On the same day the parliament passed an act declaring that the patronage of the churches, and the appointment of ministers, which had belonged to bishops and archbishops, should thereafter belong to "the kirk," and that the presbyteries should provide and admit ministers.

By those acts abolishing episcopacy, the property of the see of Glasgow was again placed at the king's disposal. The spiritual estate, consisting of the parsonage and vicarage tithes of the church of Glasgow, and of some other parish churches, were granted to the town of Glasgow for the purpose of maintaining a minister to serve the cure of the high church of Glasgow in place of the archbishop, and in reparation of that church (*t*).

On the 6th of September 1641, the king granted to James, Duke of Lennox, the temporal property of the archbishop of Glasgow, the lands and barony of Glasgow, the castle, city, burgh, and regality of Glasgow, the barony of Carstairs in Lanarkshire, the baronies of Stobo and Eddleston in Peeblesshire, the baronies of Lilliesleaf and Eskirk in Roxburghshire, the lands of Bishopsforest, of Niddrie-Forester, the halfpenny land in Carrick, the church lands of Cambusnethan, and all lands pertaining of old to the archbishopric of Glasgow, with the heritable right of the nomination and yearly election of the provost, bailies, and other officers of the city of Glasgow, as amply as pertained to the archbishop of Glasgow before; and by this charter the duke and his heirs male were constituted lords of the regality of the barony of Glasgow and of Bishopsforest, the whole being created a free barony, temporal lordship, and to be called the lordship of Glasgow. The whole to be held in fee-farm of the king, for the yearly payment of 500 marks Scots. This ample grant, which thus vested in the Duke Lennox the revenues and temporal property of the see of Glasgow, was ratified by parliament on the 17th of November 1641. The parliament, with the consent of the Duke of Lennox, enacted that the burgh of

(*s*) Acta Parl., v. 291-2; 298-9.

(*t*) The above grant was ratified by parliament on the 17th of November, 1641. Acta Parl., v. 576.

Glasgow should have free liberty in the election of its magistrates yearly, with the condition that the provost, bailies, and council should annually present to the Duke of Lennox the names of three persons, one of whom he should select as their provost (*u*). The odious abomination of such grants needs not be reprobated.

The *Reformation*, indeed, gave the archbishopric of Glasgow a new form and a very different detail. It was at length formed into synods, and was divided into presbyteries, which have undergone various alterations in the details of their arrangement. It was reserved for the policy of King James and the interestedness of his advisers to superinduce presbyterianism upon episcopacy. But amidst the ebullition of folly and factiousness of the civil wars during the reign of Charles I., episcopacy was trampled under the foot of presbytery (*v*).

The acts of parliament of 1640 and 1641 were rescinded by the parliament of 1661, which were confirmed by the parliament of 1662, whereby the rights of the archbishopric were restored (*w*). At the end, however, of seven and twenty years, the whole privileges of the archbishopric were again annulled, when the property thereof was vested in the crown (*x*).

When the revenue of the archbishopric was reported by formal authority in 1689, the net income consisted of 1180 bolls, 1 firlot of victual, and £2268 13s. 2d. Scots, besides much poultry (*y*).

Something ought now to be said of *the cathedral* church. John, the first bishop, after the re-establishment of the episcopate by Earl David, began to

(*u*) Acta Parl., v. 483, 498.

(*v*) On the Presbytery Records, of date the first of December, 1641, there is this entry, "Mr. Patrick Gillespie is presented by the king in and to the ministry of the cathedral kirk of Glasgow, [which is] now vacant by the deposition of the late archbishop, and the abolition of the archbishoprick thereof." [The Reverend Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts.] On the 10th of May, 1643, John Oswald, the minister of Edinburgh, excommunicated James, Earl of Montrose, the Earl of Crawford, the Earl of Nithsdale, Viscount of Aboyne, Lord Ogilvie, and Lord Herries, "for their unnatural rebellion, in their invading their native country in the south with scores of foot and horse and all hostility. [Id.] In a proceeding upon the 27th of February, 1645, the Duchess of Hamilton subscribed her maiden name, "Anna Conyngham," being the daughter of the Earl of Glencairn. Such, then, was the progress of *Democracy*. (*w*) Acta Parl., vii. 370-2-3. (*x*) Ib., ix. 104, 199.

(*y*) MS. Rental Book. Much, however, was held by laymen, who seldom paid much, and sometimes nothing. The tithes of Cambusnethan in Lanarkshire was held on lease by the Duke of Hamilton, who only paid the archbishop £66 13s. 4d. Scots yearly. The tithes of Dryfesdale, in Dumfries-shire, were leased by the Earl of Annandale, who paid yearly to the archbishop only £293 6s. 8d. Scots.

build at Glasgow a cathedral church, which required the efforts of many years. It was at length consecrated to Saint Kentigern, on the 7th of July, 1136. David I., who had contributed so much to this establishment, was present at the consecration of the cathedral church (*z*).

But Joceline, who was the bishop of Glasgow from 1174 to 1199, finding the cathedral church that had been built by his predecessor John was too small, rebuilt it of a much larger size, and in a more magnificent manner.

After many years of skilful labour, this cathedral was solemnly consecrated in 1197, on the 6th of July, says the chronicle of Melrose; on the 31st of May, says the inscription on a stone above the entry to the choir (*a*).

The cathedral church which was thus built by Joceline received during many years various additions and numerous embellishments by the succeeding prelates of this see as low down as the epoch of the Reformation (*b*). The great steeple, which was erected upon the square tower on the middle of the cathedral, having been constructed of wood, was burnt by lightning at the beginning of the fifteenth century. It was rebuilt of stone in the reign of James I. by Bishop Lauder, who died in 1425, and partly by his successor, Bishop Cameron.

In 1560, the Earl of Argyle, Lord Ruthven, and James Steuart, the bastard, gave an order to the magistrates of Glasgow "to purify their churches by destroying all sorts of idolatry;" but this order not being so sufficiently executed as the zealots of reform wished, a more sweeping demolition was made in 1561 by the Earls of Arran, Argyle, and Glencairn, to whom was committed the demolition of all abbey churches, monasteries, convents, and all monuments of idolatry in the west country, by an order of the convention of reformers, at Edinburgh, in May 1561, which was made at the desire of the general assembly.

In the spring time of 1579, by the earnest persuasion of Mr. Andrew Melville, the principal of the college of Glasgow, and some other Protestant ministers, the magistrates of Glasgow agreed to demolish the cathedral church and to build with its materials several small churches; but when the work-

(*z*) Chron. Melrose; Chron. Saint Crucis; Fordun, v. 43. Earl David, before he became king, granted an annuity of 100 shillings from Hardingsthorn, for building and restoring the cathedral of Glasgow. Chart. Glasg., 13.

(*a*) Monteith's Theatre of Mortality, 1713, 140.

(*b*) The epoch of erecting the belfry and treasury appears from the following grant: In 1277, "Maurice Dominus de Luss" granted to the cathedral of Glasgow timber from his woods and forests, for building the belfry and treasury of the said cathedral. Chart. Glasg., 437.

men were assembled to commence the unhallowed destruction of the cathedral church, the craftsmen of Glasgow appeared in arms and threatened death to any one who should cast down a stone of their magnificent cathedral church; and the craftsmen were only pacified by the magistrates giving up so odious an enterprize and dismissing the workmen. Upon the complaint of the Protestant ministers the leaders of the tumult were summoned before the king in council; but upon hearing the case the young king, who was present, interposed in favour of the craftsmen, and commanded the ministers to desist from their purpose of demolishing the cathedral, observing at the same time "that too many churches had been already destroyed, and he would not tolerate any more abuses of that kind" (*c*).

Although several efforts were afterwards made in latter times for the reparation of the cathedral, it continued for some time in a very insufficient state. After the restoration of episcopacy Archbishop Spottiswoode, who governed the see of Glasgow from 1603 to 1615, repaired the cathedral church and made some progress in covering it with lead, which was completed by Archbishop Law, his successor, in this see. These operations, aided by occasional repairs in subsequent times, has preserved the cathedral of Glasgow in a much more entire state than any other building of this magnitude in Scotland. It has, indeed, been much disfigured in the interior, not only by being despoiled of its various ornaments at the period of the Reformation, but by the subsequent division of it into four several parish churches, and by shutting up the grand entrance through a magnificent porch. Before the end of the sixteenth century two parish churches were established within the cathedral, and in the seventeenth century it was divided into four. The nave formed the principal one, which was called the inner high church, and it was separated from the choir by a stone wall. The long, and spacious choir formed other two parish churches by dividing it in the middle with a stone partition wall. The vaulted apartment erected under the nave formed the fourth church, which was appropriated to the barony parish of Glasgow. When this city became more opulent, and able to build proper churches in commodious situations, one of the churches in the choir was abandoned about or soon after the middle of the eighteenth century, and in the beginning of the present century a new church for the barony parish having been erected near the cathedral, the vaulted church under the nave was then abandoned, so that the cathedral now forms only two parish churches, the inner high church in the nave, and the outer high church in the choir.

(*c*) Spottiswoode, 304.

After all the dilapidations and changes which it has sustained, the cathedral of Glasgow still forms a magnificent pile of gothic architecture, and is justly regarded as the grand ornament of the city. It stands upon an elevation on the north side of the city, and at the northern extremity of the High Street. The circumference of the whole building is 1090 feet, measuring around the aisles and abutments; it is supported by 147 pillars, many whereof are very large, and it is lighted by 157 windows.*

Thus much, then, for the cathedral. The episcopal palace or castle of Glasgow, which formed the chief residence of the prelates of this see, stands at a little distance. It was a splendid building of cut freestone, and had a commodious garden attached to it. The epoch of its foundation is unknown. The great tower of this palace was built by Bishop Cameron, who ruled this see from 1426 to 1446, and on this splendid fabric were sculptured his coat armorial, with his mitre, crosier, and the usual badges of episcopal dignity. Archbishop Beaton, who ruled the see from 1509 to 1523, inclosed the episcopal palace with a high freestone wall of excellent workmanship, and built a bastion over the one corner and a tower over the other, fronting the High Street; upon different places of the wall were fixed his coat of arms. His successor, Archbishop Dunbar, completed this work by erecting on the side fronting the cathedral a stately gateway, on which his arms were sculptured, with the royal arms of Scotland.

At the epoch of the Reformation, after the flight of Archbishop Beaton, the Duke of Chatelherault took possession of the episcopal palace, or "castle of Glasgow," as it was usually called after that epoch, and he refused to give it up to the archbishop's chamberlain. This conduct was the more base, as the duke had given his bond of manrent to the archbishop to defend the possessions of the archbishopric. A few years afterwards the duke was obliged to transfer it to the Earl of Lennox, whose family formerly held the office of baillie of the regality of Glasgow under the archbishops. The castle of Glasgow followed the fate of the chief part of the episcopal property, till the final abolition of Episcopacy in 1689, when the whole was vested in the crown. This palace long remained in good condition, till at length, being neglected, it fell into ruins; and in 1791 the whole building, with its site and garden, were granted by the king for the purpose of erecting an infirmary on their location. The infirmary was accordingly erected in 1792 and 1793, and was opened for the reception of patients in December 1794. Before the demolition of the castle two accurate

[* See Billings' Baronial Antiquities of Scotland; M'Lellan's Cathedral of Glasgow; and the Histories of Pagan, MacGeorge, and Macgregor.]

drawings of the ruin were made for the purpose of exhibiting to posterity what the infirmary once had been.

The archbishops of Glasgow had also a country seat at Lochwood, about six miles eastward of Glasgow, in the parish of Old Monkland (*d*). This castle stood on the south side of a lake, which was called *the bishop's Loch*, that is nearly a mile long. At this place the archbishops occasionally resided, and had a private chapel for their usual devotions (*e*). At the epoch of the Reformation the Duke of Chatelherault took possession of the manor place of Lochwood, and refused to restore it to the archbishop's chamberlain *(f)*. The keeping of the castle of Lochwood was afterwards, in March 1572-3, committed to Robert Boyd of Badinheath, who appears to have also obtained a grant in fee firm of the lands of Lochwood, and by this keeper the castle of Lochwood was demolished (*g*). The castle of Lochwood appears to have been considered as the proper manor of the archbishop. The grant of Charles I., in 1641, to James, Duke of Lennox, of the barony and regality of Glasgow, and of all the temporal property which belonged to the archbishopric specifies, that seisin should be given of the whole at the castle and fortalice of Lochwood (*h*).

After the restoration of episcopacy, Archbishop Spottiswoode, who was appointed to the see of Glasgow in 1603, erected in 1611 a castle at Partick, on an elevated site upon the west bank of the Kelvin, nearly three miles westward of the cathedral church of Glasgow. This castle was used by Archbishop Spottiswoode and his successors to the see of Glasgow as a rural

(*d*) There remains in the Chartulary of Glasgow a precept of Matthew, the bishop of this see, which was dated, "apud maneriam nostrum de Lacu, 10 mensis Maii An. Dom. 1391." Gibson's Glasg. App., 297.

(*e*) A decision of Matthew, the bishop of Glasgow, was given "in capella manerii nostri de Lacu," on the 2nd of September, 1394. Chart. Paisley, No. 87.

(*f*) In a letter of the 28th of August, 1560, from Thomas Archibald, the chamberlain of the archbishop, who then resided at Paris, he says. "that he could not get any thing of the archbishop's revenues, neither could he get restitution of the castles of Glasgow and Lochwood. for which he had applied in vain to the duke, to the council, and to the parliament of reformers." Keith's Hist., 488-9.

(*g*) On the 4th of March, 1572-3, the Regent Morton granted to Robert Boyd of Badinheath the keeping of the house and fortalice of Lochwood in the barony of Glasgow, the property of the archbishop of Glasgow, and in the king's hands by the vacancy of the see, from a decree of *barratry* against James Beaton, the Archbishop. Privy Seal Reg., xli. 58. On the 20th of March, 1617, Robert lord Boyd was served heir of Robert Boyd of Badinheath, his grandfather's brother, to the four pound lands of Lochwood, with the lakes and fishings in the regality of Glasgow, held in fee firm Inquis. Spec., 113, 162.

(*h*) Acta Parl., v. 598. The castle was then a ruin, having been demolished by Boyd of Badinheath after he obtained the keeping of it in 1573. Spottiswoode, 303.

habitation. The ruins of this castle are still extant, and are called "The Bishop's Castle."

It is now proper to advert to the religious houses of Lanarkshire.

Lesmahagow monastery, or Lesmachute as it was formerly called, derived its name from St. Machute, a British saint of the sixth century, who is said to have died in 553 or 554 A.D., on the 15th of November, which was in after times observed as his festival (*i*). This saint was buried at this place, which was named from him *Les-Machute:* the British *Lys* or *Les* signifying an enclosed place, a court, a hall, being prefixed to the name of the saint. The ancient church at this place was dedicated to St. Machute, who became the tutelar saint of Lesmahagow, and a fair was held there annually at the festival of the saint. Various relics of the saint were carefully preserved in the church of Lesmahagow (*j*), and the tomb of the saint was illuminated by a number of large wax lights (*k*). The relics and the tomb of the saint were destroyed at the Reformation, but St. Machute's fair has been continued to the present times. In 1144, David I. granted to the abbot and monks of Kelso, in *free alms*, the church of Lesmahagow, and the whole lands of Lesmahagow, *with the men* and all manner of pertinents, in order that they might hold the said church as a cell of Kelso, and place in it a prior and monks of the order and habit of Kelso, and for that purpose John, the bishop of Glasgow, at the king's desire, freed the monks from all episcopal exaction and subjection. The king, from reverence to God and St. Machute, also granted the privilege of *a sanctuary* to the said church and cell of Lesmahagow, giving his firm peace to all persons who

(*i*) In a great number of charters. from the 12th century till the epoch of the Reformation, the name of the place appears in the form of *Lesmachute*, but in others it has the form of *Lesmahagu*. In those charters the name of the saint is uniformly Saint *Machute*, but in the popular language he was usually called *St. Mahagu*.

(*j*) James V., having obtained a bone of "Saint Mahago," expended nearly £20 for having it enchased in silver, gilt by John Mosman, a goldsmith in Edinburgh; and a case was made for preserving this precious relic, thus mounted and guarded. The Treasurer's Accounts of the 9th of October, 1540. Such were the fooleries which Sir David Lindsay, the satirist, ridiculed.

(*k*) Robert I. granted to St. Machute and the monks of Lesmahagow ten marks sterling, yearly, from the revenue of his mills of Mauldesley, for the continual support of the lights at the tomb of St. Machute. Chart. Kelso, No. 203. The same king, on the 8th of March, 1315-16, granted to the same monks an annual rent of ten marks sterling, from his mills of Carluke; for which the monks were obliged to find eight wax lights, of a pound of wax each, to burn *at the tomb of St. Machute* on Sundays and festival days. Ib., No. 529; Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot, i. 75. Robert III. confirmed to the monks this annual rent of 20 marks from the mills of Carluke. Robertson's Index, p. 145.

should flee to the same or within the four circumjacent crosses, excepting only those persons who might be guilty of murder or dismembering (*l*). In consequence of that grant of David I., the abbot and monks of Kelso erected buildings, and planted at Lesmahagow a colony of their own order, with a prior at their head. This new monastery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Machute, and it was governed by a prior who had a seat in parliament (*m*). But in the government of the monastery and the administration of its property, he was subject to the authority of the abbot and monks of Kelso (*n*).

The monastery of Lesmahagow formed a convenient retreat, to which a number of the monks of Kelso retired for safety during the more inveterate hostilities of England. But distant as this monastery was, it was not altogether exempt from savage hostility. In 1336, John of Eltham, the Earl of Cornwall, the brother of Edward III., having led a body of English troops into Scotland and through Clydesdale, lodged at the abbey of Lesmahagow, and before departing he burnt that monastery and its church with a number of people in it, who had taken shelter therein as a place of sanctuary. Fordun and Wyntoun relate that, after this atrocious act, the Earl of Cornwall joined his brother, Edward III., at Perth, where the two brothers, entering into an altercation, the king, who was provoked by the haughty replies of the earl, stabbed him with a dagger so as to kill him; and thus, says Wyntoun, was the burning of the abbey revenged (*o*). On the 9th of December, 1222, the prior and monks of Lesmahagow obtained from Alexander II. a charter of protection for themselves, their men, and their

(*l*) Chart. Kelso, No. 8; MS. Monast. Scotiæ, p. 33; Sir Lewis Stewart's Col., fol. 217. John, the bishop of Glasgow, confirmed to the monks of Kelso the church of Lesmahagow, with all its parish, and he freed them from all episcopal exactions and subjection. Chart. Kelso, No. 179. Malcolm IV. also confirmed to the abbots and monks of Kelso the church and cell of St. Machute. Ib., No. 2; Diplom. Scotiæ, pl. xxiv.

(*m*) Acta Parl., ii. 98.

(*n*) Chart. Kelso, passim. William, the abbot of Kelso, issued a mandate to the monks in the cell of St. Machute, requiring them to excommunicate David Weir, the son of Thomas Weir, who, with some accomplices, had by force of arms violently entered the sanctuary of the said cell, and sacrilegiously robbed the chamber of Nicholas Lamb, one of the monks, of a sum of gold and silver with divers jewels. Chart. Kelso, No. 487. There is no date, but in another deed William appears as abbot of Kelso in 1326. Ib., No. 484.

(*o*) Ford., l. xiii. 38; Wyntoun, ii. 191. John, the Earl of Cornwall, was born at Eltham in Kent, on the 15th of August, 1315, and died *at Perth* on the 5th of October, 1336. If he died by means of the wound from his brother's dagger, he must have lived some little time after the wound was given, for Edward III. returned into England at the end of September. Rym. Fœd., iv. 709-715.

lands (*p*). On the 7th of August, 1264, they acquired a similar charter of protection from Alexander III. (*q*) On the 17th of May, 1235, they procured from Alexander II. a charter erecting the whole of their lands of Lesmahagow into a free forest, and prohibiting every one from hunting, cutting wood, or trespassing therein, without leave, under the penalty of ten pounds (*r*). From David II. they obtained a charter, confirming their liberties and privileges (*s*). From the same king they gained a charter, freeing them from all imposts (*t*). In addition to the liberal grant of David I., the monks of Lesmahagow acquired afterwards various lands and revenues, either by the grants of pious individuals or by purchase (*u*). At the epoch of the Reformation, the whole parish of Lesmahagow, large as it was, belonged in property or superiority to the monks of Lesmahagow, who had also lands in the adjacent parishes. Their lands were erected into a barony, with the usual baronial jurisdiction. James, the first lord Hamilton, who held the lands of Draffan of the monks of Lesmahagow and Kelso, obtained from them, in February 1456-7, the appointment of heritable baillie over their barony of Lesmahagow, and this office long continued in the family of Hamilton (*v*).

At the epoch of the Reformation, the rental of the monastery of Lesmahagow amounted to £1214 4s. 6d. Scots; 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firlot, and 2 pecks of bear; 41 chalders, 8 bolls, and 3 firlots of meal; and 4 chalders, 3 bolls of oats (*w*).

Alexander, the Earl of Glencairn, obtained from the queen regent a grant to his "lawful son, James Cunningham," during life, of the monastery of Lesmahagow, with the estates thereto belonging, as well as other property. This grant was ratified by Queen Mary, on the 18th of October, 1561 (*x*).

(*p*) Chart. Kelso, No. 183. (*q*) Ib., No. 184. (*r*) Ib., No. 10.

(*s*) Robertson's Index, 41. (*t*) Ib., 63.

(*u*) Chart. Kelso, passim; and see particularly No. 180 to 198. In 1311, Adam de Dowan resigned his lands of Grenerig to the monks of Kelso and Lesmahagow; and they obliged themselves to support him in victuals within their monastery of Lesmahagow during his life, and to give him, every year, one robe, or in lieu thereof one mark sterling. Ib., No. 195. In 1315, Reginald de Currokis resigned to the same monks the lands of Fincurrokis, and in return they gave him their lands of Little Kype, and engaged to give himself and a lad honest support in victuals, within their monastery of Kelso and Lesmahagow. Ib., No. 195-198.

(*v*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanarkshire, 1702, MS. p. 62. In 1532, Sir James Hamilton of Finart obtained this office of baillie of the barony of Lesmahagow, and acquired a charter of confirmation of it from the king, on the 5th of September, 1532. Reg. Mag. Sig., xxiv. 252. But after his forfeiture in 1540, this office returned to the chief family of Hamilton, and continued with them. Acta Parl., vii. 579.

(*w*) Keith's Hist. App., 186; from a rental which was made up in Latin, 1556.

(*x*) Privy Seal Reg., xxx. 55.

On the 6th of Eebruary 1566-7, the queen granted to her nephew, Francis Stewart, who was then a child, the son of her bastard brother, John, the benefice and monastery of Kelso and the cell of Lesmahgow, with all the revenues to the same belonging; being in the crown, by the decease of William Ker, the last commendator of the said monasteries (*y*). The temporal property of the abbey of Kelso and the cell of Lesmahagow was specially excepted from the General Annexation Act in 1587, being then held by Francis Stewart, the Earl of Bothwell, under the above grant (*z*). By his forfeiture in 1593 the whole devolved to the crown.

The whole property, temporal and spiritual, of the abbey of Kelso and the cell of Lesmahagow was by act of parliament granted to Robert, Lord Roxburgh, who became Earl of Roxburgh, and was erected into a free lordship and barony (*a*), August 11, 1607.

Before 1625 *the whole property of the monastery of Lesmahagow* was purchased from Lord Roxburgh by James, Marquis of Hamilton, and it continued afterwards in this family (*b*).

At the Reformation the whole of the fine buildings of the monastery of Lesmahagow, and the church, with the monuments which were contained in it, were burnt by the reformers. The only part which remains standing is the tower that supported the spire of the church. At this abbey the monks had fine gardens, some remains whereof may still be seen. The spacious green, which formed the lawn of the monastery, is now the site of a village, which is named *Abbey-green*, that is adjacent to the present church of Lesmahagow (*c*).

Blantyre priory next demands our attention. At Blantyre, on the Clyde, Alexander II. founded a small monastery for canons regular which were brought from the abbey of Jedburgh. The priory of Blantyre is said to have been a cell of the abbey of Jedburgh, and that the monks thereof sometimes retired to Blantyre during the inveterate wars with England (*d*).

(*y*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxv. 116.

(*z*) Acta Parl., iii. 436, 587.

(*a*) Acta Parl., iv. 399, 639.

(*b*) Inquis. Special., 149, 239; Acta Parl., vii. 578-79. Solicitor-General Purvis, MS. temp. Charles II; Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanarkshire, 1702, MS. p. 63.

(*c*) Scots Mag., 1773, p. 2-3; Stat. Account, vii. 421. By a charter of Charles II. to Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, on the 18th of January, 1668, the abbey-green of Lesmahagow was erected into a burgh of barony, with the privilege of a weekly market and annual fairs. Acts Parl., vii. 580.

(*d*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanarkshire, MS. p. 15; Stat. Account, ii. 221; Forbes's Treatise on Church Lands and Tithes, 20. Spottiswoode says that Blantyre priory was a cell of Holyrood-house. App. to Hope's Minor Practicks, 419.

If Blantyre priory was a cell of Jedburgh at the epoch of its foundation, it certainly did not continue so till the era of the Reformation. This small priory was ruled by a prior who had a seat in parliament, for he was present in the parliament of Brigham on the 17th of March 1289-90 (*e*). "Frere William, priour de Blantyr," swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick on the 28th of August 1296 (*f*). For a considerable time before the Reformation the appointment of the priors of Blantyre appears to have belonged to the archbishop of Glasgow, and during the vacancy of that see the right of presentation was exercised by the crown (*g*). The priory of Blantyre appears to have had but little property arising from a very small revenue. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood under James V., this priory was only taxed £6 13s. 4d. The return made of its value by Mr. William Chirnside in 1562, states that David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh had then a lease of the revenues of the priory, consisting of the parsonage and vicarage tithes and revenues of the parish church of Blantyre, with the church lands, manse, and glebe of the same church, and also an annual payment of 25 marks from the priory of Whithorn, for all which the lessee paid 197 marks yearly. From this sum 40 marks was paid to a minister for the church of Blantyre, 20 marks of yearly pension to Mr. William Salmon by a provision from the Pope, and 13 marks yearly to Robert Lindsay of Dunrod, being his fee as baillie to the priory; the remainder, amounting to 124 marks, was received by the commendator (*h*). Walter Stewart, a son of Sir John Stewart of Minto, who was educated with James VI., was created commendator of Blantyre about the year 1579. He was appointed one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber in 1580. He was made a privy councillor and keeper of the privy seal on the 14th of November 1582. He was nominated an extraordinary lord of session on the 28th of May 1593. He acquired

(*e*) Rym. Fœd., ii. 471.

(*f*) Prynne, iii. 663.

(*g*) On the 24th of September, 1547, John Boull, the prior of Pittenweem, obtained a presentation to the priory of Blantyre, which was vacant by the death of Mr. John Moncrief, the last prior. Privy Seal Reg., xxi. 41. Upon the 6th of October, 1549, John Hamilton, the son of David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, obtained a presentation to the priory of Blantyre upon the resignation of John Boull, prior of Pittenweem, *the presentation being in the queen, by the vacancy of the see of Glasgow.* Ib., xxiii. 40. Upon the 3rd of September, 1552, Mr. William Chirnside, the provost of Bothwell, obtained a presentation to the priory of Blantyre, upon the resignation of John Hamilton, the commendator thereof, in exchange for the provostry of Bothwell. Ib., xxv. 11. Mr. William Chirnside was prior or commendator at the epoch of the Reformation, and continued in that situation for some time after. Treasurer's Accounts, 1567.

(*h*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 12.

the treasurership of Scotland on the 6th of March 1595-6, when he resigned the privy seal. He was deprived of the offices of treasurer and of extraordinary lord of session on the 17th of May 1599. He, however, obtained a permanent grant of the priory of Blantyre, with the patronage and tithes of the church of Blantyre; and having also acquired, by purchase, the lands and barony of Blantyre, he was at length created a peer, by the title of Lord Blantyre, on the 10th of July 1606. He was again made one of the extraordinary lords of session on the 13th of January 1610, and he died upon the 8th of March 1617.

The priory house has long been in ruins, but a considerable part of the walls are still standing on the top of a high rock, which rises perpendicularly from the west bank of the Clyde, and which forms one of its supporters. On the opposite bank of the river stand the ruins of the majestic castle of Bothwell. The priory of Blantyre was surrounded by pleasant woods, and there belonged to it a commodious orchard which continued to be fruitful in 1702, when Lord Blantyre sometimes resided in the old priory (*i*).

In the progress of our account of *religious houses* we are now come to *convents of friars.* There appears not, indeed, to have been any nunnery or convent of nuns in Lanarkshire, but there were several convents of friars in the city of Glasgow, and one in the town of Lanark. In that city there was founded a convent of Dominicans or *Black Friars*, who were called preaching friars, by the bishop and chapter of Glasgow before the year 1270 (*j*). This became a very opulent convent. The friars acquired considerable property and revenues by many grants from various persons, in return for which the friars were obliged to say prayers and perform masses (*k*). They had in Glasgow a very fine Gothic church and a spacious

(*i*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanarkshire in 1702, MS. 15-16; Stat. Account ii. 220.

(*j*) Chart. Glasgow, 441; App. to Hope's Min. Pract., 493.

(*k*) On the 28th of April, 1315, Robert I. granted to the preaching-friars of Glasgow, for supporting the lights of their church and other works, 20 marks sterling, yearly, from the king's lands of Cadzow in Clydesdale. MS. Monas. Scot., 69. On the 14th of August, 1336, Allan Cathcart of the same, granted to those friars 20 shillings sterling yearly from his lands of Bogton of Cathcart, to buy oil for supporting the lights in their church. On the 6th of April, 1399, they obtained from Margaret Stuart, the lady of Craigie, a grant of two marks sterling, yearly, from her lands of Craigie. On the 21st of September, 1419, Sir John Stuart of Darnley granted to the same friars two bolls of corn and two bolls of bear yearly, from the demesne lands of Crookston, and two bolls of meal yearly from the mill of Darnley.

convent with a garden and orchard. Besides their property and revenues in other parts, they had at Glasgow some lands and many annuities, which were payable from tenements in that city (*l*). Saint Rock's chapel, which stood without the stable greenport of Glasgow, belonged to this convent, and one of the friars officiated in that chapel.

At the Reformation this convent was demolished and the friars were dispersed. The altars and images in their church were all demolished, but the church itself was preserved, and was long afterwards admired as a beautiful pile of Gothic architecture. It was demolished by a thunder storm in 1668, and a new church was built on its site in 1699. This new edifice, from its vicinity to the university, has been called the college church (*m*). A part of the property of the preaching-friars of Glasgow, consisting of the site of their convent and buildings thereon, 13 acres of land beside the city, ten marks of annual rent from various tenements in the city, twenty marks of annual rent from the Nethertown of Hamilton, and ten bolls of farm meal yearly from the lands and lordship of Avondale, were granted by Queen Mary, on the 13th of July 1563, as a provision for five poor children to be educated in the college of Glasgow; the whole to be received and applied by the master of the college for the time (*n*).

The lands of Ballagan, with the pertinents, called Friarland, in Dumbartonshire, which belonged to this convent, were granted on the 18th of

When Sir John went to France, he obtained from Alan Lockhart, the prior of this convent, a loan of 100 marks Scots in gold; and this was afterwards repaid to the convent by his son, Sir Alan Stuart of Darnley, on the 9th of January, 1433-4. On the 10th of September, 1429, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe granted to the same friars 20 shillings sterling yearly, from his lands. On the 20th of March, 1450-1, they obtained from Alexander Cunningham of Kilmaurs, a grant of 4½ marks yearly from his lands of Finlaystone, Stanely, and Ranfurly, for which they were obliged to celebrate mass twice a week, for the souls of his grandfather, grandmother, himself, and other persons of his family. On the 18th of May, 1451, they obtained from Isobel, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, a grant of the lands of Ballagan in Lennox. On the 8th of June, 1473, they obtained from Matthew Steuart of Castlemilk, a grant of ten marks yearly from his lands, for which they were obliged to say mass for his soul, and for the souls of his mother and children, whose bones rested in that convent. Campbell's Hist. of Glasgow, 61-66; and Stuart's General Hist. of the Stewarts, 115. 164, 182, 308-9, 350. Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, who cruelly slew John, Earl of Lennox, after he had surrendered at the battle of Avonbridge, on the 4th of September, 1526, afterwards granted to the preaching-friars of Glasgow ten marks yearly, from the lands of Strathaven, for which the friars were obliged to say prayers and masses for the soul of the late John, Earl of Lennox. Privy Seal Reg., xv. 60.

(*l*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 24.

(*m*) Campbell's Hist. of Glasgow, 59, 60.

(*n*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxi. 138.

February 1565-6, to Matthew Earl of Lennox; because they had been given to the convent by his predecessors (*o*). All the remaining property of this convent was comprehended in a general grant by the queen to the magistrates and community of Glasgow, on the 17th of March 1566-7, and the whole was transferred to the college of Glasgow, by a grant of the magistrates and council, on the 8th of January, 1572-3, which was ratified by parliament in 1587 (*p*). Under those several grants, the college of Glasgow was only able to make effectual a revenue of about 300 marks yearly, as much of the revenues of the convent consisted of annual payments from lands, which having been discontinued by the proprietors, the college was unable to enforce the payment (*q*).

A convent of Franciscans or Gray Friars was founded in Glasgow before the end of the 13th century, but by whom is unknown. Several grants which were made to those friars in 1322, were witnessed by Andrew, the bishop of Argyle (*r*). Their convent stood in the Gray Friar's Wynd, which received its name from them. It was demolished by the reformers in 1560.

A convent of Observantine Friars of the Franciscan order was founded in Glasgow during 1476, by John Laing, the bishop of Glasgow, and Thomas Forsyth, the rector of the same town. This convent was demolished by the reformers in 1560 (*s*). These convents of Franciscans and Observantines were far less opulent than that of the Dominicans or Black Friars. Their revenues consisted chiefly of annual payments from lands, and from a number of tenements in the city of Glasgow. The whole of their property and revenues were granted, on the 17th of March, 1566-7, to the magistrates and community of Glasgow, and was transferred by them to the college of the same city, by a charter on the 8th of January, 1572-3, which was ratified by parliament in 1587 (*t*).

A convent of Franciscans or Gray Friars was founded also in the burgh of Lanark by Robert I. in 1314. A general chapter of the order was held in their convent during July 1490 (*u*). This convent was situated on the west of the present parochial church of Lanark (*v*). The revenues of this

(*o*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxv. 7. (*p*) Acta Parl., iii. 487; v. 88. (*q*) Stat. Acc., xxi., App. 20.

(*r*) Keith's Bishops, 170; ex autog. fratrum Franciscanorum de Glasgow.

(*s*) Spots. App. to Hope's Minor Pract., 500. (*t*) Acta Parl., iii. 487; v. 88.

(*u*) Spots. App. Hope's Min. Pract., 498.

(*v*) In the cemetery of this convent, which is still called "the *Friar's Yard*," there was an elegant conical mount, wherein there was discovered, when opened, a number of human bones, and among them a human skull of a very large size. Stat. Acc., xv. 13.

convent were small. They had, however, annual payments from lands which were stopped, before the rental was given up, at the Reformation. They had also a number of small annual rents, amounting in all to £13 6s. 8d., from tenements in the burgh of Lanark (*w*). The site of the convent, with its gardens and an acre of land, in the territory of the burgh, which belonged to those friars, were granted to Mr. Adam Stewart, the brother of Sir John Stewart of Minto, on the 22nd of March, 1570-1 (*x*). The same property was afterwards granted to James Lockhart, the son and heir-apparent of James Lockhart of Lee, on the 7th of February, 1587-8 ; and this grant was ratified by the parliament in 1592 (*y*).

We come now to collegiate churches. Of such establishments there were five in Lanarkshire, namely, those of Bothwell, of Carnwath, of Hamilton, of Glasgow, and of Biggar ; of these, the most ancient and most considerable was that of Bothwell.

Archibald Douglas, the lord of Galloway and also of Bothwell, with the consent of his wife, Johanna Moray, the heiress of Bothwell, and of his eldest son Archibald, converted the church of Bothwell into a collegiate church, for a provost, and eight chaplains, or prebendaries. For this purpose, he added a choir to the church, and he conferred on the establishment the tithes, revenues, and church lands of the church of Bothwell. After this establishment, he granted to it the lands of Osbernstoun, within the barony of Bothwell, and the lands of Netherurd, with its mill, in Peebles-shire, with the usual conditions. The charter, which effected this donation, was dated, at his castle at Bothwell, on the 10th of October, 1398 ; and was confirmed by a charter, from the king, on the 5th of February, 1398-9 (*z*). The founder of this establishment was a bastard son of good Sir James Douglas, who flourished during the reign of Robert I. Notwithstanding his illegitimacy, he became Earl Douglas, by whatever means, in April 1389, and he was popularly called, from his personal qualities, Archibald the Grim. He died at Threave castle in Galloway, on the 3rd of February, 1400-1, and he was buried in the church of Bothwell.

The first provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell was Thomas Barry, a canon of Glasgow, who celebrated in Latin verse the victory of Otterburn,

(*w*) MS. Rental Book, f. 24. (*x*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxix. 74. (*y*) Acts Parl., iii. 639.

(*z*) Spots. Pract., 371. This grant has been considered as the foundation charter of the establishment, but it was evidently established some years before. Osbernstoun, which was granted by this charter, obviously derived its name from some person called *Osbern*, who had fixed his *tun*, or dwelling, there. In modern times the name of this place has been corrupted to *Orbistoun*.

in which James, Earl Douglas, fell while crowned with success on the 6th of August 1388 (*z*). The collegiate church of Bothwell was the most opulent establishment of the kind in Lanarkshire. Besides the endowment, which has been mentioned, there belonged to it the tithes and revenues of the parish churches of Strathavon and Stonehouse, and the sixteen-pound lands of Cathkin, with its mill, in the parish of Carmunnock, all which were shared among the eight prebendaries, who also shared the lands and mill of Nether Urd in Peeblesshire, and each of them had a manse and garden lying adjacent to the collegiate church of Bothwell (*a*). To the provost was appropriated the lands of Osbernstoun and the tithes and revenues, with the manse and glebe of the church of Bothwell, which was formerly a parish of great extent, as it comprehended the present parish of Shotts. In Bagimont's Roll the provostry of Bothwell was taxed £20, being a tenth of the estimated value of the ecclesiastical benefice of the provost. At the epoch of the Reformation, the provost's benefice produced £222 Scots and five chalders of meal yearly (*b*). From this sum there was paid to Mr. Alexander Hepburn, a former provost of Bothwell, a yearly pension of £100 Scots, by a provision of the Pope; and to Mr. William Chirnside, the last provost of Bothwell, a yearly pension of £26 13s. 4d. Scots, by a similar provision. After these payments, there remained to John Hamilton, who was then provost of Bothwell, £95 6s. 8d. Scots and five chalders of meal. At the same epoch the prebend of *Newtoun*, which was held by Mr. James Robertson, was let on lease to Matthew Hamilton of Millburn, for £20 Scots yearly (*c*). The prebend of Stonehouse, which was held by William Tailzefer, produced £30 13s. 4d. yearly; from which he paid £16 to a substitute, who officiated

(*z*) This long monkish poem has been inserted by Bower in his continuation of Fordun. Good. Ford., ii. 406-414.

(*a*) The eight prebends were entitled as follows: 1. The prebend of Strathavon, alias Nethertoun; 2. The prebend of Overtoun; 3. The prebend of Newtoun; 4. The prebend of Netherfield; 5. The prebend of Cruickburn: 6. The prebend of Stonehouse; 7. The prebend of Hessildene; 8. The prebend of Kittymuir. The first five shared the tithes and revenues of the parish church of Strathavon; the last three shared the tithes and revenues of the parish church of Stonehouse; and the whole eight shared the lands and mill of Cathkin, and the lands and mill of Nether Urd.

(*b*) The provost's glebe, consisting of a ten-pound land of old extent, had been granted, in feu-firm, long before the Reformation, for payment of a feu-duty of £22 yearly; and the tithes and revenues of the parish church of Bothwell had been long let on lease, and were then held on lease, by the lairds of Carfin and Clelandtoun for payment of £200 Scots yearly. MS. Rental Book, fol. 13.

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, p. 16.

for him in the collegiate church (*d*). The prebend of Hesildene, which was held by Mr. Robert Hamilton, the parson of Torrans, was let on lease for 50 bolls of meal yearly (*e*). The prebend of Netherfield, which was held by William Struthers, produced £26 13s. 4d. yearly (*f*).

About the epoch of the Reformation, the several prebendaries made grants in feu-firm to different persons of the portions of lands and mills which belonged to their prebends, for payment of certain yearly feu-duties to the prebendaries and to their successors (*g*). Upon the final suppression of the prebends, their feu-duties went to the patrons of the establishment.

In 1604, Mr. Gavin Hamilton, the provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, with consent of Sir Walter Scot of Branxholm, the patron of the said provost, granted in fee farm to John Hamilton of Orbestoun, and his heirs, the whole lands of Orbestoun, which had formerly been called Osbernstoun, and the manor place, with the houses, yards, orchards, and fishings, with the tithes of the same, the mill of Orbestoun, the lands of Carnbrew, Unthank, Stevenstoun, Alderstoun, Carfin, Jervies-toun, Richard Johnstoun, and Kirklee, in the Barony of Bothwell, together with the nether mill of Orbiestoun upon the water of Calder, and the church lands of Bothwell, with the houses, gardens, and pertinents; reserving, however, to the said provost and his successors serving the cure of Bothwell church, a reasonable glebe of four acres of the said church lands, with the mansion, gardens, and other premises which were then occupied by the said provost. The whole estates and property, which were thus granted to be held of the said Mr. Gavin Hamilton and his successors, provosts of the collegiate church of Bothwell, in fee-firm and heritage. In this ample estate John Hamilton was succeeded by his son, Sir John Hamilton of Orbiestoun, who, on the 5th of December, 1621, obtained from Mr. Robert Boyd, who was then provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, a precept of *clare constat*, for infefting him in the property as heir of his father; and the whole was afterwards ratified by a charter from the king, on the 28th of November, 1635 (*h*).

The patronage of the collegiate church of Bothwell, with the lordship of Bothwell, belonged to the Earls of Douglas till the forfeiture of that family in 1455. It was afterwards granted by James III. to his favourite, Sir John Ramsay, who was created Lord Bothwell, and who, after the king's demise, was forfeited on the 9th of October, 1488. It was thereupon granted, on

(*d*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 17. (*e*) Ib., fol. 19.
(*f*) Ib., fol. 20. The returns of the other four prebends do not appear.
(*g*) Ib., fol. 17-20; Inquis. Speciales, 283-4. (*h*) Acts Parl., v. 622.

the 13th of October to Patrick, Lord Hales, and the 17th of October he was created Earl of Bothwell. In 1492 he transferred the lands of the lordship of Bothwell with the castle to the Earl of Angus in exchange for Liddesdale; but the superiority of Bothwell, with the patronage of the collegiate church, continued with the Earl of Bothwell till the forfeiture of James, Earl of Bothwell, in December 1567. It was afterwards granted, on the 16th of June 1581, to his nephew, Francis Stewart, who was created Earl of Bothwell; and after his attainder in 1593, it was given to his son-in-law, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleugh, from whom it was purchased by James, Marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1625. It continued afterwards in the family of Hamilton, who are superiors of the lands in the lordship of Bothwell, and patrons of the church, and proprietors of the tithes of the parishes of Bothwell and Shotts (*i*). By a charter to Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, on the 8th of January 1668, the name, title, and office of the prebends and prebendaries of the collegiate church of Bothwell were suppressed, and their rights and revenues were confirmed to the duchess as patroness (*j*). By another charter to William and Anne, the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, on the 23rd of February 1672, the name, title, and office of provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell was suppressed, and the rights and revenues were confirmed to the Duke and Duchess as patrons (*k*).

The collegiate church of Carnwath requires our next attention. In 1424 Sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath (*l*), with the consent of William Somerville, his son and heir, founded at Carnwath a collegiate church for a provost and six prebendaries, whom he endowed with certain revenues, and at the same time he made a provision for the maintenance of eight poor old men. This collegiate establishment was founded at the parish church of Carnwath, which belonged to the bishop of Glasgow, and formed one of the prebends of the episcopate of that city. For the use of this new establishment the founder built an aisle, and made some other addition to the parish church of Carnwath, which was also used as the collegate church. Of the subsequent and ultimate fate of this establishment nothing is known. At the epoch of the Reformation, a prebend of the "Isle of Carnwath" was held

(*i*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanarkshire in MS.

(*j*) Acta Parl., vii. 579. (*k*) Ib., viii 3.

(*l*) He was created Lord Somerville in 1430. The barony of Carnwath continued with his successors till the reign of James VI., when it was sold to the Earl of Mar by Gilbert, the eighth Lord Somerville, who died in 1618; and it afterwards passed through several hands. Wishaw's MS. Acc.

by "Schir Duncan Aikman," who reported its value as amounting to 24 marks yearly (*m*).

During this passion for collegiate establishments, the church of Hamilton was made collegiate. In 1450 James, the first Lord Hamilton, applied to Sextus V. for authority to erect the parish church of Hamilton, which was formerly called Cadzow, into a collegiate church, and to add to it a provost and six prebendaries to a former foundation of two chaplainries in the said church. The Pope issued a bull to the bishop of Glasgow to consider this supplication, and if he should find the facts truly represented, to grant Lord Hamilton's desire. William, the bishop of Glasgow, thereupon granted two commissions, in August and September 1451, to Thomas, the bishop of Galloway, and Archibald, the abbot of Holyrood-house, to carry the measure into execution, which they accordingly performed (*n*). Lord Hamilton thereupon built a new church, with a choir, two cross aisles, and a steeple, all of polished stone and highly ornamented. He built manses, and provided gardens and glebes for the provost and eight prebendaries, which he endowed with various lands in the parishes of Hamilton, Dalserf, and Stonehouse, while there were also assigned to them the vicarage tithes of the two former parishes (*o*). The church being finished, and the establishment formed, Pius II. granted a bull in April 1463, confirming the erection, and ordering the archdeacon of Glasgow and the provost of Corstorphine to instal George de Graham the provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton in the usual form (*p*). The patronage of this establishment was vested in Lord Hamilton and his heirs in consideration of the endowment which he had made, and the money which he had expended (*q*). The patronage of the parish church of Hamilton continued as before, with the bishop of Glasgow, and the rectory of that church, with that of Dalserf, formed the prebend of the dean of Glasgow (*r*). In the collegiate church of Hamilton there were an altar and

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, 23. (*n*) The Hamilton Papers.

(*o*) Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc., 18.

(*p*) On this church, which served as the parochial church, the arms of the family were finely sculptured, and at different times afterwards, there were emblazoned on various parts of the church the arms of the Hamilton family, empaled with those of the noble families with whom they were connected by marriage. All these remained entire when Hamilton of Wishaw wrote his account of Lanarkshire in 1702. A new church having been built at Hamilton in 1732, the old Gothic church was thereupon pulled down, except one of the aisles, which covers the burying vault of the Hamilton family. (*q*) The Hamilton Papers.

(*r*) There seems to have been some clashing of rights between the dean of Glasgow and the collegiate church of Hamilton. Among the Hamilton Papers there is an appeal to the

chaplainry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the chaplain whereof had an endowment, with a manse, a garden, and glebe at Hamilton (*s*). In Bagimont's Roll the provostry of Hamilton was taxed £4. This was the tax on the spiritual revenues of the provost's benefice; the lands or temporal property of his benefice were not taxed in this roll. The patronage of the collegiate church of Hamilton continued with the family of Hamilton till the establishment was finally extinguished. A charter, which was granted to Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, on the 8th of January 1668, confirmed to her the patronage of this collegiate church, and of the provostry, prebends, and chaplainries of the same, with all the lands, tithes, and revenues thereof, at the same time abolishing the name, title, and office of the prebends and prebendaries of that establishment (*t*). There was a similar charter granted in favour of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, on the 23d of February 1672, which suppressed the name, title, and office of the provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton (*u*).

Glasgow had also a collegiate church. During the reign of James III. the magistrates and community of Glasgow founded in that city a collegiate church for a provost and eight prebendaries, to whom they granted a competent endowment, and the patronage was vested in the founders. The church, for this establishment, was erected in the street, which, of old, was called St. Enoch's gate, and in modern times the Trongate. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was usually called St. Mary's church, but sometimes it was named the New Church, the New College, and the Laigh Kirk or Low Church (*v*). St. Michael's Church in Glasgow, with its endowments, is said to have been annexed to the provostry of the collegiate establishment (*w*). The more opulent and pious citizens founded, in the

archbishop of Glasgow by the provost and prebendaries of this collegiate church, in a question with the dean of Glasgow and his commissary, on the 30th of March, 1514.

(*s*) Inquis. Speciales, 18, 247-8. (*t*) Acta Parl., vii. 579. (*u*) Acta Parl., viii. p. 111.

(*v*) It was called the Laigh kirk or Low church, as it stood in the lower part of the city, in contradistinction to the cathedral or High church, which stands on the high ground on the north side of the city. The popular name of the Laigh kirk prevailed the most after the Reformation, when the name of the Virgin Mary was less respected at Glasgow than in former times.

(*w*) The cure of St. Michael's church, in this city, was served for several years by the celebrated William Elphinston, who was afterwards the bishop of Aberdeen, as it had been by his father. Campbell asserts that William Elphinston was the first provost of the collegiate church of Glasgow. Hist. Glasg., 68. But it does not appear that the collegiate establishment was formed so early as to admit of the bishop being the first provost of it. Denholm says it was founded in 1484. Hist. Glasg., 51. Gibson asserts that it was founded in 1487. Hist. Glasg., 140.

collegiate church of St. Mary, altars which were consecrated to different saints, and endowed chaplains to perform divine servince at those altars (*x*). At the epoch of the Reformation several of the prebends of this collegiate church were reported as producing upwards of £50 yearly (*y*). Mr. Archibald Crawford appears to have been the last provost of this collegiate church at the epoch of the Reformation (*z*). In 1560 the whole of the altars, images, and ornaments in this church, and its several aisles, were destroyed by the reformers. The church, with the property and revenues of the collegiate establishment, were afterwards vested in the magistrates and the corporation of Glasgow. After the dilapidation by the reformers, this spacious church remained for a long time neglected, and owing to this circumstance it fell into great disrepair. In 1592 the magistrates repaired it, and it was then established as a Protestant church. In 1637 they built in front of the church a square tower, surmounted by a handsome octagon spire, in which were placed two large bells. The trone for weighing goods, being established at the bottom of this tower, the church obtained the name of the Tron Church, and the street in which it stood was called *the Trongate* in place of St. Enoch's gate. On the 8th of February 1793, this fine old church was destroyed by an accidental fire, and a new church was built on its site in 1794.

Biggar had also a collegiate church. In 1545, Malcolm, Lord Fleming,

(*x*) There were in this church altars dedicated to the Virgin Mary; to St. Michael; to St. Kentigern or Mungo; and to several other saints. Besides the original foundations of chaplainries, which were appropriated to the several altars, there were additional chaplainries founded at different times by various individuals, each of whom attached the chaplain of his own endowment to the altar of his favourite saint. Rental of Small Benefices; MS. Rental Book; Innes's MS. Chron., p. 422-3. The patronage of those altars and chaplainries generally belonged to the founders and their heirs. The patronage of two chaplainries at the altar of St. Kentigern, in this church, belonged, in 1507, to Blackadder of Tulliallan. Privy Seal Reg., iv. 35.

(*y*) One of the prebends, which was held by Mr. James Hamilton, produced £51 6s. 4d., and two bolls of bear yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 20. Another prebend, which was held by Mr. James Kennedy, produced 80 marks, or £53 6s. 8d. yearly. Ib., 22. The prebend which was called "Sacrista Major," in the same church, that was held by Patrick Salmond, was reported as producing only £10 yearly. Ib., 24.

(*z*) Mr. Archibald Crawford, the provost of the collegiate church of the Virgin Mary, with the consent of the magistrates of Glasgow, as patrons of the said church, and of James the archbishop of that city, granted in fee-farm to Wiillam Maxwell, a citizen of Glasgow, and Mariot his wife, and their heirs, a tenement of land in the Gallowgate of Glasgow; and this was confirmed by a charter under the great seal, dated the 18th of May, 1566. Privy Seal Reg., xxxv. 21.

the chamberlain of Scotland founded here a collegiate church for a provost, eight prebendaries, four singing boys, and six poor men; and the founder made a competent endowment for their support, by a charter, which was granted on the 16th of January 1545-6 (*a*). This collegiate church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the patronage of the whole establishment belonged to the founder and his heirs, who were also patrons of the parochial church of Biggar. This collegiate church was built in the form of a cross; but the intended spire being unfinished when the storm of the Reformation fell upon it, the imperfection has remained in the same incomplete state, as the presbyterians had an aversion to steeples. The collegiate church has served as the parochial kirk of Biggar even down to our own times.

In our progress, we are arrived at considerations with regard to *hospitals* in Lanarkshire. There were a number of hospitals in Lanarkshire before the Reformation; but most of them appear to have been but small establishments. The most considerable were the hospitals at Torrance, at Lanark, and at Polmadie.

At *Torrance*, which was of old a parish, but is now comprehended in the parish of Kilbride, there was an hospital which was dedicated to St. Leonard, which appears to have existed in the 13th century; but when or by whom it was founded cannot easily be discovered. In 1296, John de Hayton, the guardian or warden of St. Leonard's hospital at Torrance, submitted to Edward I., who issued a precept to the sheriff of Lanarkshire for delivering the property of this establishment (*b*). This hospital had a chapel and a chaplain; and during the reigns of James IV. and James V., the rectory or government of the hospital and chaplainry appear to have been usually conferred on one and the same parson. The patronage belonged to the crown; and the united offices formed a desirable bene-

(*a*) The foundation of this collegiate church was confirmed by Cardinal Beaton, as the Pope's legate; and afterwards by the Pope's bull. The founder fell with many of his kinsmen and followers on Pinkie field, upon the 10th of September, 1547. Crawf. Off. of Stat. App. 464. At the request of James, Lord Fleming, Robert Stewart, the abbot of Holyrood-house, with consent of the chapter, granted to the collegiate church of Biggar the right of patronage of the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Dunrod, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the 5th of May, 1555. In this grant, Mr. John Stevenson, precentor of Glasgow, and vicar of the said parish church of Dunrod, is called the provost of the collegiate church of Biggar. App. to Hope's Minor Pract., 519.

(*b*) Prynne, iii. 663; Rot. Scot., i. 25. Hayton was called "Gardein" in the old French, and "Custos" in the Latin.

fice (*c*). This hospital was swept away by the Reformation, so that no vestige of it now remains.

St. Leonard's hospital at Lanark-town was placed, with its chapel, about half-a-mile to the eastward (*d*). This establishment was endowed with lands in the vicinity of the shire-town, which formed a ten-pound land of the old extent, and which were called, from the hospital, *St. Leonard's*. It was also endowed with a tract of land in the south-east of Carluke parish, which was called *Spital-Shiels*. On the 9th of November, 1392, Robert III. granted to Sir John de Dalyell, and his heirs male, the hospital at St. Leonard at Lanark, with all its lands and revenues, upon condition, however, that he and his heirs should cause to be celebrated, in the chapel of St. Leonard, three masses in every week, for the salvation of the souls of the king, his queen Anabella, their children, and all their ancestors and successors for ever (*e*). In 1465, this hospital, with its property, was transferred by Peter de Dalyell to John Stewart of Craigie-hall, who held the barony of Braidwood (*f*). The patronage of St. Leonard's hospital afterwards passed through various hands (*g*). This hospital continued till the Reformation (*h*). The

(*c*) Privy Seal Reg., iv. 200, viii. 43. On the 3rd of August, 1531, Sir John Learmonth, chaplain, obtained a presentation from the king to the rectory, chaplainry, and hospital of Torrance, on the resignation of William Brown. Ib., ix. 32.

(*d*) When this hospital was founded is unknown, but it existed before 1319. Rym. Fœd., iii. 786.

(*e*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., x. 47. Sir John Dalyell's successor obtained from James II. a charter of confirmation, on the ninth of February, 1449-50. Reg. Mag. Sig., b. iv. 112.

(*f*) Charter to John Stewart of Craigie, on the 21st April, 1465, of the hospital of St. Leonard, near the burgh of Lanark, on the resignation of Peter de Dalyell. Reg. Mag. Sig., b. vi. 29. On the 13th of December, 1482, Alexander Stewart, the son of John Stewart of Craigie-hall, obtained a charter of confirmation of the barony of Braidwood, with the right of patronage of St. Leonard's hospital. Ib., b. x. 42.

(*g*) In 1500, the barony of Braidwood, with the patronage of St. Leonard's hospital, belonged to the Earl of Angus. Privy Seal Reg., ii. 18. In 1510, Archibald, Earl of Angus, granted this barony and patronage to his son, Sir William Douglas, who obtained a charter of confirmation from the crown on the 25th February, 1510-11. Ib., iv. 112; and the Great Seal Reg., xvii. 12. In 1616, Henry Stewart of Craigie-hall was served heir of his great-grandfather, John Stewart of Craigie-hall, to the right of patronage of St. Leonard's hospital, near Lanark. Inquis. Speciales, 105. In 1649, John, the Earl of Lauderdale, was served heir of his father, John, to the barony of Braidwood, with the right of patronage of St. Leonard's hospital, near Lanark. Ib., 238.

(*h*) On the 12th of November, 1539, Sir David Hamilton, chaplain, obtained from the king a letter of appointment to the hospital and preceptory of St. Leonard, near Lanark, which was then vacant; as John Homilton *had become incapable of holding the same by his marrying a wife*. Privy Seal Reg., xiii. 33.

lands of St. Leonards were granted in fee-firm for payment of a feu-duty of 20 marks yearly, and the lands of Spital-Shiels were granted in fee-firm, in three several portions, for payment of feu-duties of 20 marks for each. These three portions of Spital-Shiels were called, from their relative situation, *Easter-seat*, *Wester-seat*, and *Middle-seat*. The superiority of those hospital lands was acquired in the reign of Charles II. by Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, and the representative of that family continues to receive the several feu-duties; but is obliged by the charter to pay over the whole for the use of the poor of the parishes of Carluke and Lanark (*i*). The lands of St. Leonards are now held by the corporation of Lanark-town of Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath. The ruins of the hospital were dug up, and the site was ploughed in 1790, when there were found some human bones, carved stones, and an urn.

At Polmadie, which is so called from a rivulet of the same name which runs through the lands and falls into the Clyde (*j*), and which stands on the west side of the Clyde above the green of Glasgow, there was an hospital that was dedicated to St. John, for the support of poor men and women (*k*). It existed before 1319, and it was probably founded by one of the bishops of Glasgow, as the patronage appears to have belonged to the prelates of that see (*l*). The ultimate fate of this hospital cannot now be traced, as not a vestige of it remains.

Saint Ninian's hospital at Glasgow was founded by the Lady of Lochawe, during the reign of David II. (*m*), for lepers, with a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Ninian, on the west side of the Clyde, at the Gorbals of Glasgow, and she endowed this hospital with some lands and rents in that city (*n*). This establishment was called St. Ninian's hospital, and the lepers' hospital. The patronage belonged to the family of Argyll, but the bishops of Glasgow appear to have had a right to present patients to this hospital (*o*).

(*i*) Stat. Acc., viii. 131; xv. 15.

(*j*) *Pol-maddi*, in the Gaelic, signifies the dog's rivulet, or the wolf's rivulet.

(*k*) In 1319, when Edward II. pretended to dispose of a number of benefices in the diocese of Glasgow, he presented William de Houk to the guardianship of the hospital of St. John at Polmadie. Rym. Fœd., iii. 786.

(*l*) On the 10th of May, 1391, Matthew, the bishop of Glasgow, gave a precept to the master and brothers of the hospital of Polmadie, to receive Gillian de Waux as a sister and portioner of the said house during her life. Gibson's Hist. Glasgow, App., 296.

(*m*) She was the wife of one of the Campbells of Lochawe, the predecessors of the Duke of Argyll. (*n*) Campbell's Glasgow, 62; Gibson's Glasgow, 52; Stat. Acc., v. 541.

(*o*) In 1461, Andrew Muirhead, the bishop of Glasgow, presented a patient to this hospital. Cleland, 98.

St. Nicolas's hospital at Glasgow was founded in 1471 by Andrew Muirhead, the bishop, near the precinct of his episcopal palace, and he gave it a competent endowment for the support of twelve poor men and a chaplain, who also acted as master or preceptor of the hospital till the Reformation. The chapel, which was attached to the hospital, was built in the Gothic style of fine ashlar work, and there was sculptured thereon the founder's arms over the door. Opposite to the hospital he built a manse for the chaplain, on which was also sculptured the bishop's arms. After the Reformation, the annual rents, which formed the revenue of this establishment, were almost wholly withheld by the persons who were bound to pay them, and the chapel and the chaplain's house went to ruins (*p*). The miserable wreck of the revenues, with a small addition which was made to it by Dr. Robert Leighton, the archbishop of Glasgow, is collected by a preceptor, who is appointed by the magistrates, and distributed among four poor old men, affording only about £2 13s. 4d. to each (*q*).

At the Stablegreen port, on the north side of Glasgow, there was established an hospital, which was founded and endowed by Roland Blackader in 1491 (*r*).

In the eastern part of the parish of Cambuslang, there was in former times an hospital at a place which still bears the name of *Spital*. To this hospital belonged the lands of Spital and Spital Mill, extending to about 130 Scots acres (*s*).

James, Lord Hamilton, having acquired in February 1471-2, an extensive tract of land in the moorland district, which afterwards formed the parish of Shotts, he founded there a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Catharine of Sienna; and he founded at the same place an hospital for the reception of the poor, which he endowed with some lands at Kinneil, that paid no tithes, having been gained from the sea. Those several foundations were confirmed by a bull of Sixtus IV., on the 30th of April 1476 (*t*). This hospital disappeared after the Reformation, but St. Catharine's chapel was constituted a parish-church when the parish of Shotts was erected.

In the lower part of the town of Hamilton there was, in former times, an hospital, which was suppressed after the Reformation, and the building has been completely razed. In the place of this ancient establishment there has

(*p*) In 1661, Halbert Nisbet of Sheals, the preceptor of this hospital, obtained an act to enforce the payment of its revenues. Acts Parl., vii. 52. App., 20.

(*q*) Nisbet's Herald., ii., App., 261; Campbell's Glasg., 67; Gibson's Glasg., 177-8; Stat. Acc., v. 518.

(*r*) Gibson's Hist. of Glasgow, 52. (*s*) Stat. Acc., v. 266. (*t*) Hamilton Papers.

been founded, in modern times, an hospital or almshouse, which stands near the town-house of Hamilton, and contains lodgings for eight poor men, with a hall for morning and evening prayers (*u*).

In the vicinity of the burgh of Rutherglen there was formerly an hospital, from which the district of the burgh territory where it stood was called "the Spital Quarter."

In the eastern side of the parish of Stonehouse, at a place which is called *Spital*, there was, in former times, an hospital, to which belonged the lands of Spital, Headdykes, and Langrigs, in the said parish, and the lands of Spital-gill, with the mill, in the adjoining parish of Lesmahagow.

The Reformation gave the archbishopric of Glasgow, as well as the religious houses, a new form and a very different detail. It was now formed into *synods* and presbyteries, and there are four presbyteries and fifty parishes within the shire of Lanark. Parishes are much older than either presbyteries or synods. Nor can the origin of parishes be easily traced or ascertained. Under the episcopal divisions of this large shire, presbyteries and synods were quite unknown, and it may be easily observed that such details and such establishments were settled gradually, and even now are sometimes changed by the authority of the church assemblies.

The jurisdiction of presbyteries during the sixteenth century cannot be understood, saith the Rev. Doctor Porteous, unless they be considered as having almost exclusively the execution of the criminal law and as being courts of police. We perceive them prosecuting murders, disturbers of the peace, and criminals of every sort. We see them repairing and building churches, and their censures have the air of criminal law. In each church, they had a pillar, the appropriate place for penitents, who appeared at times barefooted, barelegged, and bareheaded, with linen clothes or *in sacco*. They imposed fines, they required bonds of security under high penalties. They seem indeed to have been the only criminal judges in the country. Their excommunication, besides exclusion from society, was followed by the most ruinous consequences to their temporal interests. Their form of process was exceedingly simple. If there were an accuser, he was subjected to the *lex talionis*; but in many cases the prosecution was at the instance of the presbytery, or one of their number, who was appointed prosecutor for the kirk. Their proofs were pointed and direct. The testimony of a witness was usually contained in three

(*u*) Stat. Acc., ii. 181, 204. In the town of Hamilton there is another small modern chapel or almhouse, which was founded by William Aikman in 1775, for the support of four old men and their families. Id.

lines and often in one line. Thus far Doctor Porteous! (*v*) Such pretentions and such jurisdictions were too rigorous to last long, nor would such practices be borne at present.

Glasgow, from being a village, has risen up to be one of the most populous and finest cities in Europe. If 1560 may be deemed the epoch of the *Reformation*, Glasgow then contained only 4,500 people. As low down as October 1586, Glasgow, forming one parish, enjoyed merely the advantage of one minister, when "the presbytery thought it very necessary to have a *second minister*" (*w*). Glasgow soon after had acquired 14,678 souls. In proportion to the increase of the inhabitants of Glasgow have been the augmentation of its religious establishments. The royalty of Glasgow had been divided into 10 parishes before the year 1821, when those parishes contained 72,765 souls. The barony of Glasgow comprehended, moreover, 51,919, and the Gorbals, the suburbs on the western bank of the Clyde, contained 22,359, so that this great, industrious, and opulent city included upwards of 147,043 souls; an increase this, owing to its moral habits, its industrious pursuits, and its local position upon a commodious river, with several congenial canals which an ingenious people have been studious to improve for the accommodation of various manufactures and extensive trade.

When synods were established, Glasgow was constituted the seat of a synod, to which belonged the presbyteries of Glasgow, of Lanark, and of Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, and also the presbyteries of Dumbarton and Paisley (*x*). The General Assembly which sat in Glasgow in December 1638, directed that the synod of Ayr and Irvine should meet with the synod of Glasgow, at Glasgow, on the first Tuesday of April, 1639, *pro hac vice* (*y*). This produced the union of the synods of Glasgow and Ayr, which has continued to the present time; and the united synod of Glasgow and Ayr, consisting of seven presbyteries, meets by turns at Glasgow and at Ayr (*z*).

(*v*) MS. Extracts from the Records of Glasgow Presbytery. Nine folio volumes of the original Records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, 1581 to 1629; 1647 to 1654; and 1663 to 1682, were recovered and delivered to the presbytery at their meeting on the 2nd of January, 1792. See the Edinburgh Mag., 1792, p. 79.

(*w*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presb. Records.

(*x*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Glasgow Presbytery Records.

(*y*) Acts of Assembly, 1638, p. 39.

(*z*) Dr. Porteous's Extracts; and Dundas's Acts of Assembly, p. 212.

The four presbyteries of Lanarkshire are now constituted in the following manner. The presbytery of Glasgow consists of twenty-two parishes, whereof sixteen are in Lanarkshire, two are in Renfrewshire, two in Dumbartonshire, and two are in Stirlingshire. The Presbytery of Hamilton consists of fourteen parishes, and the presbytery of Lanark of eleven parishes, which are all in Lanarkshire. The presbytery of Biggar consisted formerly of thirteen parishes, whereof there are nine in Lanarkshire and four in Peeblesshire, the four parishes in Peeblesshire having been recently reduced to two by the union of Broughton, of Glenholm, and Kilbucho into one parish.

The year 1585 is the epoch of the presbyteries of Lanark and Glasgow. The former comprehended all the parishes in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, and the latter consisted of all the parishes in the lower ward of this shire and the greater number of the parishes of Renfrewshire, with a few of the parishes of Stirling and Dumbarton (*a*). In 1790, the large presbytery of Glasgow was dismembered by the erection of the presbytery of Hamilton and of the presbytery of Paisley, to the last whereof was assigned the whole parishes in Renfrewshire, except Eaglesham and Cathcart, which were assigned to the presbytery of Hamilton, with some other parishes in Lanarkshire which were taken from the presbytery of Glasgow (*b*). In 1596, the parishes of Eaglesham and Cathcart in Renfrewshire, and the parish of Carmunnock in Lanarkshire, were separated from the presbytery of Hamilton and restored to the presbytery of Glasgow, from which was detached at the same time the parish of Kilbride, which was added to the presbytery of Hamilton (*c*). This last arrangement left the presbyteries of Glasgow and Hamilton as they have remained to the present time. The presbytery of Lanark continued as it was originally constituted till 1644, when a new presbytery was established at *Biggar* in Lanarkshire, to which was assigned eight parishes in Lanarkshire, which were detached from the presbytery of Lanark, and four parishes in Peeblesshire, which were detached from the presbytery of Peebles (*d*). To this presbytery of Biggar there was added in the following century the parish of Dunsyre in Lanarkshire, which was separated from the presbytery of Lanark. The

(*a*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts. (*b*) Id.

(*c*) Id. All those changes and establishments were made by the authority of the General Assembly.

(*d*) The presbytery of Biggar was thus constituted by an act of the General Assembly, in 1643, and another act in 1644, which gave entry and possession to the new Presbytery of Biggar. Acts of Assembly, 1643 and 1644.

presbytery of Biggar, when established in 1644, was annexed to the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, while the other three presbyteries remained members of the synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

Glasgow, which was established the seat of a presbytery, as we have seen, and the hallowed scene of religious *exercises*, continued its moral habits and its presbyterian observances. The confession of faith, which was subscribed by the king and his household in 1581, and afterwards by all ranks, is recorded; the subscription was concluded at the beginning of the year 1588. Women as well as men subscribed. The subscription appears to have been taken from house to house. The numbers which were then taken seem to have been 2,250, all which resided "on the west side of the *gate* [street], fra the wyndheid to the corse [cross] along the north side of the Tron-gate, along the west side of the gate of the Stokwell, which was then the half of Glasgow." After inserting about 470 names, the list proceeds thus:—"Frae the Gallowgate brig [bridge] to the high kirk, on the east side of the gate, there signed 1515 names." The members who were chosen to the Assembly, in 1586, were instructed to complain, "1st, of Jesuits; 2nd, of universal corruption of manners unpunished; 3rd, the jurisdiction of the kirk taken away; 4th, the patrimony of the kirk wasted; 5th, the Sabbath profaned." In September, 1586, it was stated, among the evils to be remedied by the kirk, "were witchcraft, seekers of responses, or help from them, idle beggars, persons passing in pilgrimage to chapels or wells; and enquiries were ordered to be made about the names of certain crofts or pieces of ground which were consecrated to the Devil, under the name of the gudman, or kynde kuyt (*e*); and every minister was directed to try who made bonnefires on last Midsummer even" (*f*).

The people of Scotland during that age were extremely irascible, and when they went abroad were generally armed and habited in a cloak, in conformity with the precept of the song, "Tak your auld cloak about you." On Sunday, the 23rd of August, 1587, Mr. Archibald Norman, when in the exercise of his office, was struck on the face by Sir James Hamilton of Crawfordjohn. For this rude attack, Sir James was summoned before the presbytery. He confessed his fault and asked pardon before the congregation (*g*). William Cunningham and his son, Umphra, with some other persons, were going up by the wyndhead [the head of the lane or alley], when William abused Mr. Wemes, the minister, and soon after William and

(*e*) Extracts from the Reverend Dr. Porteous's MS. Presb. Records. (*f*) Id.

(*g*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbytery Records.

his son seeing Mr. Wemes coming down fra the kirk, and having each a quhinger [a hanger] and a pistolet, made up to Mr. Wemes and called him a liar, and struck him on the neck and on the breast, which made him retire a little or fall back. Mr. Wemes being in fear of his life, cast his gown over his arm, and drew his quhinger in his defence. Both the Cunninghams attempted to draw their pistolets, but were prevented. The parson of Renfrew was coming down at the same time and saw the scuffle, and he was a witness in the trial, by which the Cunninghams were convicted, when they were sentenced to ask pardon of God, of the kirk, of the magistrates, and of Mr. Wemes, first at the wyndhead, and then in the congregation of the kirk, and last of all, to take Mr. Wemes by the hand and ask his friendship. During this scuffle the parson of Renfrew had an quhittal [knife] in his hand (*h*). Such were the manners and practices thirty years after the Reformation!

Glasgow, which is mentioned in the oldest documents which Scotland enjoys, namely the *Inquisitio Davidis*, from being a village, has risen up to be one of the most populous and finest cities of Europe under the salutary influences of industry and commerce (*i*). Glasgow is the seat of a presbytery. The sixteen parishes in Lanarkshire which belong to this presbytery are the ten parishes in the city of Glasgow, the Barony parish of Glasgow, the Gorbals of Glasgow, Govan, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, and Cadder. The ten parishes in the city of Glasgow and the Barony parish of Glasgow, of old, formed only one parish. This parish was of great consideration, as it contained the city and the cathedral church, with all its ecclesiastical establishment. The patronage and the property of this parish belonged from early times to the bishops of Glasgow, and was confirmed to them by various charters from the Scottish kings and by the Pope's bulls (*j*). King William created the town of Glasgow a burgh of the bishop, with all the liberties and privileges which any of the king's own burghs enjoyed (*k*). The whole

(*h*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbytery Records.

(*i*) Gau and go, says Bryant, signifies a house or temple, also a cave or hollow, near which the temple of the deity was founded. Howell's Hist. Dictionary.

(*j*) The bulls of Alexander in 1170 and 1178, by Lucius in 1181, by Urban in 1186. Chart Glasg., 73, 81, 91, 103.

(*k*) The charter of William was granted between 1174 and 1178. Chart. Glasg., 23. William also granted other charters, conferring special privileges on the bishop's burgh; and his grants were confirmed by Alexander II., who also gave the bishops special privileges, that their burgesses and *men* of Glasgow might buy and sell, and exercise all merchandize in Argyle and Levenax, and everywhere in Scotland. Ib., 37, 71, 167, 169, 215, 233, 239.

parish was constituted a *barony*, over which the bishops had ample jurisdiction. The rectory of the parish of Glasgow was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church by John, the bishop of Glasgow, who died in 1147; and to this prebend Herbert, the successor of John, gave an additional endowment of a carucate of land, near Renfrew, and all this was confirmed by a bull of Pope Alexander in 1172 (*l*).

In the fourteenth century the vicarage of the parish (*m*) was constituted another prebend of the cathedral church, though of very inferior value. Those two prebends were called "Glasgow primo" and "Glasgow secundo" (*n*). In Bagimont's Roll the prebend of the rectory of Glasgow was taxed £26 13s. 4d.; and the prebend of Glasgow secundo was taxed £6 6s. 8d., being a tenth of their estimated value. The parsonage and vicarage continued prebends of the cathedral till the Reformation, and the parochial cure was served by a vicar pensioner.

At the epoch of the Reformation, and for some time before, the parsonage of Glasgow was held by Henry Sinclair, the bishop of Ross, and President of the Court of Session, who reported that the revenues of the benefice consisted of £60 4s. 8d. in money, 32 chalders 8 bolls of meal, 9 chalders 3 bolls of bear, 3 barrels of herrings, and some small tithes worth about 10 marks yearly (*o*). The prebend of the vicarage of Glasgow, about the year 1560, was held by Mr. John Johnston, who let the tithes and revenues to William Donaldson, burgess of Glasgow, for 103 marks yearly; but when he made this report in 1561-2 he had not received a penny of the rent for two years past. Out of this revenue he had to pay a vicar pensioner, who did the parochial duty, and "a stallar" or vicar, who served for him in the choir of the cathedral; the stipends of both the vicars amounted to 93 marks. In a subsequent report he stated that the revenues of the vicarage consisted of "corps presents, umest claiths, pasche fines, oblations, at Easter, the tithes of lint, hemp, hay, cows, lambs' wool, of the yards [gardens and orchards] of Glasgow,

(*l*) Chart. Glasgow.

(*m*) In 1296, "Aleyn, the vicar of Glascu," swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 662.

(*n*) By a taxatio in 1401 of the several prebends for the use of the cathedral, the prebend of Glasgu primo was taxed £5, and that of Glsagu secundo 2 marks yearly. Chart. Glasg., 490.

(*o*) Out of this revenue, however, Mr. John Davidson had a pension of 100 marks yearly, which he had received for eighteen years. MS. Rental Book, 17-8. Davidson was "*master of the Pedagog of Glasgow;*" and besides this pension he enjoyed the revenues of the vicarage of Colmonell in Carrick, both which he owed to the archbishop of Glasgow. Ib., 56. Davidson was one of the Protestant antagonists of the celebrated Quintin Kennedy, the abbot of Crossraguell, with whom he had a disputation in "the Pedagog of Glasgow," during 1562; and each party published his arguments.

the tithe of the brewsters [brewers], and a third of the tithes of the boats [fishing boats, perhaps,] that arrived at the bridge of Glasgow, the other two-thirds of which belonged to the parsonage. From all this income not one penny could be recovered, as the people refused them, and the poor vicar was left pennyless (*p*).

Saint Michael's church, which stood in the lower part of Glasgow, seems to have been in former times the parochial church of Glasgow. Of this church the celebrated Bishop Elphinston was for some years rector in the early part of his career; and his father, William Elphinston, was rector of the same church and a canon of Glasgow, in the reign of James II. Saint Michael's church is said to have been annexed to the provostry of the collegiate church, which was founded by the citizens of Glasgow in the reign of James III. (*q*); but this writer is not very distinct nor very accurate in his several statements. As Saint's Michael's church does not appear at the time of the Reformation, it may, perhaps, have been converted into a collegiate church, as many other parochial churches were.

There were at Glasgow a number of chapels before the epoch of *the Reformation.*

Saint Enoch's chapel stood on the outside of the west port, the street that led to which was called *Saint Enoch's gate*, and the rivulet which runs past the church was called Saint Enoch's burn. On the site of this ancient chapel stands one of the modern parish churches, and the square wherein this church stands has been named Saint Enoch's Square.

Saint John the Baptist's chapel stood at the head of the Drygate, where it meets with the Rottenrow.

Saint Mungo's chapel on the Dowhill, was dedicated to Saint Kentigern, the titular saint of Glasgow, whose popular name was *Mungo* (*r*).

A little above the cross, on the right hand, there was a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Thanew, or Thenoch, the mother of Saint Mungo.

Saint Roche's, or Saint Rock's (*s*) chapel stood a little way within the

(*p*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 10.

(*q*) Campbell's Hist. Glasg., 68.

(*r*) At the Reformation, Schir John Knox held the chaplainry of Saint Mungo's chapel, without the town of Glasgow; and he reported, that it produced him about £16 yearly. The same "Schir John Knox" held a chaplainry at the Rood altar, in the cathedral church, from which he received about £16 yearly. MS. Rental Book, 10.

(*s*) The name appears in different forms of Saint Roke, and Saint Rock, and in one instance, Saint Rochy, in 1552, [Privy Seal Reg., xxv. 28.] This chapel is sometimes called "the kirk of Saint Roche." In 1561, Sir Thomas Fleming, the curate of the city of Glasgow, reported to the government that he held a chaplainry in the church of Saint Roche, besides Glasgow, of the yearly

Stable-green Port, on the north side of Glasgow. Of the saint to whom this chapel was dedicated no account can be found; yet he seems to have been honoured by the dedication of other chapels in Scotland. There was at the end of the bridge of Stirling a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Rock, in which James IV. made frequent offerings (*t*). Saint Rock's chapel at Glasgow was, like the others, demolished after the Reformation, but the cemetery of the chapel was used when the pestilence raged at Glasgow in 1645 and in 1646 (*u*).

If to those chapels be added the collegiate church of Saint Mary, the churches of the several convents of friars, the chapels of the hospitals, and above all the cathedral church, with all its numerous establishment of thirty-two canons, as many vicars who served for them in the choir, and a great number of chaplains who served at the various altars, it will appear that Glasgow had a very ample ecclesiastical establishment. The Reformation swept away the whole, and planted in the cathedral church one solitary protestant preacher, who, for nearly thirty years, was the sole religious instructor of about 7000 people in Glasgow and its surrounding parish (*v*). The protestant preachers who served in the church of Glasgow after the Reformation did not enjoy the benefice of the parsonage of Glasgow, but were paid a certain stipend for some time out of the thirds of benefices, afterwards out of the revenues of the parsonage. The archbishop of Glasgow, who was the patron of the parsonage of that city, having retired to France in 1560, the disposal of this valuable benefice was assumed by the government; and it was given away for its revenues without any regard to the service of the cure.

Henry Sinclair, who held the parsonage of Glasgow at the Reformation, died on the 2nd of February, 1564-5, and was succeeded in that parsonage by Alexander Lauder. Upon the death of Lauder in 1570, the Earl of Morton obtained this valuable parsonage for his cousin, the notorious Archibald Douglas, who was presented to it on the 25th of August, 1570; but he was obliged to pay out of its revenues a pension of 500 marks yearly,

value of £8 12s. [MS. Rental Book, 19.] After the Reformation the name of the saint was corrupted to Saint Rolloch, and Saint Rollock, and the place where the chapel stood is now the site of a gentleman's house, called Saint Rollock.

(*t*) Treasurer's Account. (*u*) Campbell's Hist. Glasg., 72.

(*v*) In 1560 the Reformers planted *John Willock* in the cathedral church, as the minister of Glasgow; and a considerable stipend was assigned to him out of the revenues of the archbishopric. As minister of Glasgow, he was succeeded by other persons who were not so well paid.

to Patrick Adamson, and three other pensions of £40 each to several persons (*w*). In 1571, Archibald Douglas granted in feefirm to Thomas Crawford of Jourdan hill, and Janet Ker, his spouse, the manse and garden of the parsonage of Glasgow, and he seems to have disposed of other property belonging to the parsonage (*x*). When Morton and Archibald Douglas were accused of having been concerned in the murder of Darnley, Morton was tried, condemned, and executed; but Archibald Douglas fled into England, where he endeavoured to excite an invasion of Scotland for the relief of Morton. In consequence of his flight he was denounced a rebel, and was convicted and forfeited by parliament on the 28th of November 1581; and Walter Stewart, the commendator of Blantyre, obtained a grant of that part of his escheated property which comprehended the parsonage of Glasgow (*y*). By the most odious intrigue, this convicted parson obtained, in May 1586, a pardon under the great seal, and a collusive trial and consequent acquittal, which excited general indignation, as it was perfectly known that Douglas and his servant John Binning were present at the murder of Darnley, and Binning was tried, adjudged, and executed for that hateful crime, when he made a full confession of his own and his master's guilt. The two principal agents in this scandalous transaction were the commendator of Blantyre, who obtained Douglas's pardon, and the master of Gray, who managed the collusive trial. For this service the commendator of Blantyre obtained from Douglas a right to the tithes and revenues of the parsonage of Glasgow, whereof he had been in possession for several years of late times. After his pardon and acquittal, Archibald Douglas was sent into England as King James's ambassador, to remonstrate upon the proceedings against his mother, Queen Mary, a trust this which he abused, and in which he was superseded. Douglas continued for some years to be nominally parson of Glasgow; but the revenues of the benefice were en-

(*w*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxix. 4.; xl. 2, 3. Archibald Douglas and his two servants were, with the knowledge and concurrence of Morton, present at the murder of Darnley, and Morton rewarded him by obtaining for him the parsonage of Glasgow, and also the appointment of one of the lords of session.

(*x*) The above grant to Crawford and his wife was made on the 20th of October 1571, and confirmed by a charter under the great seal, on the 21st of May 1572. [Privy Seal Reg., xl. 194.] A valuable orchard with a small garden and several parcels of land in the vicinity of Glasgow, all which belonged to this parsonage, were also granted in feefirm by Douglas, or by his predecessor. Inquis. Speciales, 53.

(*y*) The commendator agreed to pay to the king for this grant a composition of 500 marks; but this was remitted to him by the king. Treasurer's Accounts, 1581-2.

joyed by the commendator of Blantyre. On the 13th of March 1592-3, the presbytery of Glasgow, on a prosecution at the instance of the procurator of the church, passed a sentence of deprivation against Archibald Douglas, on the ground of non-residence and neglect of duty (*z*). Douglas, indeed, never had done any duty, and he had been found upon trial incapable of executing any ecclesiastical function, except appropriating the revenues of the benefice. This proceeding of the presbytery was an attack upon the system of holding a benefice without the cure, but it did not effect their object. The presbytery deposed Douglas from ecclesiastical functions which he had never exercised; but they were unable to deprive the commendator of Blantyre of the revenues of the parsonage of Glasgow, to which he had obtained a right, and he retained possession of them many years after the deposition of Douglas (*a*).

After the re-establishment of episcopacy, the revenues of the see of Glasgow being greatly dilapidated, were conferred by the king on John Spottiswoode, the archbishop of Glasgow, the parsonage and vicarage of Glasgow, with the revenues to the same belonging, and this was, by act of parliament in 1606, annexed permanently to the archbishopric as a part of the income thereof, without prejudice, however, to the lord of Blantyre, and his sons leases of the parsonage and vicarage of Glasgow (*b*). After the overthrow of episcopacy, the magistrates of Glasgow obtained a grant from the king, and a ratification by the parliament, in 1641, of the parsonage and vicarage tithes of Glasgow, for the maintenance of a minister to serve the cure in the high church, and for repairing and upholding the fabric thereof (*c*). This was rescinded after the restoration, and the archbishops of Glasgow again held as formerly the parsonage and vicarage of that see till the final abolition of episcopacy in 1689.

After the Reformation in 1560, a protestant minister was placed in the cathedral of Glasgow, and the city and parish of Glasgow were served by one minister till March 1588, when a second minister was established, and the commendator of Blantyre agreed to pay him a stipend of 300 marks yearly from the parsonage tithes, and he raised the first minister's stipend from 300 to 600 marks yearly (*d*). Both those ministers served in the cathedral church during several years.

In 1592 the collegiate church of St. Mary, in the lower parts of Glasgow,

(*z*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbyt. Records.
(*a*) Ib. 83.
(*b*) Acta. Parl., iv. 330; v. 70.
(*c*) Acta. Parl., v. 576.
(*d*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbyt. Records.

was thoroughly repaired and opened as an established protestant church, and the second minister was appointed to serve therein. In 1595 the country part of this parish, which was called "the barony" of Glasgow, was established as a separate parish, and the vaulted part of the cathedral below the nave was converted to be the settled church of the established church of the new parish, to which a minister was appointed. By this disjunction the old parish of Glasgow was reduced to the limits of the city, and its privileged territory, which was called "the royalty."

In 1662 the Blackfriars church (*e*) was repaired and established as one of the city kirks, for which an additional minster was appointed, and an appropriated quarter of the city was assigned to it.

In 1633 a fourth minister was appointed for the city, and he served with the first minister in the nave of the cathedral, which was called the Inner High church.

In 1648 the western part of the cathedral was repaired and opened as an established church, in which two additional ministers were appointed to serve, and an appropriate part of the city was assigned to each of them. This was called *the Outer High church.*

In 1649 a seventh minister was appointed to serve in St. Mary's church, or the Laigh kirk, with the minister who officiated in it. Before the restoration, the number of ministers were reduced to four, there being then only one for each of the four churches. The city of Glasgow at that epoch contained 14,676 people.

In consequence of the indulgence which was granted by James VII., the presbyterians of Glasgow built in 1687 a plain but capacious church, for which they provided a preacher, who was paid by the parishioners. This church, from its situation between the Back Wynd and the New Wynd, was called *the Wynd church.* Immediately after the revolution, when episcopacy was abolished, and the presbyterian church government was legalized, the Wynd church was made an established church in 1691, and an appropriate quarter of the city was assigned to its jurisdiction. There were thus at the epoch of the union in 1707 five established churches with five ministers in the city of Glasgow, which contained in 1708 12,766 people, and four years after, in 1712, the population had increased to 13,832 souls.

In 1720 a sixth church was founded, which was finished in 1724. This church was built on the ground at the top of Candleriggs-street, and was

(*e*) In 1606 the week-day preachings were appointed to be in the Blackfriars kirk, which must have been repaired for that purpose. Presbyt. Rec. 25th June, 1606.

called from its location *the Ramshorn church.* A sixth minister was appointed for this church, and an appropriate division of the city, which was called the north-west quarter, was assigned to it (*f*).

The *ten* parishes of the city of Glasgow may be stated as to their origin, in chronological order, according to the establishment of their churches, as follows :

1. St. Mungo's, or *the Inner High church* parish, is called also the *North parish.* The parochial church is the nave of the cathedral, which was opened as a protestant church in 1560, and for a long time was called simply the *High church,* but afterwards it was denominated the *Inner High church,* to distinguish it from the *Outer High church,* which was opened in 1648. The Inner High church is the principal place of worship in Glasgow, and the minister, besides his stipend and glebe, receives a small salary of £20 a year as the king's chaplain. The king is patron of this church, as coming in place of the archbishop. The patronage of the other nine parish churches belong to the magistrates.

2. St. Mary's, or the Laigh church, or Tron church, is called also from its location *the South-west parish.* The collegiate church of the Virgin Mary

(*f*) When this sixth church was established, the divisions of the city which were served by the several churches were as follows: 1. The High church, for the north quarter; 1. The Tron, or St. Mary's church, for the south-west quarter; 3. The Blackfriars church, for the south quarter; 4. The Outer High church, for the east quarter; 5. The Wynd church, for the middle quarter; 6. The Ramshorn church, for the north-west quarter. In the presbytery records of the 17th century, the quarters of the city are more frequently mentioned as attached to the ministers, than to the churches. These divisions were settled, and varied occasionally by the presbytery and the magistrates; but the city and its territory continued legally as only *one parish.* In the 17th century, the presbytery on several occasions recommended the division of the city into parishes; but this was not done till the 18th century. The precise time when this was effected does not clearly appear; but it seems to have been done when the *seventh* parish was established in 1763. After that time *three* more parishes were established; St. Enoch's in 1782, St. John's in 1819, and St. James's in 1820. None of the historians of Glasgow state when the city was divided into parishes, nor is this point specially stated in the statistical account of Glasgow; but it is herein stated that Glasgow, though originally one parish only, was afterwards, for the benefit of the poor and ease of the ministers, divided into seven, and lately into eight parishes. [Stat. Acc., v. 517.] This seems to indicate that the city was divided into seven parishes, when the seventh parish was established in 1763. On the 23d of June 1602, the presbytery applied to the magistrates and council, to divide the town into parishes. In reply, the magistrates adhered to their former act of the 21st July 1599; wherein, "they thocht gud, that the township should be divided into twa parishes." The Presbytery Records, which show afterwards that the division of quarters was continued. In 1642, some disputes having arisen about electing *the session,* the presbytery, on the 26th of April, advised as a remedy the dividing of the town into parishes. This was referred to the General Assembly. Id.

in St. Enoch's gate, which was afterwards called the *Trongate*, was repaired and opened as a protestant church in 1592. It was popularly called the *Laigh church* [*Low* church] from its standing in the *lower* part of the city. After 1637 it was frequently called the *Tron church*, from the Trone for weighing goods which was placed at the bottom of the town in front of this church. This spacious church was destroyed by an accidental fire on the 8th of February 1793, and a fine modern church was built on its site in 1794.

3. The Black Friars, or College church parish, is called also from its location the *South parish.* The Black Friars church was completely repaired and constituted an established protestant church in 1622. This beautiful Gothic church was destroyed by a thunder storm in 1668; and there was afterwards erected on its site a new church, which was finished in 1699; and from its vicinity to the university it is frequently called the College church.

4. The *Outer High church* parish is also called from its locality the *East church.* The western part of the spacious choir of the cathedral was repaired and established as a protestant church in 1648, and it was called the *Outer High church* in the nave of the cathedral.

5. The *Wynd church*, or St. George's parish, is called also from its location the *West parish.* The Wynd church was first built by the indulged presbyterians in 1687, and after the *revolution* it was made an established church in 1691. It was rebuilt in the following century, and attained the more dignified appellation of *St. George's church.*

6. The *Ramshorn* parish was so named from the church, and it is also called from its locality the North-west parish. The *Ramshorn* church was founded as an established church in 1720, and finished a few years after, and it now forms the parochial church of this parish.

7. Saint Andrew's parish is also called from its location the *Middle parish.* This church was founded in 1739, and finished in 1756, when it was opened for public worship; and it was established as a parish church in 1763, when the city was divided into seven parishes, having greatly increased its population. In 1740, the population of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, amounted to 17,034; in 1755, to 23,546; and in 1763, to 28,300 souls.

8. St. Enoch's *parish* was established in 1782, when the city was divided into eight parishes, as its increasing people required. St. Enoch's church was founded in April 1780, and finished in 1782. It stands in St. Enoch's square, on the site of the ancient chapel which was dedicated to St. Enoch.

9. *St. John's parish* was established in 1819, when St. John's church was built, and the city divided into nine parishes, having very greatly increased its people.

10. St. James's parish was established in 1720, when the chapel in Great Hamilton Street was constituted its parish church, and called St. James's church, and the city was then divided into ten parishes. Besides the parish churches, there are within the city of Glasgow four chapels which are connected with the established church, namely—the College chapel was opened in 1764; a chapel in Canon Street was opened in 1775; a chapel in Duke Street was opened in 1798; and a Gaelic chapel, in Ingram Street, was opened in 1778. In the city of Glasgow there are also a vast number of dissenting establishments of almost every denomination—Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Burgers, Anti-burgers, Relief Seceders, Cameronians, Methodists, Glassites, Independents, New Independents, Bereans, Baptists, Unitarian Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, and Quakers.

11. The *Barony parish* was established in 1795, by detaching from the old parish of Glasgow the country part, which was called the barony of Glasgow. The vaulted apartment of the cathedral, which was directly under the nave, was repaired and fitted up as the parochial church of this new parish. Though it was dark and incommodious, it continued more than two centuries the parochial church of the barony parish (*g*). It was only in the beginning of the present century that a new church was built for this very populous parish, in the vicinity of the cathedral church. The stipend for the minister of this parish appears to have been assigned out of the feu duties of the barony of Glasgow, which belonged to the archbishop of that see (*h*). The archbishops of Glasgow were patrons of the barony parish, while episcopacy existed; and upon its final abolition in 1689, the patronage was vested in the

(*g*) In 1649, 1650, and 1651, successive endeavours were made by the presbytery to obtain a new church for the barony parish; but owing to the distraction of the times they were unsuccessful. Dr. Porteous's MS. Exts. from the Presbytery Records.

(*h*) On the 22d of March 1648, the elders of the Barony parish stated to the presbytery, that the Barony church was the mother church of Glasgow; because the barony was a 250 mark land, [of old extent,] and the burgh was only a 16 mark land. They also stated that the stipend was 3 chalders of meal and three chalders of bear, which was paid by the Duke of Lennox, out of the feu-duties of the barony. The minister, [Mr. Zachary Boyd,] and his predecessors were presented by the archbishops. [Doctor Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbyt. Record.] In 1665, the stipend of the Barony parish was 9 chalders of victual. [Ib. 134.] In 1798, the stipend of this parish was 2000 marks Scots, with £25 sterling yearly allowance for a manse; and the minister had a glebe of 6½ acres, which have since become of considerable value, as an act of parliament was passed in 1802, authorising its being feued for building.

king, to whom it now belongs. The Barony has become a very populous parish from its containing the great part of the suburbs of the city of Glasgow, which is surrounded on the east, north, and west sides, by the barony. In 1821, the Barony parish contained very nearly 52,000 people. Besides the parochial church, there are, within the Barony parish, four chapels which are connected with the established church, and there are also in it a great number of dissenting establishments, of the same denominations as those which have been before mentioned as in the city of Glasgow.

12. The *Gorbals of Glasgow* is a modern parish, which was only erected in 1771. It was formerly comprehended in the parish of Govan. The lands of the Gorbals, lying on the opposite bank of the Clyde, belonged to the prelates of that see. In 1571 those lands were granted in fee firm by John Porterfield, called archbishop of Glasgow, to George Elphinston, a merchant in Glasgow, from whom they descended to his son, Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood, who obtained the Gorbals to be erected into a burgh of barony. Sir George Elphinston died insolvent in 1634, and the barony of Gorbals was sold by his creditors to Robert Douglas, the Viscount of Belhaven, upon whose death, in 1639, it went to his nephew, Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerstown, from whom the Gorbals were purchased in 1647 by the magistrates of Glasgow, partly for Hutcheson's hospital, and partly for the Trades-house of Glasgow. In 1661, the magistrates of Glasgow obtained an act of Parliament which separated the lands of Gorbals and the town of Brig-end from the shire of Clydesdale, from the regality of Glasgow, and parish of Govan, and united them to the city of Glasgow, whereby the inhabitants of the Gorbals were made parishioners of Glasgow, to the nearest church of which they should repair for the ordinances of religion (*i*). The village of Brig-end stood on the lands of Gorbals, at the end of the bridge of Glasgow, which communicates across the Clyde from the city to that place. This village, which was called Gorbals as well as Bridge-end, was a very small place in the seventeenth century; but, having increased considerably after the Union, a chapel of ease was erected in it during the year 1732. The continued increase of the village of Gorbals occasioned its erection into a separate parish in February 1771, when it contained upwards of 3000 people, and the chapel of ease was made the parish church. The new parish, which was called *The Gorbals of Glasgow*, being confined to the village, was of very small extent; but the presbytery of Glasgow afterwards annexed to it, *quoad sacra*, the barony of Gorbals, containing upwards of 400 Scottish acres, and also the lands of Rea, Little Govan, and Polmadie,

(*i*) Acts Parl., vii. 222. 651.

containing from 500 to 600 Scottish acres, which belonged to the parish of Govan. This new parish of Gorbals has become a very populous district, and forms the suburbs of Glasgow on the southern side of the Clyde, being connected with the city by three bridges, the old bridge, and two new ones. The parish of Gorbals, including the annexations to it, *quoad sacra*, contained 22,359 people in 1821. The patronage of the church belongs to the heritors and kirk session. For the government of this populous suburb, the magistrates and council of Glasgow, elect annually two resident baillies, and they also elect a principal baillie, who must be selected from the town council of Glasgow. The *Gorbals*, in this form of the word, is of very difficult etymology. The word, in the form of garble or *garboil*, signifying disorder, tumult, uproar, are obvious English words. In the *British* language there is certainly *gorbel*, signifying very far, or distant (*k*). It is possible that this may be the original word which may have been applied to some object which appeared to be far, or distant, from the church or religious house wherein Mungo taught the gospel to the Britons of *Ystrath Cluyd*.

13. We are now arrived at GOVAN parish, a name this which appears in the charters of the twelfth century in the form of "*Guvan*." In subsequent times it appears in the form of *Gowan* and *Govan*. The origin of this name is rather obscure; but *govan* in the British, and *gova* in the Gaelic, signifies a smith. *Gamhan*, which is pronounced *gavan* in the Gaelic, signifies a ditch. The greater part of the parish of Govan stretches along the south side of the Clyde 5½ miles, and is about 1½ miles broad; the smaller part of this parish lies upon the north side of the Clyde and on the west of the river Kelvin. The portion lying on the south of the Clyde, formed of old the township or territory of Govan, and the part lying on the northern side of the Clyde, formed of old the township or territory of Partick, which in ancient charters is called *Perdyc*, *Perdehic*, and Perthec (*l*). David I., with the consent of his son, Earl Henry, granted in perpetual alms to the church of Kentigern of Glasgow, and to the bishops of the same, the whole lands of *Guvan*, and David also granted to the same the lands of *Perdyc* (*m*). The lands and township of Guvan, with the church and the lands of Perdehic, were confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by the bulls of several Popes, in 1170, 1178, 1181, and 1186 (*n*). Under these grants the whole parish of Govan belonged anciently, in property and superiority, to the bishops of

(*k*) See Owen's Welsh-English Dictionary in voce.
(*l*) Chart. Glasgow. (*m*) Ib., 21, 15. (*n*) Ib., 73, 81, 91, 103.

Glasgow till the Reformation, and was included in the regality of Glasgow. The church of Govan, with the tithes and lands belonging to it, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow, by John, the bishop of Glasgow, who died in 1147 A.D. (*o*). The church of Govan continued a prebend of Glasgow till the Reformation (*p*). The prebendary drew the parsonage and vicarage tithes and revenues, and paid a curate, or vicar pensioner, for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll, the prebendal rectory of Govan was taxed £10 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. The patronage of this prebendal church belonged to the prelates of the see of Glasgow. At the Reformation, when Archbishop Beaton withdrew to France in 1560, the patronage was assumed by the crown. In October 1561, the queen presented Mr. Stephen Betoun to the parsonage and vicarage of Govan, *jure coronæ*. When the rentals of benefices were returned to government, Mr. Stephen Betoun reported that he had leased the parsonage and vicarage of Govan to his kinsman, Thomas Farrat, burgess of Glasgow, for 300 marks Scots yearly, the same as it had been let for by his predecessor (*q*). In July 1577, the king granted in mortmain to the college of Glasgow the parsonage and vicarage of Govan, with all the tithes, revenues, manse, glebe, and church lands of the same; and this grant was afterwards ratified by the king and parliament in 1587 (*r*). By the new erection of the college of Glasgow, in 1577, it was established that the principal should preach in the church of Govan every Sunday. This continued till 1621, when the principal was freed from this duty by the archbishop of Glasgow, and a minister was appointed for the parish of Govan, to whom a stipend was assigned from the tithes of the parish, which belonged to the University, to whom was reserved the patronage of the church (*s*). The tithes of Govan and the patronage of the church still belonged to the university of Glasgow. In the church of Govan, before the Reformation, there was an altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for which a chaplain was endowed to perform divine

(*o*) This prebend was confirmed to the dean and chapter by a bull of Pope Alexander in 1172. Chart. Glasg. Bishop Herbert, the successor of John, conferred this prebend on "Help," his clerk. Ib., 129.

(*p*) By a *taxatio* in 1401 of the several prebends for the use and ornament of the cathedral church, the prebend of "*Govan*" was taxed £9 yearly. Ib., 490. Mr. Thomas Cameron, the rector of the prebendal church of Govan and prothonotary of the Pope, died in 1455, and an obit was founded for him in the cathedral church. Ib., 473.

(*q*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 31.

(*r*) Acta Parl., iii. 487. It was also confirmed in 1633. Ib., v. 76.

(*s*) Stat. Acc., xxi., App., 21, 24.

service. At the Reformation, the chaplainry of the lady altar of Govan was held by James Hill, the chaplain, who reported that it produced yearly 12 bolls of oats, 3 bolls of meal, and twenty-six shillings in money (*t*). The parish church of Govan was rebuilt in 1762. It stands near the Clyde at the village of Govan, which contained 224 families in 1794, and has considerably increased since. The parish of Govan was dismembered of a part of its eastern end, which now forms the parish of Gorbals. A small part of the parish of Govan is within the limits of Renfrewshire. [The churches in greater Glasgow, or the city including its suburban districts, belonging to the Established numbered 84 in 1889, and had about 60,000 communicants. 78 Free churches had about 40,000 members; 65 U.P. churches had about 38,000 members. There were also 14 Episcopal, 16 Roman Catholic, 11 Congregational, 12 Evangelical Union, 9 Baptist, 3 United Original Secession, 6 Wesleyan Methodist, and 1 Reformed Presbyterian churches. There are also churches in connection with the Unitarians, Swedenborgians, etc., etc.*]

14. The parish of RUTHERGLEN takes its name from the ancient burgh of Rutherglen, which was made a royal burgh by David I., and confirmed by his grandson, William the Lion, some of whose charters are dated at Rutherglen. The town stands on the south side of the Clyde, at the distance of half a mile from the river, and the castle of Rutherglen stood on the north of the town between it and the river. The Clyde ran formerly much nearer to the town than it has done for many years. There is nothing like a valley at or near the town of Rutherglen, to which the *Glen* in the termination of the name can apply. The name may be derived from the British Rhwth-thir-glan, pr *Rhwth'-ir-glan*, signifying the open or plain land on the bank of the river, which is very applicable to the situation of Rutherglen; or it may be derived from the British Ruth-thir-glan or *Ruth-ir-glan*, signifying the red land, or the reddish-coloured land, on the bank of the river, which is strikingly applicable, as the soil is of a red colour all along the bank of the Clyde. The church of Rutherglen was dedicated to the Virgin Mary (*u*); and Mary, with the child Jesus in her arms, is the appropriate figure on the seal of the burgh. The church of Rutherglen, with all its lands, tithes, and pertinents, was granted to the abbot and monks of Paisley by William the Lion, sometime before 1189

(*t*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 26.

(*u*) In 1262, Cecilia, the widow of John de Perthic, resigned to the abbot and monks of Paisley a piece of land at Rutherglen, lying between the cemetery of the church of the Virgin Mary and the river Clyde, for which the abbot and monks gave her three chalders of oatmeal in her necessity to keep her and her children from want. Chart. Paisley, No. 85.

[* See the histories of Macgregor, MacGeorge, Reid, Pagan, etc.]

A.D.; and it was confirmed to them by Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow (*v*). The church of Rutherglen continued to belong to the monks of Paisley till the Reformation, and the cure was served by a vicar-pensioner, who had a settled allowance from the monks out of the revenues of the church (*w*).

At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of the church of Rutherglen was held by Matthew Fleming, who reported its value at 40 marks yearly (*x*). From the rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was returned at the Reformation, it appears that the church of Rutherglen yielded to that establishment 32 bolls of meal, 35 bolls of bear, and 58 bolls of oats yearly (*y*). In 1587 the patronage and tithes of the church of Rutherglen, which then belonged to Lord Claud Hamilton for life, as commendator of Paisley, was granted to him heritably with the other property of the monastery. He granted the patronage and tithes of this church to his younger son, Sir Claud Hamilton of Shawfield, whose descendants, the Hamiltons of Eliestown, continued to hold it in 1702 (*z*). Some years after it was sold with the lands of Shawfield to Daniel Campbell, who in 1724 sold the patronage of the church of Rutherglen for the perpetual exemption of his lands within the territory of the burgh from the payment of 8 bolls of tithe meal. The right of presentation to this church now belongs jointly to the magistrates and council of Rutherglen, to the heritors residing within the burgh, and 13 pound land thereof, the members of the Kirk-session, and the tenant of Shawfield (*a*). In the parish church of Rutherglen there were before the Reformation several altars, and

(*v*) Chart. Paisley, No. 86, 89. This church was also confirmed to them by Florence, the bishop elect of Glasgow, and by the bulls of several popes. Ib.. 90-93, 149, 152.

(*w*) A controversy between Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and William, the abbot of Paisley, respecting the taxation of the vicarages of the churches belonging to the monastery of Paisley was settled by certain commissioners in 1227, who decided that the vicar of the church of Rutherglen may have ten marks yearly or the altarage, besides the tithe of fish; he rendering, therefore, to the monks of Paisley two marks yearly. Chart. Levenax, ii. 168-172. It was settled at the same time that the bishop of Glasgow may have annually one entertainment, in the name of procuration, from the church of Rutherglen. Ib., 181-3; Chart. Glasg., 181; Chart. Paisley, No. 360. One of the commissioners who settled those matters was Philip de Perthec, rector of the church of Rutherglen. Alan Home was vicar of the church of Rutherglen in 1388. Chart. Levenax, ii. 191, 196. (*x*) MS. Rental Book, 22. (*y*) Ib., 27.

(*z*) In 1611, Hamilton of Shawfield presented Mr. Robert Young to the church and parish of Rutherglen. [Extracts from the records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, by Dr. Porteous, 91.] In 1632 Sir William Hamilton of Eliestown was served heir to his father, Sir Claud Hamilton of Shawfield, to the church lands and tithes of the parish church of Rutherglen, with the right of patronage to the same church, which belonged of old to the abbey of Paisley. [Inquis. Speciales, 175, 176]. In 1669 the Laird of Eliestown was patron of the church of Rutherglen. [Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts, 195]. In 1702 Sir James Hamilton of Elistown was proprietor of the castle of Rutherglen, patron of the church, and titular of the tithes. [Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanarkshire, MS. 23]. The castle has since been completely demolished, and its site forms a kitchen garden. Ure's Rutherglen, 28-9. (*a*) Ure's Rutherglen, 91-2.

chaplains were endowed to perform at them divine service. The endowment of those altars and chaplainries was granted to the magistrates and community of Rutherglen by a charter of James VI. in 1617. The parish church of Rutherglen, which stands in the middle of the town, is a very ancient structure. The body of it, which continues in use, is 62 feet long and 25 broad, exclusive of the additions on the back and front. The walls are 4 feet thick, and about 20 feet high, including the pillars on which they are supported. The choir, which has been long since demolished, extended 33 feet from the body of the church to the steeple, the lower part of which still remains standing (*b*). In 1821 the parish of Rutherglen contained 4640 people, of whom 4091 resided in the burgh. [The present parish church has 583 communicants, the West church has 420 communicants, and Wardlawhill mission has 160 communicants. Two Free churches have 702 members, and a U.P. church has 669 members. There are also Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Congregational churches].

15. The name of CARMUNNOCK parish appears in ancient charters in the various forms of Cormanock, Carmanoch, Carmannock, and Curmanock. The name of this parish may, however, be derived from the British *Caermynach*, or from the Gaelic *Caer*-manoch, signifying the monks' fort. If *Cor* be regarded as the true prefix of the name, it may be derived from the British *Cormynach*, signifying the monks' circle or close, or from the Gaelic *Cormanach*, signifying the monks' corner or the monks' pit. During the reign of William the Lion the territory or manor of Curmunnock was possessed by Henry, the son of Anselm, who took from it the local appellation of Henry of Cormanock. He appears as a witness to a number of charters of William the Lion, in which he is called "Henricus de Cormanoc" (*c*). Before the year 1189, Henry, the son of Anselm, for the salvation of the souls of his father and mother, granted in perpetual alms to the abbot and monks of Paisley the church of Curmunnock, with half a carucate of land in the same manor, and common of pasture and all other easements; and he directed that when he and his wife Johanna died, their bodies, with a third part of their goods, should go to the same monastery (*d*). This church, with all the lands, tithes, and oblations pertaining to it, was confirmed to the monks by a charter of William the Lion, which was granted before 1189 (*e*). It was also confirmed to the monks by Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow; by Florence, the bishop elect of Glasgow; by the dean and chapter of Glasgow; by Walter, the bishop of Glasgow; and by the bulls of several popes (*f*). It did not require this document to prove that the monks

(*b*) Ure's Rutherglen, 80-1. (*c*) Chart. of Glasg., 35, 37, 49; and so in other charters.
(*d*) Chart. Paisley, 83. (*e*) Ib., 84. (*f*) Ib., 90-93, 98, 149, 152.

of those times were masters of the art of *making surety double sure.* This document proves what is of more importance, the singular want, in those times of common justice. The church of Carmunnock continued to belong to the monks of Paisley till the Reformation, and the cure was served by a vicar, who had a settled allowance out of the church revenues (*g*).

At the epoch of the Reformation the vicarage of Carmunnock was held by James Hamilton, and the revenues were leased to Robert Hamilton of Kilwinning for £40 yearly (*h*). At the same epoch the revenues of the church of Carmunnock, which belonged to the monks of Paisley, were leased by the abbot and monks for the very low rent of £20 yearly (*i*).

In 1587 the patronage and tithes of the church of Carmunnock, which were then held by Lord Claud Hamilton, as commendator of Paisley for life, were granted to him and his heirs, together with the other property of the monks of Paisley, and upon his death in 1621, they were inherited by his grandson James, Earl of Abercorn (*k*). In 1653 the patronage and tithes of Carmunnock passed with the lordship of Paisley from the Earl of Abercorn to Sir William Cochran of Cowden, who was created Lord Cochran in 1647, and Earl of Dundonald in 1669. In the following century the patronage of the church of Carmunnock was acquired by Stuart of Castlemilk, and it lately belonged to Lady Stuart of Castlemilk. In 1652 the lands of Busby were disjoined from the parish of Kilbride and annexed to the parish of Carmunnock by the lords commissioners for the plantation of Kirks (*l*). In 1725 the lands of Busby were again disjoined from the parish of Kilbride and annexed to that of Car-

(*g*) A controversy between Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, and William, the abbot of Paisley, respecting the taxation of the vicarages of the churches belonging to that monastery, was settled in 1227 by certain commissioners, who decided that the vicar of Carmunock may have the altarage, with three chalders of meal yearly. [Chart. of Levenax, ii. 171]. It was settled at the same time that the bishop of Glasgow may have annually one entertainment, in name of procuration, from the church of Carmunnock. Ib., 183; Chart. Glasg., 181; Chart. Paisley, 360]. John Young was vicar of Carmunnock in 1470. [Chart. Levenax, ii. 177-8]. In 1552 the Duke of Chastelherault obtained from his natural brother, John Hamilton, the archbishop of St. Andrews and abbot of Paisley, a grant whereby he, as abbot of Paisley, united the parish church of Carmunnock to the collegiate church of Hamilton, and gave the power of collation to the duke and his heirs. [Hamilton Papers]. This grant does not appear to have taken effect, as the church of Carmunnock certainly continued to belong to the monks of Paisley at the Reformation.

(*h*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 16. There belonged to the vicarage of Carmunnock two marklands of old extent, which were called Catgill, and also two acres of land at the church, all which were granted in fee firm to James Hamilton of Peil about the time of the Reformation. Inquis. Spec., 30, 281. (*i*) MS. Rental Book, 28. (*j*) Inquis. Speciales, 34.

(*k*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbytery Records.

munnock, and, at the same time, the barony of Drips was disjoined from the parish of Cathcart and annexed to that of Carmunnock. Both those annexations were made by the proper authority, *quoad sacra tantum* (*l*). The parish church of Carmunnock was rebuilt in 1767. It is a small edifice which was built of free stone, and is very commodiously fitted up for the parishioners. [The parish church has 249 communicants; stipend, £212].

16. The name of the parish of CADDER and of the lands of Cadder appears in the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries in the constant form of *Cader*, and this form of the name continued for several centuries thereafter. In modern times the name has acquired the form of *Cadder*, and it is sometimes called Calder. The name of this parish is obviously derived from the British *Cader*, signifying a fortress. The Roman wall runs 4½ miles through the northern side of the parish of Cadder, and passes near to the church and village. On the south side of the wall, and about a gunshot from the church, there was a Roman fort, the remains whereof are still extant, and from this fort the place has plainly obtained the British name of *Cader*. The territory of Cadder, with all the pertinents to the same belonging, was granted to the bishops of Glasgow by Malcolm IV., and his grant was confirmed by his successor, William the Lion, in the early part of his reign (*m*). It was also confirmed by two bulls of Pope Alexander in 1170 and 1178, by one of Pope Lucius in 1181, and by another of Pope Urban in 1186, and those bulls show that the church of Cadder was granted with the lands as a pertinent of the same (*n*). The church of Cadder was constituted by the bishop a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, but the precise time when this was done does not appear. The rectorial revenues of this church, with those of the church of Monkland, formed the appropriate prebend of the subdean, and was a benefice of considerable value; and the lands which belonged to it were of great extent. By a *taxatio* of the prebends in 1401, for the use of the cathedral church, this prebend of Cadder and Monkland was taxed £5 yearly (*o*). In Bagimont's Roll the subdeanery of Glasgow was taxed £26 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of the spiritual revenues of the benefice. At the epoch of the Reformation the whole revenues of the subdeanery of Glasgow was reported as amounting to 39 chalders, 11 bolls of meal; 4 chalders, 9 bolls, 2 firlots of bear; and £63 6s. 8d. in money, which were the produce of the parsonage tithes and the lands of the churches of Cadder and of Monk-

(*l*) Stat. Acc., xviii. 159; xxi. 260.
(*m*) Chart. Clasg., 27.
(*n*) Chart. Glasg., 73, 81, 91, 103.
(*o*) Chart. Glasg., 490.

land that belonged to the subdeanry (*n*). When the churches of Cadder and Monkland were constituted the prebend of the subdean, a vicarage was created for serving the cure of both. In Bagimont's Roll, the vicarage of Cadder and Monkland was taxed £5 6s. 8d. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Cadder and Monkland was held by Mr. Michael Chisholm, who reported that the whole revenues of this vicarage were leased for £54 yearly; and that they consisted of 8 bolls of meal, 60 tithe lambs, 8 stone of wool, with corps presents, umest claithes, pasch fines, and other small offerings, amounting to £40 yearly; but the payment of these latter articles being discharged by an act of council, the yearly value of the vicarage was diminished (*o*). In the reign of James VI., Lord Boyd appears to have acquired some right to the patronage of the subdeanry of Glasgow, and of the churches of Cadder and Monkland, which belonged to it; and his successors maintained a claim to this property (*p*). Sir Thomas Hamilton, the king's advocate, had, however, obtained a grant of the patronage of the same two churches, and he transferred his right, along with the barony of Monkland, to Sir James Cleland, from whom this property descended, in 1633, to his son and heir, Ludovick Cleland, who sold the whole to the Marquis of Hamilton (*q*). In 1639, James Marquis of Hamilton obtained a charter from the king of the barony of Monkland, with the donation and right of patronage of the parish churches of Cadder and Monkland; and this charter was ratified by parliament in 1641 (*r*).

In February, 1645, the Duke of Hamilton's commissioners presented Mr. Gavin Hamilton to the church of Cadder, and to the manse, glebe, and stipend thereof, and to the tithes of the parishes of Cadder and Monkland, which were called the subdeanry of Glasgow, whereof the Duke was patron (*s*). In June, 1645, Gavin Hamilton was admitted the minister of Cadder by the presbytery, on the presentation before mentioned, which he obtained in consequence of his brother's granting a bond to the Marchioness of Hamilton, that the minister would grant leases of the tithes to her son, the Duke (*t*). In the reign of Charles II., the college of Glasgow purchased from the families of Hamilton and Boyd the right to the subdeanry of Glasgow, with the patronage and tithes and revenues of the churches of Cadder and

(*n*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 3-6.
(*o*) Ib., 21.
(*p*) Inquis. Special., 162, 202, 255.
(*q*) Ib., 179; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account, p. 31.
(*r*) Acta Parl., v. 583; Inquis. Special., 239.
(*s*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbytery Records.
(*t*) Ib., 127, 140.

Monkland, which belonged to it, and upon the resignation of John Ross, who held this benefice, the college obtained a charter for it from the king in March 1670, which was ratified by parliament in 1672 (*u*). Under the authority of the act of parliament in 1690, respecting patronage of churches, the heritors of the parish of Cadder paid the specific sum of 600 marks to the college of Glasgow, and thereby acquired the patronage of this parish, which now belongs to the heritors and elders; but the college of Glasgow continue titulars of the tithes. The parish church of Cadder was rebuilt in 1756, and completely finished in 1784. [The parish church has 420 communicants; stipend, £319. Chryston *quoad sacra* church has 539 communicants. Two Free churches have 437 members; and a U.P. church at Bishopbriggs has 96 members]. Thus much, then, with regard to the several churches in the presbytery of Glasgow.

We are thus led forward to the presbytery of Hamilton, which comprehends 14 parishes.

17. The parish of HAMILTON and the barony of Hamilton were anciently called *Cadyhou*, or *Cadyou*, and they continued to bear this name till the fifteenth century. In 1445, Sir James Hamilton of Cadyou was created a lord of parliament, and his baronies of Cadyhou and Mawchan, with other estates, were by charter from the king in parliament created into a lordship, which was in future to be called the lordship of Hamilton; and his manor house, that was then called the Orchard in the barony of Cadyou, was ordained to be the principal messuage of the lordship, and to be called Hamilton (*v*). The name of the parish and of the church was also changed from Cadyou to Hamilton. In the application to the Pope in 1450, for converting the parish church into a collegiate church, it is designed the parish church of Cadyou, which is now called Hamilton (*w*). In various ancient charters from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, the name of the church, of the parish, and of the barony, appears in the various forms of Cadihou, Cadyou, Cadyhow, and Cadyow (*x*). The origin of the name is very obscure. In the ancient Welsh MSS., mention is made of a place in Scotland called *Rodwyz-ceidio*, which signifies the boundary work or rampart of *Ceidio*, a chieftain who is often mentioned in these MSS.; but there is nothing which can show that

(*u*) Acta. Parl., viii. 132.

(*v*) Chart. of Creation, 28th of June 1455, in Acta. Parl., ii. 59. The manor of Cadyou was in the crown during the reign of David I., and continued so till the age of Robert I., who granted the barony of Cadyou to Sir Walter, the son of Gilbert, (the predecessor of the Hamilton family), for the yearly payment of £80 sterling, 22 chalders of corn, and 6 chalders of barley. This grant was afterwards confirmed to Sir David, the son of Walter, by David II., who remitted the payment of the corn and barley in consideration of the ravages of war. Chart., 27th December 1368, in Regist. Mag. Sig., I. i. 190. (*w*) The Hamilton Papers. (*x*) Chart. Glasg.; Regist. Mag. Sig.

Cadyou derived its name from this chieftain Ceidio. The ruins of the ancient castle of Cadzow stand in a romantic situation on the summit of a precipitous rock of *a reddish colour*, the foot of which is washed by the Avon. It was surrounded by a forest of very fine oaks, many whereof were of an extraordinary size, which still remain, and there is much natural wood of other kinds on the banks of the Avon around "Cadyow's Gothic towers" (*y*). *Cad* and *caid* in the Gaelic signifies a rock, a rocky height or summit; and it is very probable that the prefix of the word is derived from this Celtic word; but the termination of the name has been so varied by the Scoto-Saxon pronunciation, that it is not easy to discover its original form and signification (*z*). In the parish of Carluke, in this shire, there is a rocky height, which is called Kil-*Cadzow*, and the rock of this height is also of a reddish colour. The ancient parish of Cadzow comprehended the present parish of Hamilton, and also the chapelry of Machan, which forms the present parish of Dalserf. David I., with the assent of his son, Earl Henry, granted the church of "Cadihou," with its pertinents, in perpetual alms to the church and bishops of Glasgow; and this grant was confirmed by the bulls of several popes (*a*). The church of Cadzow, with all its pertinents, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow by John, the bishop of that see. His successor, Herbert, granted to the dean and canons the lands of Barlanerk and Badlornock in augmentation of this prebend, and the whole was confirmed by a bull of Alexander III. in 1172 (*b*). The church of Cadzow, with all its property and pertinents, became the appropriate prebend of the dean of Glasgow (*c*). The name of the church and

(*y*) Cadzow castle has been a ruin for two centuries and a half. It has been recently celebrated in the fine ballad of "Cadyow Castle" by Sir Walter Scott. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when the manor of Cadyou was in the crown, the Scottish kings had a castle there, and some of their charters are dated at Cadihou or Cadyou.

(*z*) In the Gaelic, *cad-eo* signifies the rocky height of the grave; *cad-eo* or *cad-io'a*, the rocky height of the yew-tree.

(*a*) Chart. Glasg., 429; it was confirmed by two bulls of Alexander in 1170 and 1178, by one of Lucius in 1181, by one of Urban in 1186, which specifies the chapel of Machan as a pertinent of the church of Cadihou. Ib., 73, 81, 91, 103.

(*b*) Chart. Glasg. The lands of Barlanerk and Badlernock were afterwards constituted a separate prebend.

(*c*) William Fraser, a son of Fraser of Olivercastle in Tweeddale, was dean of Glasgow and rector of Cadyow in 1273, when he was appointed the chancellor of Scotland, and he became bishop of Saint Andrews in 1279. By a taxatio in 1401 of the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow for the use of the cathedral church, the prebend of Cadyhou was taxed £5 yearly. Chart. Glasg., 489.

parish was changed to Hamilton during the middle of the fifteenth century, and long before the Reformation the chapelry of Machan was constituted a separate parish, which was called Dalserf; but the rectory of both the parish churches of Hamilton and Dalserf continued to belong to the prebend of the dean of Glasgow as low down as the Reformation. In Bagimont's Roll the deanery of Glasgow was taxed £26 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the epoch of the Reformation the revenues of the deanery of Glasgow were reported as producing to the dean £49 in money, 16 bolls of meal, 24 bolls of oats, and 24 capons yearly, and the dean had also his share of the common property of the chapter (*d*). When the church of Cadzow was made a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, a vicarage was established for serving the cure. When the church of Cadzow, which was then called Hamilton, was converted into a collegiate church in 1451, this vicarage was annexed to the benefice of the provost, who drew the revenues of the vicarage and paid a vicar pensioner for serving the parochial cure. At the epoch of the Reformation, Mr. Archibald Karray, "the vicar pensioner" of Hamilton, had 20 marks yearly, of which 12 marks were paid him in money by the provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton, and the rest arose from some small vicarage dues that were assigned to him (*e*). In 1589 the king granted to James, Earl of Arran, and his heirs male, the right of patronage of the deanery of Glasgow, with the parsonage of the churches of Hamilton and Dalserf. This grant was ratified by the king and parliament to the Earl's nephew, James, Marquis of Hamilton, in 1621 (*f*). The patronage of the vicarage of Hamilton and Dalserf, with the tithes and pertinents thereof, were also vested in the same family as patrons of the collegiate church of Hamilton (*g*). The Duke of Hamilton is now patron of the parish church of Hamilton, which has long had two ministers. When the church of Hamilton was made collegiate in 1451, James, Lord Hamilton, built a fine Gothic church, with a choir, two cross aisles, and a steeple, all highly ornamented. This continued the parish church till 1732, when a new church was built and the former was pulled down, except the aisle, which covers the burying vault of the

(*d*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 12. Mr. James Balfour, who obtained this deanery in 1560, and afterwards made the above report, held also the vicarage of Scoonie in Fife.

(*e*) MS. Rental Book, 21.

(*f*) Acts. Parl., iv. 634, 613. This grant vested in the Hamilton family the church lands and the parsonage tithes of those churches, and also the houses, orchards, and gardens, at Hamilton, which belonged to the deanery of Glasgow. Ib., 529, and vii. 579. (*g*) Ib., vii. 579; viii. p. 111.

family of Hamilton. The present parish church is a handsome building, and stands upon the rising ground above the town of Hamilton, which was created a burgh of barony in 1456, and a royal burgh in 1548. In consequence of the resignation of its rights and privileges as a royal burgh, it was erected into a burgh of regality by a charter of Charles II., to Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, on the 18th of January 1668, which was ratified by parliament in 1669 (*h*). The burgh was thus rendered dependent on the family of Hamilton, and it has since continued in this state, though some ineffectual struggles have been made for its emancipation. It has, however, from the advantages of its situation, greatly increased in population. In 1791 the town of Hamilton contained 3601 souls, and in 1821 it contained about 6000. The whole parish contained 7613 souls in 1821. [The parish churches have 1272 communicants, while Cadzow *quoad sacra* and Quarter mission churches have 740 communicants. Two Free churches have 904 members. Four U.P. churches have 1433 members. There are also Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Evangelical Union, and Congregational churches.]

18. DALSERF parish was in early times a chapelry which belonged to the ancient parish of Cadzow. It was called the chapelry of Machan, and the district which was served by the chaplain of Machan was called Machanshire, shire signifying of old a division or department (*i*). The name of *Machan* is probably derived from the Gaelic *Maghan*, signifying a small plain, being the diminutive of *Magh*, a plain. At the epoch of the accession of Robert Bruce to the throne of Scotland, the whole tenement or territory of Machan was forfeited by Sir John Cumin, and was granted by Bruce to Walter, the son of Gilbert, the predecessor of the Hamilton family (*j*). It was made a barony in the fourteenth century, and was afterwards called the barony of Machan, and the barony of Machan-shire (*k*). The chapel of Machan, as a pertinent of the church of Cadzow, was granted by David I. to the bishops of Glasgow. The church of Cadzow, with its chapel of Machan, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, and formed the appropriate benefice of the dean. The chapelry of Machan was established as a separate parish, but the precise time when that took place cannot be easily ascertained. A parish church

(*h*) Acta. Parl., vii. 580.

(*i*) It was so called from the Saxon scir, scire, shire, which originally signified a *division*, and was applied to small divisions as well as to large ones or counties. In the charters of David I. to the monastery of Dumfermline, this term appears in the Latin form of *schira*, which is applied to various small divisions or districts in Fife: as schira de Kirkcalduin, schira de Gellald, and schira de Gatemilc. Alexander II. granted to the same monastery "schiram de Dolar" in Clackmannanshire. MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 96. (*j*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., i. 72.

(*k*) It continued to be called the barony of Machanshire throughout the seventeenth century. Inquis. Speciales.

having been built at Dalserf, the parish was of consequence called *Dalserf.* The church and village of Dalserf stand on the western side of an extensive flat field, which is called the *holm* of Dalserf, around which the Clyde circulates. Such a flat field was called in the British *dol,* and in the Gaelic *dal,* and this forms the prefix of the name; but the meaning of the adjunct *serf* is not so easily pointed out. In the British *sarf,* the plural whereof is *seirf,* signifies a serpent, and also the service-tree, so *Dal-seirf* may signify the flat field, or meadow of the service-trees, or it may signify the meadow of serpents. The parsonage of Dalserf with that of Hamilton continued to belong to the deanery of Glasgow at the Reformation (*l*). In 1589 the patronage of that deanery and of the parsonage of Dalserf, with all its tithes and pertinents, were granted by James VI. to James, the Earl of Arran and his heirs male, and was afterwards ratified by parliament to his nephew, James, Marquis of Hamilton, in 1621 (*m*). The patronage and tithes of the vicarage of Dalserf, which belonged to the provostry of the collegiate church of Hamilton, were also vested in the same family as patrons of that establishment (*n*). The patronage of the church of Dalserf has ever since belonged to the family of Hamilton, and the Duke is titular of the whole of the tithes. The parish church of Dalserf is a handsome building, with a spire and a clock, and stands at the village of Dalserf. [The parish church has 493 communicants; stipend, £428. Larkhall *quoad sacra* church has 670 communicants. Larkhall Free church has 216, and the U.P. church 460 members.]

19. STONEHOUSE parish obtained its name from the town where the church stands, and the town owes its name to the first *stone house* which was built at a place that has now many stone houses. The name continued in the pure Saxon form of *Stan-hus* in the thirteenth century (*o*). It appears afterwards in the forms of *Stainhous,* Stenhouse, and Stanehouse, and it is now generally written in the English form, Stonehouse. There is a family in Scotland of the name of Stenhouse. The patronage of the parish church of Stonehouse appears to have belonged to the proprietor of the barony of Stonehouse till the reign of Robert III., when the church with its lands and tithes were annexed to the collegiate church of Bothwell, by the founder, Archibald Douglas, lord of Bothwell and of Galloway, and Earl of Douglas, who was then patron of the church of Stonehouse. The rectorial revenues of the church of Stone-

(*l*) In the south-east part of the parish of Dalserf there was of old a small chapel dedicated to Saint Patrick, the remains whereof are still to be seen in a beautiful valley on the Clyde, and the place still bears the name of *Dalpatrick,* which it obtained from the saint's name.

(*m*) Acts. Parl., iv. 634, 613. (*n*) Ib., vii. 579; viii. p. 111.

(*o*) In August 1267, Mr. Boger, rector of the church of *Stan-hus,* witnessed a charter at Glasgow Chart. Glasg., 414.

house were shared by the prebendaries of the collegiate church of Bothwell (*p*), and the cure was served by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Stonehouse, which was shared by the prebendaries of Bothwell, was taxed £5 6s. 8d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. The vicarage of Stonehouse appears to have been of small value. At the Reformation, John Hamilton of Brumhill [Broomhill] had a lease of the manse and glebe lands of the vicarage for the small sum of four marks yearly; and the tithe of lambs-wool, with some other small tithes, produced about six marks yearly, making in all ten marks, or £6 13s. 4d. (*q*) The church lands of this vicarage, consisting of two marklands of old extent, with their pertinents, were granted in fee-firm to John Hamilton of Broomhill, by Schir Thomas Wilson, the vicar of the parish church of Stonehouse, with consent of the provost and prebendaries of the collegiate church of Bothwell, who were patrons of the said vicarage; and Hamilton of Broomhill obtained a confirmation of this grant, under the great seal, on the 1st of February, 1565-6 (*r*). A considerable time after the Reformation, the patronage of the parish church of Stonehouse was again connected with the barony of Stonehouse, and after passing through several hands, was acquired by Sir James Lockhart of Lee (*s*); who obtained a charter on the 20th of March 1667, of the twenty-pound lands and barony of Stonehouse, with the advowson and donation of the prebendaries of Stonehouse, in the collegiate church of Bothwell, and the right of patronage of the church of Stonehouse, and the lands called the vicar's lands. This charter was ratified by the parliament in 1669 (*t*). The barony and the patronage of the church of Stonehouse passed from Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath to John Lockhart of Castlehill, a younger son of that family (*u*). The patronage of this church now belongs to Lockhart of Castlehill, who is proprietor of more than a half of the parish. The church of Stonehouse was rebuilt in 1772, and stands at the town of Stonehouse, which was created a burgh of barony, with the right of holding a weekly market on Wednesday, and three annual fairs, by the

(*p*) Three of the prebends of that establishment were called from places in this parish, namely, the prebend of Stonehouse, the prebend of Hesildene, and the prebend of Kittymuir.

(*q*) MS. Rental Book, 18. (*r*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxiv. 91.

(*s*) Inquis. Speciales, 190, 239, 297. From this record the barony of Stonehouse and the patronage of the church seem to have belonged to the Duke of Hamilton in 1649. [Ib., 239]. Hamilton of Wishaw states that the Duke of Hamilton was patron of the church of Stonehouse in 1702. [MS. Acc. of Lanarkshire, 1702, p. 13]. The Duke may have kept up a claim to the patronage of this church, but it was long before vested in a different proprietor.

(*t*) Acta. Parl., vii. 579. (*u*) Inquis. Speciales, 328, 333, 387, 416, 428.

charter to Sir James Lockhart of Lee in 1667, which was ratified by parliament in 1669 (*v*). In 1696, this town was only a village, containing 272 people; but in 1791 it contained 593, and in 1821 full 1500 industrious inhabitants. In the parish of Stonehouse, at a place which is still called *chapel*, there was in former times a chapel which was dedicated to Saint Laurence, whereto there belonged a ten-shilling land of the old extent that passed into lay hands after the Reformation (*w*). [The present parish church has 420 communicants; stipend, £295. A Free church has 338, and a U.P. church 295 members.*]

20. STRATHAVON parish consists of an extensive district, which is drained by the Upper Avon and its tributary streams. This district obtained its name from the Celtic *strath*, a valley, and *avon*, a river, which runs through it. So that *Strathavon* signifies the valley of the Avon (*x*). By the Scoto-Saxon settlers it was called *Avondale*, according to the genius of their speech (*y*). In early times the patronage of the church of Strathavon belonged to the proprietor of the territory. During the reign of Alexander II., the property belonged to Hugh de Biger, and it seems to have been held by his father and grandfather (*z*). During the reign of Robert III., the church of Strathavon, with its lands, tithes, and revenues, was annexed to the collegiate church of Bothwell by the founder, Archibald Douglas, lord of Bothwell and of Galloway and Earl of Douglas, who was then the patron of the church of Strathavon. The prebendaries of that establishment shared the rectorial and vicarage tithes and revenues of the church of Strathavon (*a*); and the cure was served by a vicar pensioner, who had a certain stipend out of the revenues, and a glebe of nine acres (*b*). In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Strathavon, which was divided among the prebendaries of Bothwell, was taxed

(*v*) Acta. Parl., vii. 597. (*w*) Inquis. Speciales, 77

(*x*) Avon is the general appellative for a river in the British and the Gaelic. See Caledonia, i. 39.

(*y*) Caledonia, i. 491.

(*z*) On the 14th of February 1228-9, Hugh de Biger, patron of the church of Strathavon, confirmed to St. Machute and the monks of Lesmahagow all the tithes of corn of the lands of Richard Bard on the south of the Avon, namely, Great Kyp and Little Kyp, Glengevel, Polnebo, and Louhere, and all the lands in that part which are cultivated or may be cultivated. Out of these tithes the monks were obliged to give 20 bolls of oatmeal yearly to the chaplain serving the chapel of Saint Brigid of Kyp. [Chart. Kelso, No. 185]. This was confirmed by a charter of Walter, the bishop of Glasgow. Ib., 279.

(*a*) The vicarage as well as the rectory of Strathavon pertained in common to the prebendaries of Bothwell. Privy Seal Reg., xxxix. 107.

(*b*) At the Reformation Sir John Anderson was the vicar pensioner of Strathavon, and he reported that he was paid 24 marks yearly with the glebe lands, which were in the hands of the Hamiltons, and for which he obtained ten marks; and he added, what is very rare in such reports, that it was well paid. MS. Rental Book, 83. [* *See* also Naismith's Stonehouse, 1885].

£21 6s. 8d., being the tenth of the estimated value (*c*). James, the Marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1625, having acquired the right of patronage of the collegiate church of Bothwell and its prebends, the patronage of the parish church of Strathavon, which belonged to that establishment, was vested in the Hamilton family, who were also proprietors of the barony of Strathavon (*d*). The patronage of the church of Strathavon now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, who is proprietor of more than a third part of the parish, and he is superior of the whole, except a small portion of land which formerly belonged to the Templars, and is now held of Lord Torphichen. The parish church of Strathavon stood in a fine elevated situation in the churchyard, but a new church was built in 1772, in a low damp place, which displeased many of the parishioners, and thereby produced a numerous body of dissenters from the established church, who erected a relief meeting-house for their own accommodation. The established minister of this extensive and populous parish is assisted by a catechist, or assistant preacher, who has a stipend of 500 marks Scots yearly by a grant of Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, in 1710 (*e*). The town of Strathavon, where the parish church stands, was created a burgh of barony in 1450, with the usual privileges; and it had an extensive common, which has long since become private property. It has a weekly market and several annual fairs, and it is ruled by a baron baillie, who is appointed by the Duke of Hamilton. This town has more than doubled its population during the last forty years. In 1781 the number of its inhabitants was 1444, in 1791 they had increased to 1610, and in 1821 the people had multiplied to more than 3000. In this prosperous parish of Strathavon there were, in the period before the Reformation, three chapels, which were dedicated to different saints, the ruins of all which are still extant; and the bones of the former parishioners have been sometimes disinterred, in obvious offence to public feeling *(f)*. [The parish church has 647 communicants. East Strathavon chapel of ease has 126 communicants. A Free church has 219 members. Three U.P. churches have 1237 members. There is also a Roman Catholic church.*]

(*c*) Of the eight prebends of the collegiate church of Bothwell, five were titled from places in the parish of Strathavon, viz., the prebend of Strathavon, otherwise Nethertoun, and the prebends of Overtoun, of Newtown, of Netherfield, and of Cruikburn.

(*d*) Inquis. Speciales, 149, 272; Acta. Parl., vii. 579. (*e*) Stat. Acc., ix. 391; Hamilton Papers.

(*f*) Of those chapels the most considerable appears to have been that at Kype, which was dedicated to Saint Brigid, and called Saint Bride's chapel. By the grant of Hugh de Biger to the monks of Lesmahagow, in February 1228-9, which has been already mentioned, the monks were obliged to pay to the chaplain of this chapel 20 bolls of oatmeal yearly. There belonged to Saint Bride's chapel the lands of Little Kype and Lang Kype, which were called the chapel lands, that became the property of the Hamilton family after the Reformation. Inquis. Speciales, 149, 239. A hamlet at the site of this chapel still bears the name of Saint Bride's chapel, near to West Kype.

[* See also Gebbie's Strathavon and Avondale, 1880].

21. The present parish of KILBRIDE, which is sometimes called *East Kilbride*, to distinguish it from the parish of West Kilbride in Ayrshire, comprehends the two old parishes of Kilbride and Torrans. The ancient church of Kilbride was dedicated to St. Brigid, and was thence named *Cil-brighid*, which is pronounced Kilbride, and signifies in the British and Gaelic languages the church of St. Bride. Many churches and chapels in Scotland were dedicated to this celebrated saint, who has been an object of contention between the Scottish and Irish sanctologists. The church of Kilbride belonged in early times to the bishops of Glasgow, and was confirmed to them by the bulls of several popes (*g*). A controversy between Jocelin, the bishop of Glasgow, and Roger de Valoniis, the lord of the manor of Kilbride, about the church of this parish, was settled before William the Lion and his court at Lanark, sometime between 1182 and 1189, when it was found that the donation of the church of Kilbride belonged of old to the church and bishops of Glasgow; and Roger de Valoniis renounced to the bishop and his successors all claims to the said church and a carucate of land, with common of pasturage and all other easements in the parish pertaining to the said church; and Bishop Jocelin conceded to Roger that he should have a chapel and a chaplain, supported by himself, in his castle of Kilbride (*h*). In the 13th century, the church of Kilbride, with all its property and revenues, parsonage and vicarage, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow; and it was afterwards made the appropriate prebend of the chantor (*i*). The parochial cure was served by a vicar pensioner, who had a settled allowance out of the revenues (*j*). In Bagimont's Roll the chantory of Glasgow was taxed £16, being a tenth of the estimated value of the spiritual revenues of the benefice. At the Reformation Mr. John Stevenson, the chantor of Glasgow, held the parsonage and vicarage of Kilbride as his appropriate benefice, and he reported the value of it as £266 13s. 4d. Scots yearly (*k*).

(*g*) By a bull of Pope Alexander in 1178, by one of Pope Lucius in 1181, and by one of Pope Urban in 1186. Chart. Glasg., 81, 91, 104.

(*h*) Chart. Glasg., 39. William the Lion granted a charter attesting this settlement, and confirming to Bishop Jocelin and his successors the church of Kilbride, with a carucate of land and common of pasture, as above mentioned. Ib., 41.

(*i*) In 1319 Edward II. made a vain attempt to present an Englishman to the prebend of Kilbride in the church of Glasgow. Rym. Fœd., iii. 785. By a taxatio in 1401 of the prebends of Glasgow for the use of the cathedral church, the prebend of Kilbride was taxed £5 yearly. Chart. Glasg., 490. (*j*) John de Falsyde was vicar of Kilbride in 1470. Chart. Lennox, 177.

(*k*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 8.

The old parish of *Torrans* obtained its name from the place where the church stood, and that place of location acquired its name from a small earthen mount, which was called the *Tor*, in the vicinity of the mansion house and the old church of Torrans. *Tor* or *torr* in the Gaelic signifies a mount, and *toran* or *torran* is the diminutive. The plural termination [*s*] was added from the circumstance of there being two places of this name in this district, Over-torrans and Nether-torrans. The name thus formed was, in progress of time and vulgarity of deflection, corrupted into Torrance. The rectory of Torrans seems to have become connected with St. Leonard's hospital at Torrans, and the patronage of both belonged to the king (*l*). The church of Torrans was served by a vicar. In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of Torrans, in the deanery of Rutherglen, was taxed £4, being a tenth of its estimated value. At the Reformation the parsonage of Torrans was held by Mr. Robert Hamilton, who reported that the whole revenues and profits, including corps presents, umest claithes, and small offerings, were leased for 40 marks yearly (*m*). This report mentions it as "the parsonage of Torrans, within the parish of Kilbride," whence it appears that the smaller parish of Torrans had become an appendage to the larger parish of Kilbride, as it stood before the Reformation. In November 1589 the presbytery of Glasgow annexed the kirk of Torrans to the kirk of Kilbride, as being a necessary part thereof, and as next adjacent to the said kirk (*n*). After this annexation the church of Torrans, which stood about half a mile from the mansion house, was allowed to become ruinous, and has long since been totally demolished. In the burying ground which belonged to it, human bones are occasionally disinterred (*o*). In 1617 an act of

(*l*) Schir John Tiri was parson of Torrans in 1401. Acta. Dom. Auditorum, 152. On the 28th of September 1512, Mr. Patrick Paniter, the king's secretary, obtained a presentation to the hospital and church of Torrans, when the same should become vacant by the resignation of William Brown. Privy Seal Reg., iv. 200. In May 1529, the king presented Mr. John Hamilton to the rectory of Torrans, which was vacant by the deprivation of Sir William Brown. Ib., viii. 43. In August 1531, the king presented Sir John Leirmouth chaplain to the rectory, chaplainry, and hospital of Torrans, on the resignation of Mr. William Brown. Ib., ix. 32. Mr. Robert Hamilton was rector of Torrans in July 1559. Ib., xxix. 84.

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, 19. Mr. Robert Hamilton, the *rector of Torrans*, was one of the numerous followers of the Duke of Chattelherault who obtained a remission on the 2nd of January 1565-6, for having been with the duke in the Earl of Moray's rebellion. Privy Seal Reg., xxxiv. 29, 30.

(*n*) Presbytery Records.

(*o*) The minister of Kilbride obtained both the glebes of Kilbride and that of Torrans. Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanarkshire, 1702. MS., 15.

parliament was passed, which united to the college of Glasgow the tithes and revenues of the church of Kilbride, both parsonage and vicarage, which was called of old the chantorie of Glasgow, and was then a member of the cathedral of Glasgow. By the same act the college was ordained to pay yearly, from the revenues of the said church, twelve chalders of victual to the minister serving the cure, who should hold the place and title of the chantor of Glasgow in the cathedral church thereof, and that such minister should be presented by the archbishop of Glasgow for the time as the patron of the said church and stipend (*p*). In 1633 the advowson of the churches of Kilbride and Torrans was ratified to Patrick, the archbishop of Glasgow, upon his translation to that see (*q*). The archbishops of Glasgow enjoyed the patronage of the united church of Kilbride and Torrans during the existence of episcopacy; when it was finally abolished in 1689, the patronage of the church became invested in the king, to whom it now belongs (*r*). The parish church of Kilbride was rebuilt in 1774, when the part of the old church which supported the belfry was allowed to remain, and now serves the purpose of a steeple. The bell was cast in 1590 by one of the most celebrated bellfounders in Europe, as an inscription on it records. It was rent by violent ringing on a day of rejoicing by the people of Kilbride, when they received intelligence that Lord Dundee, whom they considered as a cruel persecutor, fell in the battle of Killiecrankie on the 27th of July 1689 (*s*). The church stands in the town of Kilbride, which is a burgh of barony, having the right of holding a weekly market and four annual fairs. This town contained 524 inhabitants in 1791, and about 1500 in 1821, so prosperous had their affairs been in the meantime. [The parish church has 570 communicants: stipend, £559. A Free church has 170, and a U.P. church 348 members.]

22. The name of the parish of GLASFORD is derived from the British *Glas-ford*, which signifies the green road or way. In the 13th century the lands of Glasford appear to have been held by a family who took their name from the appellation of the town. In 1296 Roger de Glasford and Aleyn, the son of Roger de Glasford of the county of Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I. (*t*). The lands of Glasford appear to have been comprehended in the

(*p*) Acta. Parl., iv. 555-6. The grant to the college by this act included the tithes and revenues of the church of Torrans annexed to Kilbride. Ib., v. 76. The college of Glasgow for many years have received, for the tithes of this united parish, 32 chalders of meal, paid in money, according to the fiars of Hamilton and Campsie, from which they pay the value of 12 chalders to the minister of the parish as his stipend. (*q*) Ib., v. 70.

(*r*) The lands of Busby were detached from the parish of Kilbride and annexed to the parish of Carmunnock in 1652, and again in 1725.

(*s*) Ure's Hist. of Kilbride, 209, 210. (*t*) Prynne, iii. 663, 657, 662.

extensive barony of Kilbride, which was granted by Robert I. to Walter the Stewart of Scotland. In the beginning of the reign of Robert II., John Sempill, the son and heir of Thomas Sempill, obtained from the king's eldest son, John, Earl of Carrick, a grant of the lands of Glasford, with the advowson of the church thereof, and of several other lands in the barony of Kilbride, to him, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to the lawful heirs of his father. This grant was confirmed by a charter from the king in July 1374 (*u*). The lands of Glasford, with the patronage of the church, continued in the Sempill family more than three centuries (*v*). In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Glasford, in the deanery of Rutherglen, was taxed £5 6s. 8d., being a tenth of its estimated value. John, the first Lord Sempill, annexed the rectory of Glasford to the collegiate church of Sempill, which he founded in 1504, and it continued to belong to that establishment till the Reformation, Lord Sempill and his heirs being the patrons. After the Reformation, John Sempill of Beltrees, the provost of the collegiate church of Sempill, reported that the revenues of the parsonage of Glasford were leased of old for the yearly payment of £40 in money and two chalders of oats, whereof he had received nothing since his appointment to the provostry (*w*). The patronage of the church of Glasford continued with the family of Sempill in the beginning of the 18th century (*x*). It afterwards passed to the Earl of Eglinton, and it now belongs to Lady Mary Montgomery. The parish church of Glasford was built in 1633, and continues a reproach to the taste of the times and to the heritors, as its uncouth appearance excites the remarks of every passenger. [The present parish church (1820) has 278 communicants; stipend, £339.]

23. The name of the parish of BLANTYRE may be derived from the British *Blaen-tir*, signifying the point or extremity of the land. In this parish there is neither hill nor valley. The northern part of this parish, in which stands Blantyre priory and Blantyre farm, forms a long narrow peninsula between the rivers Clyde and Calder, and ends in a point around which winds the Clyde. The name may be also derived from the Gaelic *Bla-'an-tir*, signifying the warm land, which is very descriptive of the warm sheltered situation of this parish along the western bank of the Clyde very little above the level of the sea. The parish church of Blantyre, with all its property

(*u*) Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot., ii. 63.

(*v*) Privy Seal Reg., xxvi. 28; xli. 52: Inquis. Speciales, 230, 351. Alan Home was vicar of the perpetual vicarage of Glasford in 1388. Chart. Lennox, ii. 193.

(*w*) MS. Rental Book, 30.

(*x*) Wishaw's Acc. of Lanarkshire in 1702, p. 12. He mentions that there was then an old ruinous castle near the church of Glasford.

and revenues, was annexed to the priory of Blantyre, which was founded by Alexander II., and continued to belong to that monastery till the Reformation. The prior and canons enjoyed the revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, and found a clergyman to serve the church. At the epoch of the Reformation, the whole revenues of the church of Blantyre, parsonage and vicarage, were leased for 172 marks yearly (*y*). The patronage and tithes of the parish church of Blantyre were, by a grant of James VI., vested heritably in Walter Stewart, the last commendator of Blantyre, who was created Lord Blantyre in 1606, and they have since belonged to his descendants, the Lords Blantyre (*z*). The parish church of Blantyre is evidently of great antiquity, and from its very bad condition the parish is much in need of a new one. The church stands at the village of Blantyre, which was made a burgh of barony before 1639. The inhabitants of the parish have greatly increased during late times. [The present parish church (1863) has 626 communicants; stipend, £307. Stonefield church has 255 communicants. A Free church has 217, and a U.P. church 284 members. There are also Roman Catholic and Evangelical Union churches.*]

24. The parish of CAMBUSLANG derived its singular name from the Celtic *Camus-lan*, signifying the bending water-bank, or the bank on the bend of the water (*a*). The church of Cambuslang stands on the steep bank of a winding rivulet which runs through the parish and falls into the Clyde, and the most remarkable bend in its whole course is that immediately above and at the church. The Celtic name of Cambus-lan has obtained from the Saxon people the form of Cambus-lang. The patronage of the church of Cambuslang was connected with the barony of Drumsergard, which appears to have comprehended the whole, or nearly the whole of the parish. The territory of Drumsergard, with the lordship of Bothwell, was held during the reign of Alexander II. by Walter Olifard, the justiciary of Lothian, after whose death in 1242, they passed, probably by marriage, to Walter de Moray, the progenitor of the Morays of Bothwell. The property of the territory of Drumsergard was conferred on a younger son of that family, but the

(*y*) MS. Rental Book, 12. (*z*) Inquis. Speciales, 198, 212.

(*a*) *Cam*, in the British and Gaelic, signifies bending, bowed; and *usg* or *uisg* means water. From these vocables was formed the Celtic word *camus*, which was applied to the bend or curve of any water, either of a stream, a lake, or of the sea. *Camus* thus applied appears in a number of names in the topography of Scotland, and in the Scoto-Saxon districts it has uniformly obtained the form of *Cambus*, as Cambus-lang, Cambus-Nethan, Cambus-Kenneth, Cambus-Barron, Cambus-Michael; but in the Celtic districts it retains the pure Celtic form of *Camus*. The termination of the name of Cambus-*lang* is from the British *glan*, which in composition becomes *lan*, and signifies a bank, the bank of a water. [* See also Wright's Annals of Blantyre, 1884].

superiority and the patronage of the church of Cambuslang remained with the chief of the family (*b*). In 1370 the lordship of Bothwell, with the superiority of the barony of Drumsergard, and the patronage of the church of Cambuslang, passed, by marriage with Johanna, the only child and heiress of Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell, to Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, who became Earl of Douglas in 1389. This property continued in the family of Douglas till the forfeiture of James, Earl of Douglas, in 1455, when James, Lord Hamilton, having previously acquired the property of the barony of Drumsergard, now acquired the superiority of the same barony by obtaining a charter from the king as tenant *in capite*, and this estate continued in the Hamilton family (*c*). In 1296 Conewall, the parson of the church of Cambuslang, swore fealty to Edward I., and obtained a writ to the sheriff of Berwick [Lanark] for the delivery of his property (*d*). William de Monypenny was rector of the church of Cambuslang in the reign of Robert II. (*e*). Mr. John de Merton was rector of the same church in 1394 (*f*). John Cameron, who became the bishop of Glasgow in 1426, was before that time rector of the church of Cambuslang, to which rectory he was presented by the second Archibald, Earl of Douglas, whose secretary and confessor he was. In 1429 the parish church of Cambuslang, with its property and revenues, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow by Bishop Cameron, with the consent of the patron, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Bothwell and Drumsergard, the patronage of the prebend to belong to the earl and his heirs, while the church was to be served by a vicar pensioner, to whom was assigned from its revenues a stipend of 20 marks yearly, with a manse and a certain part of the church lands (*g*). The prebend of Cambuslang was taxed £3 yearly for the use and ornament of the cathedral church (*h*). At the Reformation the vicar pensioner of the parish church of Cambuslang had 22 marks yearly, with a manse, ten acres of land, and a coal pit, all which was estimated as worth about £40 a year (*i*). The prebend of Cambuslang became the appropriate benefice of the sacrist of the cathedral of Glasgow. In Bagimont's Roll the prebendal rectory of Cambuslang was taxed £6 6s. 8d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation this preben-

(*b*) On the 28th of August 1296, William de Moray, "Seignor de Bothwell," and William de Moray of *Drumsergard* of the County of Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 653, 654. In the Diplom. Scotiæ, pl. lviii., the name above is spelled *Drumsergarth* in 1375.

(*c*) Charter of the 23rd of October 1455, in Reg. Mag. Sig., x. 4. (*d*) Rot. Scotiæ, i. 25.

(*e*) Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot., iii. 5; v. 90. (*f*) Chart. Paisley, No. 87.

(*g*) Chart. Glasg., 323-4. (*h*) Ib., 492. (*i*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 15.

dal parsonage was held by Mr. William Haylton, who reported the income as being 187 bolls 2 firlots of meal, 19 bolls 2 firlots of bear, and £5 in money, out of which he had to pay 22 marks yearly to the vicar pensioner, who had moreover a manse, ten acres of land, and a coal heugh. He had also to pay a pension of £26 13s. 4d. yearly to Sir David Christison, and he had to pay a pension of a certain quantity of victual yearly to the Duke of Chattelherault, the patron, after payment of all which he says there remained very little for him to live upon (*j*). The vicar's land, with his manse, garden, and coal-pit, passed into lay hands after the Reformation (*k*). Haylton was succeeded in the benefice of the parsonage and vicarage of Cambuslang by Lord Claud Hamilton, the fourth son of the Duke of Chattelherault; but the oppression of the Hamilton family by the regents during the minority of King James, obliged Lord Claud to seek safety in England, and during his absence "the Kirk," that is the Presbyterian faction who ruled the church, assumed the disposal of the benefice, and planted Mr. John Howieson, a minister, in the church of Cambuslang. At length, in 1587, an act of parliament was passed annulling the presentation and appointment of Howieson by "the kirk," and confirming the title of Lord Claud Hamilton to the parsonage and vicarage of Cambuslang during his life (*l*). Lord Claud died in 1621. The barony of Drumsergard, with the patronage of the church of Cambuslang, continued to belong to the Hamilton family, and was confirmed to them by a charter of Charles II., to William and Anne, the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, in 1672, which changed the holding of this property from ward to free-blench (*m*). In the 17th century, the name of the barony of Drumsergard was changed to Cambuslang. This has given rise to a mistaken notion that the name of the parish was changed from Drumsergard to Cambuslang (*n*). The patronage of the church of Cambuslang now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, who is also titular of the tithes. The parish church of Cambuslang was rebuilt in 1743 on the same site where the old church had long stood. In the parish of Cambuslang, about a quarter of a mile below the parish church, there was in former times a chapel which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was popularly called the Lady Chapel of Kirkburn. In 1379 William Monypenny, the rector of Cambuslang, purchased from Sir William Dalyell an annual rent of 6 marks sterling from the lands of East Ferme of Rutherglen, and he bestowed this as an endowment for a chapel

(*j*) MS. Rental Book, 15. (*k*) Inquis. Speciales, 299. (*l*) Acta. Parl., iii. 481.
(*m*) Acta. Parl., viii. 111; Inquis. Speciales, 88, 149, 239; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc., 20.
(*n*) Stat. Acc., v. 241; the parish has always been called Cambuslang.

to celebrate divine service in the chapel of the Virgin Mary of Cambuslang, and this was ratified by a charter of Robert II. on the 8th of December 1379, which settled the patronage of the chaplainry on Monypenny, his heirs and assigns (*o*). At the Reformation the chaplainry of the Lady Chapel of Kirkburn was held by Sir John Miller, who reported its value as seven marks yearly (*p*). In 1565 Sir John Miller, the chaplain of the Virgin Mary's chapel of Kirkburn, granted in feu-firm to Alexander Bogil, otherwise Aikenhead, and Janet Murray, his wife, three and a half acres of the church lands, with the houses and garden belonging to the said chapel in the barony and parish of Cambuslang; and this grant was ratified by a charter under the great seal on the 12th of August 1565 (*q*). The lands which were thus granted still bear the name of Chapel. [The parish church (1841), Hallside and West Church chapels of ease have 1217 communicants. A Free Church has 338 members. Two U.P. churches have 397 members. There are also Roman Catholic and Independent Churches].

25 and 26. The two parishes of OLD MONKLAND and NEW MONKLAND are next in our progress to be noticed. The present parishes were formerly comprehended in one very extensive parochial district, which was called *Monkland*. The old parish of Monkland was so called from its having been the property of *the monks* of Newbattle. Malcolm IV. granted to those monks the lands of Dunpelder and Metherauch, and Mayneth and Glarnephyn, with all the lands eastward to Dunduffes, on the limits of Lothian; and he also granted them the lands of Carmyle near the Clyde (*r*). The extensive property which was thus granted, extended from the Clyde on the west, to the boundaries of Lothian on the east, and made a hundred pounds lands of the ancient extent (*s*). This terri-

(*o*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., v. 90.

(*p*) MS. Rental Book, 75.

(*q*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxiii. 73.

(*r*) Chart. Newbotle, No. 175, 176, 177. Dunpelder continued to bear its ancient name during the 17th century. Inquis. Speciales, 110; Timothy Pont's Map of Clydesdale. But since that age the name has been changed to *Drumpellier*, which is now the name of a mansion house nearly an English mile northward from the church of Old Monkland. The name of Metherauch has undergone a more violent change. By vulgar pronunciation the name was abbreviated to Medrauch and Medroc, and there being two places which bore this name, South Medroc and North Medroc, both were called in the plural Medrocs, which have been further corrupted into Medrox and Meadrox. Medrocs was included in the extensive barony of Monkland, but it became a separate barony after the Reformation, and forms the north-west part of the parish of New Monkland.

(*s*) After obtaining the grant of Malcolm IV., the monks of Newbattle formed a large grange or farming establishment at Dunpelder, and they formed other establishments of the same kind. They appear to have cultivated a large portion of their extensive territory of Monkland, and they leased the remainder. They obtained from the principal proprietors of West and Mid Lothian grants of free passage for themselves, their servants, and cattle and carriages, from their

tory obtained the name of Monkland, and the same name was applied to the parish, very nearly the whole of which belonged to the monks of Newbattle, and formed an extensive barony called Monkland, over which they had an ample jurisdiction (*t*). This large barony appears to have comprehended the whole of the present parishes of Old Monkland and of New Monkland, except the lands and manor place of Lochwood, which belonged to the bishops of Glasgow. The rectorial revenues of the church of Monkland were joined to those of the church of Cadder in forming a valuable prebend, which was long the appropriate benefice of the subdean of Glasgow. The precise time of this arrangement does not appear, but it continued till the Reformation (*u*). A vicar was appointed for serving the cure of both the parishes. In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of Cadder and Monkland was taxed £5 6s. 8d., being the tenth of estimated value of their spiritual revenues. The income of this double vicarage at the Reformation, and the amount of the income of the subdean of Glasgow, at the same period, have been already mentioned in the account of the parish of Cadder. In the extensive parish of Monkland there was in former times a chapel at Kipps, on the western border of the present parish of New Monkland. This chapel belonged to the monks of Newbattle, and the abbots of that monastery are said to have held at it annual courts, when they levied the rents and feu-duties of their barony of Monkland. The chapel was ruined at the Reformation, and during late times the farmer of the lands razed its walls and turned the site into a corn field (*v*). In 1587 the extensive barony of Monkland, which had belonged to the monks of Newbattle, was granted in fee to Mark Ker, the commendator of that monastery, who was created Lord Newbattle (*w*). This large barony was afterwards divided, and passed into different hands. A

monastery of Newbattle to the lands in Nether Clydesdale. Chart. Newbotle, No. 218-226. From Alexander II. they obtained a similar grant of free passage by the usual ways, and he allowed them during their passages common pasture for their cattle during one night, in every part except the growing corn and the meadows. [Ib., 218]. Besides their valuable estates of Monkland, in Lower Clydesdale, the same monks had lands of large extent, but of less value, in the district of Crawford in Upper Clydesdale.

(*t*) This territory probably acquired the popular name of the Monkland not long after it became the property of the monks by the grants of Malcolm IV. The popular appellation had become the established name before 1323. Chart. Newbotle, No. 224.

(*u*) Andrew Stewart, the third son of Sir James Stewart, the black knight of Lorn, by Queen Jane, the widow of James I., was sub-dean of Glasgow and rector of Monkland in 1466. He was provost of the collegiate church of Lincluden in 1477, and was made the keeper of the privy seal and bishop of Moray in 1482. He died in 1501.

(*v*) Stat. Acc., vii. 280.

(*w*) Acta. Parl., iii. 513.

part of it was acquired by Lord Boyd, who obtained that portion to be made a barony which was called Medrocs, and he also appears to have acquired some right to the patronage of the churches of Cadder and Monkland, which belonged to the sub-deanery of Glasgow; and his successors maintained a claim to this patronage (*n*). A great part of the barony of Monkland was acquired by Sir Thomas Hamilton of Binning, the king's advocate, who obtained a charter for it from the king on the 3rd August 1602, and he also obtained a grant of the patronage of the churches of Cadder and of Monkland. Sir Thomas sold the barony of Monkland and the patronage of those churches to Sir James Cleland of Monkland, from whom they descended in 1633 to his son and heir, Ludovick Cleland, who sold the whole to James, Marquis of Hamilton (*y*). On the 19th of November 1639, the marquis obtained a charter from the king of the lands and barony of Monkland, with the advowson, donation, and right of patronage of the parish churches of Cadder and of Monkland, to be held of the king, in fee and heritage, for the yearly payment of £32 13s. 4d. Scots, in name of blench-ferm; and this charter was ratified by parliament in 1641 (*z*). During the reign of Charles II., the college of Glasgow purchased from the Duchess of Hamilton the patronage and tithes of the sub-deanery of Glasgow, and of the churches of Cadder and of Monkland; and upon the resignation of Mr. John Ross, the college obtained a charter for this property from the king, on the 4th of March 1670, which was ratified by parliament in 1672 (*a*). The college is said to have also purchased whatever right Lord Boyd had to this estate (*b*). In the meantime the very extensive parish of Monkland was divided into two parishes about the year 1640. The eastern and larger part was formed into a new parish, which was called *New Monkland*, and there was built for it a new church, which was called by the same name. The western and smaller part, which contained the old parish church, formed the other parish, which was called Old Monkland. The two parishes are also called, from their relative situation, East Monkland and West Monkland. Under the authority of the act of parliament in 1690, respecting the patronage of churches, the heritors of Old Monkland and of New Monkland purchased from the college of Glasgow, for the prescribed price, the patronage of both those parishes, which has been since exercised by the heritors and elders of each parish respectively. The tithes of both parishes continue to belong to the college of Glasgow, which pays out of them the stipends of the two ministers. The parish church of Old Monkland was re-built in 1790, and is a large and commodious structure. The parish church of New Monkland was re-built in 1777, and is a very handsome country church, which is capable of accommodating 1200 persons. In this last parish there is also, at the

(*x*) Inquis. Speciales, 162, 202, 255. (*y*) Inquis. Speciales, 179; Wishaw's MS. Acc., 31.
(*z*) Acta. Parl., v. 583; Inquis. Speciales, 239.
(*a*) Acta. Parl., viii. 132; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc., 31; Stat. Acc., vii. 375. (*b*) Ib., viii. 478.

populous town of Airdrie, a very handsome chapel of ease, which was built in 1791 by a subscription of the inhabitants for their accommodation. Airdrie stands on a beautiful rising ground, from which the place obtained its Celtic name, signifying in the Gaelic the king's height or rising ground. This thriving town, which is a burgh of barony, has increased rapidly during late times. In 1675, Robert Hamilton of Airdrie, obtained an act of parliament for holding a weekly market and four annual fairs at the town of Airdrie (*c*). It was then a mere village with only a few inhabitants. In 1792 this town contained 1762 persons, and in 1821 its population had increased to 4860 busy people. The rest of the parish of New Monkland contained then 2502 persons, making the population of the whole parish 7362 in 1821. [Old Monkland parish church has 775 communicants; stipend, £554. The *quoad sacra* churches of Baillieston, Bargeddie, Coats (Coatbridge), Gartsherrie, Garturk, and the chapels of ease of Calderbank and Mount Vernon, have among them 3349 communicants. The Free churches of Baillieston, Coatbridge (3), and Whifflet have 1290 members. U.P. churches at Baillieston and Coatbridge have 1267 members. There are also Episcopal churches at Baillieston and Coatbridge; Roman Catholic churches at Baillieston, Coatbridge and Whifflet; Congregational, Evangelical Union, and Baptist at Coatbridge. NEW MONKLAND parish church has 550 communicants; stipend, £504. The *quoad sacra* churches of Airdrie, Clarkston, Flowerhill, Meadowfield and Greengairs have 2766 communicants. Five Free churches have 1333, and 2 U.P. churches have 726 members. There are also, Episcopal, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Congregational, 1 Evangelical Union, 1 Wesleyan Methodist, and 1 R.P. churches].

27. The parish of BOTHWELL was formerly of very great extent, as it comprehended the present parish of Bothwell, and also the large parish of Shotts. It thus extended throughout the whole distance, from the Clyde on the west, to the boundaries of Lothian on the eastward. The ancient castle of Bothwell was formerly a place of great strength when inhabited by the potent Douglases. It stands on the steep bank of the Clyde, and about a mile south-eastward from it stand the church and village of Bothwell, three furlongs distant from the river. Whether the name was applied originally to the site of the castle or to the site of the church is somewhat uncertain. In the Latin charters of early times, the name appears generally in the form of *Bothvill*, *Bothvyll*, and sometimes *Bothwill*. The modern form of the name is *Bothwell*. This name may be derived from the British *both-will*, signifying the habitation of the stranger. In the several dialects of the Celtic *both* signifies a cottage, a mansion, or a habitation, and the British *gwill*, in composition *will*, means a stranger, an interloper (*d*).

(*c*) Acts Parl., ix. 499.

(*d*) In the Diplom. Scot., pl. liii., in a charter of David II., we may see the Chapel de *Both* and the lands of *Both*-mernok.

With some little variation in the spelling of the name, it might be derived from the Gaelic *both-aill*, or the British *both-hyl*, both which signify the habitation on the steep bank of the river. This is perfectly descriptive of the site of Bothwell castle, and it also applies to Bothall castle in Northumberland. Yet is it possible that the name may have been formed by adding to the Celtic *both* the old term *vill*, which, whether derived from the Latin *villa* or the Anglo-Norman *ville*, signified a habitation or village, with a certain district or territory belonging to it. The patronage of the parish church of Bothwell belonged in early times to the lordship of Bothwell, and continued its connexion with that lordship down to recent times (*e*). This great lordship was in early ages the most powerful baronial territory in Clydesdale. It comprehended not only the very extensive old parish of Bothwell, but also the parishes of Dolphinton, Walston, and Cambuslang. During the reign of Alexander II. the lordship of Bothwell belonged to Walter Olifard, the justiciary of Lothian, who died in 1242, and it afterwards passed, perhaps by marriage, to Walter de Moray, the progenitor of the Morays of Bothwell, who distinguished themselves by their strenuous efforts to maintain the independence of Scotland during the succession war. Johanna, the only child and heiress of Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell, who died in 1366, carried this lordship by marriage, as we have seen, to Archibald Douglas, the Lord of Galloway, in 1370; and the lordship of Bothwell continued in the family of Douglas till the forfeiture of James, Earl Douglas, in 1455, when it fell to the crown. Archibald Douglas, who thus acquired the lordship with the heiress thereof, converted the parish church of Bothwell into a collegiate establishment for a provost and eight prebendaries, and the patronage of the whole continued with the lordship of Bothwell. The provost enjoyed the revenues, the glebe lands, and manse of this parish, whereof he was *ex officio* rector, and he paid a curate or vicar pensioner for serving the cure. At the period of the Reformation, the lairds of Carphin and Clelandtoun held a lease from the provost of Bothwell of the tithes of the parish for the yearly payment of £200 Scots *(f)*. In this parish, large as it was, there were several subordinate chapels to the church in the period preceding the Reformation (*g*). At Osbernistoun, which is now called Orbistoun, in the south-west district of this parish, there was a chapel which was dedicated to Saint Catherine, the Virgin. During the reign of Alexander II., Walter Olifard granted to this chapel and to its chaplains a perpetual annual rent of ten pounds from the

(*e*) In 1296 David de Moray, the parson of the church of Bothwell, swore fealty to Edward I. [Prynne, iii. 662]. Mr. John Fleming was rector of the church of Bothwell between the years 1319 and 1326. Chart. Glasg., 353. (*f*) MS. Rental Book, 13.

(*g*) In addition to all those chapels, there was a private chapel within the castle of Bothwell.

lands of Osbernstoun and from the mill of Bothwell, and this grant was confirmed by a charter of Alexander II., on the 25th of October 1242 (*h*). In the north-east district of this parish, on the lands of Lachope, there was of old a chapel, the ruins whereof are still extant, but the names of the founder and its patron saint are forgotten (*i*). There appears to have been in this parish a small chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Lessart, the patronage whereof belonged to the Hamilton family; and the chapel probably stood somewhere in the moorland part of the old parish of Bothwell, where the property of the Hamilton family lay (*j*). At the place called Bertram-Shotts, and also St. Catherines, in Bothwell Moor, there was a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna, which served the eastern part of the old parish of Bothwell; and soon after the Reformation this extensive moorland track was detached from the too extensive parish of Bothwell, and was established as a separate parish, which was called Bertram-Shotts, and is now known by the name of Shotts. For a considerable time after the Reformation, the parish church of Bothwell continued in connection with the provostry of the collegiate church of Bothwell, and the patronage belonged to the lordship of Bothwell, which, after several changes, was acquired by James, Marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1625, and the lordship of Bothwell, with the patronage of the church, has since continued in the Hamilton family. The patronage of both the parish churches of Bothwell and of Shotts now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, who is also titular of the tithes of both the parishes. The old church of Bothwell, which, with some alterations, still serves as the church of the present parish of Bothwell, is an ancient structure of fine workmanship in the Gothic style, 70 feet long, and 39 feet broad. The roof is arched and lofty, and the church is lighted by a tire of large windows on each side, with a great window in the east end, in the upper part of which the Douglas arms are cut at the south corner of the window within, and without they are quartered with the royal arms. The Hamilton arms are engraved in the centre of the arch which supports the organ-loft, as it is still called, though

(*h*) Chart. Glasg., 221.

(*i*) Stat. Account, xvi. 326.

(*j*) On the 15th of August 1529, John Jack obtained from the king a grant for life of three acres of land, with the houses, yards, and all other profits pertaining "to the chapel of Saint Lessart in the parish of Bothwell," for the upholding of the said chapel. The disposition then belonged to the king from his having the patronage in ward, in consequence of the death of James, Earl of Arran. [Privy Seal Reg., viii. 80]. No such saint as Lessart can be traced in the Sanctologies. The name has probably been corrupted, or it may have been blundered by the writer of the record.

no organs have been used in the church since the Reformation. The arched roof is covered with large polished flag stones, somewhat in the form of pantiles. The whole edifice is composed of stone, and is strengthened by pilasters to support the weight of the roof. Near the outer base of the spire the name of the master mason is inscribed in Saxon characters, "Magister Thomas Tron." Projecting from the back wall there is a cell, in which is placed the stone font, built into the wall, and the stone pitcher, standing in the middle of the paved vault, is also entire. In 1719 the portico at the west end was taken down to admit of a modern addition for the better accommodation of the congregation. [The parish church (1833) has 466 communicants; stipend, £664. The *quoad sacra* and mission churches of Bellshill, Holytown, Uddingston, Nackerty, etc., have among them 1671 communicants. 4 Free churches have 1106, and 4 U. P. churches 1195 members. There are also R. C. and E. U. churches.]

28. The parish of SHOTTS, or Bertram-Shotts as it was formerly called, obtained this name from the place where the church was built. The prefix Bertram is the proper name of a man, and the adjunct *Shotts*, or *Schotts* as it was formerly written, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *scot* or *schot*, signifying a part or portion, whence comes the word *shot*, in vulgar speech, signifying the portion of a tavern bill. *Schot* or *shot*, was applied in former times, both in Scotland and in England, to a portion of land, and is often coupled with the name of a man (*k*); hence it appears as a termination in the names of places, both in Scotland and in England (*l*). It also appears in the names of places alone, where the prefix has been dropt, as in the present instance (*m*). The prefix *Bertram*, in this name, was relinquished in the 17th century, and the termination *Shotts* remains, as the name of the place and of the parish. The large moorland district which forms the parish of Shotts, was formerly comprehended in the very extensive parish of Bothwell, and in the lordship of Bothwell. Different parts of this district were called *Bothwell-moor*, *Bothwell-forest*, and *Bothwell-scheeles*, appellations these, which indicate its state of old. This district continued, till the reign of James III., a part of the lordship of Bothwell, which fell to the crown by the forfeiture of James, the Earl of Douglas, in 1455. On the 26th of February 1471-2, James, Lord Hamilton, resigned to the king the lands of Kirk-Andrews, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and acquired in exchange a grant of forty marks land, of the old extent, in the lordship of Bothwell; and the names of the lands, which were specified,

(*k*) A large portion of land on the north of Haddington was called Harman's-Shot. MS. Donations, 116.

(*l*) In Hampshire there is a parish called Alder-*Shot*, and another called Brain-*Shot*, and there are other places named Gray-*Shot*, Lid-*Shot*, and so in others.

(*m*) Such as *Shot* in Midlothian, *Shotts* in Muthil parish, and *Shots* in Dunblane parish in Perthshire.

evince that this grant comprehended nearly the whole of the present parish of Shotts (*n*). This estate, however ample in extent, was not then of great value, but continued in the Hamilton family, and being held by them directly of the crown, ceased to be a part of the lordship of Bothwell. Before this grant took place, there appears to have been a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna, at the place called Bertram-Schotts, and also St. Catherine's, from the patron saint (*o*). When Lord Hamilton acquired this estate the chapel underwent a refoundation, and he also founded at the same place a hospital for the reception of the poor, which he endowed with some lands at Kinneil that paid no tithes, as they had been gained from the sea. The whole was confirmed by a bull of Pope Sixtus IV., on the 30th of April 1476 (*p*). The chapelry thus established was subordinate to the Parish church of Bothwell; and it was served by a chaplain or vicar-pensioner, who was appointed by the provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, who was rector of the parish church (*q*) Soon after the Reformation, St. Catherine's Chapel was converted into a Protestant church: and the extensive district which was served by it was detached from the parish of Bothwell, and established as a separate parish, that was called "Bertram Shotts," and afterwards was simply denominated "Shotts," and "The Shotts." The church of Bertram-Shotts and the tithes of the parish continued to belong to the provost of the collegiate church, who held the church and tithes of the parish of Bothwell, from which the new parish was separated (*r*). On the same principle, the patronage of the church of Bertram-Shotts belonged to the proprietor of the lordship of Bothwell, who was the patron of the collegiate church of Bothwell. James, Earl of Bothwell, at the time of his forfeiture, in December 1567, held the lordship of Bothwell, with the patronage of the collegiate church of Bothwell, and of the church of Bertram-Schotts (*s*). This property was granted in 1581 to his nephew, Francis Stewart, who was created Earl of Bothwell; and it was forfeited by him in 1593. It was then given to his son-in-law, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleugh, from whom it passed to James, Marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1625,

(*n*) Regist. Mag. Sig., vii. 136; Acta Parl., ii. 188.

(*o*) In the vicinity of the chapel a copious spring of excellent water was consecrated to St. Catherine, and it still bears the popular name of "*Kate's Well.*" Stat. Acc., xv. 63.

(*p*) Hamilton Papers. (*q*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanarkshire. MS. 35.

(*r*) The provost was obliged to pay a minister to serve the parish church, and also to uphold the church. On the 7th of May 1588, the synod of Glasgow ordered the provost of Bothwell to provide a *minister for the Schotts*; and on the 5th of October 1591, the synod found fault that Mr. John Hamilton, the provost of Bothwell, had not built *the quire of the kirk of Schots.* Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presb. Records. (*s*) Privy Seal. Reg., xxxvii. 49-51.

and it continued afterwards in the Hamilton family, who had long before acquired the property of nearly the whole parish of Bertram-Shotts (*t*). The Duke of Hamilton is now patron of the parish church of Shotts, and titular of the tithes. The old church of St. Catherine, which has undergone some changes and required some reparations, still continues to be the parochial church of Shotts. It is a long narrow building, and stands upon an elevated situation near the great road from Glasgow to Edinburgh. This parish has experienced much alteration and enjoyed great improvements since the epoch of the foundation of St. Catherine's chapel, which was then said to stand in "a desert place." Many parts are still bleak and barren, and covered with mosses, but much of the surface has been greatly improved by cultivation, and adorned by planting; and it contains everywhere under the surface, extensive beds of coal and iron-stone, which furnish employment to many industrious people, and yield wealth to the proprietors. By these means the population of this parish has increased to 3297 inhabitants in 1821. [The parish church has 334 communicants; stipend, £592. The *quoad sacra* churches of Calderhead, Harthill, Benhar, and Cleland, have 908 communicants. The Free churches of Shotts and Cleland have 558 members. There is also a Free church at Harthill and a Roman Catholic church at Cleland.]*

29. The parish of DALZIEL obtained its name from the place where the old Parish church stood near the Clyde. In the charters of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, the name appears in the form of *Dalyell* (*u*). This name may be derived from the Gaelic *Dal-gheal*, which is pronounced *Dalyeal*, and signifies the White Meadow. The meadow land on the Clyde at this place, when in its natural state and without cultivation, forms a whitish scurf on the surface of the clay soil, which sufficiently justifies the Gaelic name of the place. The ancient church of Dalyell was dedicated to St. Patrick, and a spring of water which was consecrated to the same saint is still called St. Patrick's Well. In this small parish there are other two springs, one of which was consecrated to the Virgin Mary, and the other to St. Catherine; and they are still called *Our Lady's Well* and *St. Catherine's*

(*t*) During the reign of Charles I. the Marquis of Hamilton made grants in fee to various persons of the great part of his property in this district, but his family continue superiors of the lands which were thus granted in fee, and they have still the property of a great many lands in this parish. In 1685 the Duke of Hamilton obtained an act of parliament giving to him and his heirs the right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs at the church of Shotts. Acta. Parl., viii. 371.

(*u*) In more modern times the name appears in the form of *Dalzell* and *Dalziell*. The *z* in this name is a common corruption in the Scottish orthography of the 16th century, this letter having been substituted for the Saxon ȝ, which had the power of *y* but not of *z*.

[* See Grossart's Parish of Shotts, 1880].

Well. The church of Dalyell, with all its tithes and rights, was granted to the abbot and monks of Paisley in the twelfth century, and it was confirmed to them by Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow; by Florence the bishop-elect of Glasgow; by a bull of Pope Innocent, in 1209, and by one of his successor, Pope Honorius (*x*). The church of Dalziel, with its tithes and other property, was afterwards transferred to the dean and chapter of Glasgow, and it continued the common property of the chapter till the Reformation. The cure was served by a vicar pensioner, who had a settled allowance out of the revenues of the church (*y*). The remainder of the revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, were enjoyed by the chapter of Glasgow in common. For some time before the Reformation, the chapter appropriated the revenues of the church of Dalziel to ten of the vicars who served for the canons in the choir of the cathedral church of Glasgow. A report which was made after the Reformation, states that the revenues of the church of Dalziel belonging to the chapter, and appropriated to the vicars in the choir of Glasgow, produced ten marks in money, and sixty-eight bolls of oatmeal yearly (*z*). After the Reformation the tithes and the patronage of the church of Dalziel were granted to the college of Glasgow, but at what time does not appear. They continued to belong to that university in 1696 (*a*), and when Hamilton of Wishaw wrote his account of Lanarkshire, in 1702, who says, that the whole tithes of this small parish were below the value of a competent stipend for the parochial minister (*b*). For many years past the patronage has belonged to the proprietor of the barony, Hamilton of Dalziel, who is also titular of the tithes (*c*). He is proprietor of $\frac{11}{12}$ of the

(*x*) Chart. Paisley, No. 96, 97, 149.

(*y*) In 1296, Renaud, the vicar of the church of Dalyell, swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 662. Thomas de Arthurly was vicar of Dalyell in 1362. Chart. Lennox, ii. 154. Mr. Cuthbert Symon, the vicar of Dalzell, died on the 24th of June 1553. Obit. Glasg. On the 24th of September 1563, the dean and chapter of Glasgow presented Schir John Robison chaplain to the vicarage pensionary of Dalzell, which was vacant by the decease of Schir Andrew Walker. This presentation was afterwards confirmed by the Queen on the 28th of May 1567. Privy Seal Reg., xxxvi. 104.

(*z*) MS. Rental book, 22. The revenues of this church had been let by the chapter for the small sum of 20 marks yearly, and a report of this, which was made in 1562, states that no part of the rent had been paid for five years past. Ib., 7. (*a*) Acta Parl., x. 40. (*b*) MS. Account, 40.

(*c*) In the 13th century the lands of Dalyell were held by a family who had taken their surname from the place. With some interruption, by a forfeiture in the reign of David II., the descendants of the Dalyells of Dalyell continued till 1647 in possession of the barony of Dalyell, which was, however, for a long time divided into two shares, but was afterwards united. Sir Robert Dalzell of the same was created Lord Dalzell in 1628, and Earl of Carnwath in 1639. By oppressive fines levied on this family for their loyalty, his grandson, Gavin,

parish, and superior of the remaining twelve. The present parish church was built in 1789, near the centre of the parish, and it is a handsome edifice with a fine spire. The old church, which was then deserted, stood in the south end of the parish near to the Clyde, and in the vicinity of the old tower and modern mansion of Dalziel. This parish has doubled its population during the last thirty years. In 1791, it contained only 478 people, but in 1821 they amounted to 955. [The present parish church (1874) in Motherwell has 740 communicants; stipend, £210. The old parish church is now the *quoad sacra* church for South Dalziel, 570 communicants. There are also one Free and two U. P. churches; Roman Catholic, Evangelical Union, and Primitive Meth. churches.]

30. The parish of CAMBUSNETHAN obtained its name from the location of the old parish church near the Clyde, where the river makes a beautiful bend. The prefix of the name is obviously the Celtic Camus, which was applied to the bend of a water, and has in this and various other names been changed to *Cambus*, as hath been already explained in the account of Cambuslang (*d*). The adjunct Nethan is supposed to have been derived from the name of some saint to whom the church was presumed to have been dedicated (*e*). There appears not any saint who was named *Nethan* in the Sanctologies. There was, indeed, a Scottish saint of the name of *Nethalen*, who was a bishop and confessor in the fifth century, and was commemorated on the 8th of January. There was an English saint who was named *Nectan*, of Hartland in Devonshire, who was commemorated on the 14th of February; and Archbishop Ussher mentions a most religious and learned Irishman who was named *Nathan* (*f*). The adjunct in the name of the parish is probably from the appellation of some person, but whether he were a saint is uncertain. The parish of Nenthorn, in Berwickshire, was anciently called *Neithan's*-thirn, or *Nethan's*-thorn, and this name was derived from some person who was named *Nethan;* but whether he were a saint does not appear. In common speech, the name of this parish is abbreviated to *Camnethan*. The church of Cambusnethan, with its tithes and other rights, was granted to the monks of Kelso during the twelfth century, by William Finemund, the lord of the manor; and it was confirmed to them by Malcolm IV. and by William the Lion (*g*). From Radulph de Cler, the son of Radulph de Cler, who seems to have succeeded Finemund as lord of this manor, the monks of Kelso obtained a confirmation of the church of Cam-

the third Earl of Carnwath, was obliged to sell the barony of Dalzell in 1647 to James Hamilton of Bogs, the brother of Sir John Hamilton of Osbiston, the Lord Justice Clerk; and Hamilton's descendants have since continued in possession of this barony.

(*d*) In the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries the name appears in the forms of *Cambus-neithan*, *Cambus-naythan*, and *Cambus-naithan*. (*e*) Stat. Account, xii. 568.

(*f*) Primord., 1070. (*g*) Diplom. Scotiæ, pl. xxiv.; Chart. Kelso, No. 12.

busnethan, and he granted to them and to the said church the tithe of all the multure, and his produce of the mills of Cambusnethan, and a right of priority in grinding their corns at the said mill; in return for which the monks granted him a licence to have a private chapel within his manor-house (*h*). The monks also obtained a confirmation of this church from Walter, the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232 (*i*). Before the end of the thirteenth century the church of Cambusnethan, with its tithes and other property, was transferred from the monks of Kelso to the bishop of Glasgow, and it continued to belong to the prelates of that see as a mensal church till the Reformation, and in after times while episcopacy continued to exist. The cure was served by a vicar. In 1296, Thomas de Hayton, the vicar of this church, swore fealty to Edward I. (*j*). At the epoch of the Reformation, Sir James Hamilton had a lease from the archbishop of Glasgow of the parsonage tithes of Cambusnethan, for the small rent of £16 13s. 4d. yearly, and the church lands belonging to the parsonage were let for 30s. yearly (*k*). At the Reformation the vicarage of Cambusnethan was held by John Hamilton, who reported that the whole revenues of it were leased for 30 marks yearly (*l*). After the Reformation the tithes and the patronage of the church of Cambusnethan followed the fate of the spiritual property of the archbishop of Glasgow. During the periods when episcopacy existed, they belonged to the archbishops of that see, but the Hamilton family held very long leases of the tithes for a very inadequate rent. When episcopacy was abolished in 1689, the tithes and the patronage of the church were vested in the crown. The Duke of Hamilton at that period held a lease of the tithes for the rent of £66 13s. 4d. Scots yearly (*m*). In 1696, Anne the Duchess of Hamilton, obtained a grant to herself and her heirs male of the whole rectory and vicarage tithes of the parish church, and parish of Cambusnethan, to be held in blench-firm for payment of one penny Scots yearly, and also paying to the minister of that parish the yearly stipend as modified, from the parochial tithes (*n*). The reason which was assigned for making this grant was that the family of Hamilton had held those tithes on lease for more than 100 years. The patronage of the church was after-

(*h*) Diplom. Scotiæ, p. xxiv.; Chart. Kelso, No. 278. (*i*) Ib., No. 278. (*j*) Prynne, iii. 658.

(*k*) MS. Rental Book, 1-2. The church lands of Cambusnethan were granted to the Duke of Lennox after the Reformation. Acta Parl., v. 598.

(*l*) MS. Rental Book, 19. The lands belonging to this vicarage also passed into lay hands after the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 189, 209, 271.

(*m*) MS. Rental of the archbishopric, which was given up in 1689.

(*n*) Acta Parl., x. 105.

wards granted to the proprietor of the barony of Cambusnethan, and it now belongs to Lockhart of Castlehill, who holds that barony as his predecessors had long done before him. The old parish church stood in the western extremity of the parish, which is upwards of ten miles long. There was, however, before the Reformation, a chapel in the middle of the parish, on Auchter water, at a place which is still called *Chapel.* In the south-east corner of the parish, amidst moors and mosses, there are still extant the ruins of "Darmead kirk," but when or for what purpose this kirk was built in such a sequestered place is unknown. About the year 1649 a new parish church was built at Greenhead, in a more centrical situation for the populous part of the parish, two and a half miles eastward from the old church, which was then deserted, but is still extant. [The present parish church (1839) has 737 communicants; stipend, £400. There are *quoad sacra* churches at Coltness, Wishaw, and Overtown, with 1548 communicants. Two Free churches have 689 members. There are also two U. P. churches, Roman Catholic, Evangelical Union, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist churches.] *

Thus much, then, with regard to the fourteen parishes in Hamilton presbytery. Let us now advert to the several parochial districts within the presbytery of Lanark, which consists of eleven parishes.

31. The parish of LANARK obtained its British name from the town of Lanark, and the appellation of the town is derived from the British *Lanerch,* signifying a green, a bare or open place in a wood, a glade, or a paddock. There are a number of places in Wales which are named Lanerch, and also in Cornwall, where the name has obtained the form of *Lanrack.* Several names of places in Perthshire, which were derived from this British word, have been changed in a similar manner to *Lanrick.* In the lower ward of Clydesdale there is a place which was anciently called *Bar-lanerk,* and this name was changed to *Bar-lanrick,* and subsequently Balernock. Lanark is mentioned by the ancient North-British poet, Myrthin, in his poem of the "Afallenau," or apple-trees:—

"Afallen beren à dyf yn *Llannerch*
Angerdd ei hargel rhag rhieu Rhydderch." (*o*)

A sweet apple-tree doth grow in *Lanerch,*
Potent its shade against the chiefs of Rhydderch.

The ancient Parish church of Lanark was dedicated to Kentigern, the patron saint of Glasgow and the founder of the episcopate. This church was in existence at the beginning of the twelfth century, before the re-establish-

(*o*) Welsh Archaiol., i. 151.

[* See P. Brown's Parish of Cambusnethan, 1859.]

ment of the bishopric of Glasgow by Prince David (*p*). The parish church of Lanark, with its tithes and pertinents, was granted by David I., in 1150, to the monastery which he then founded at Dryburgh (*q*). This grant was confirmed to the canons of Dryburgh by Malcolm IV., and by William the Lion (*q*). It was also confirmed to the canons by Herbert the bishop of Glasgow, and by several of his successors in that see (*r*). At Clegern, which is now called Cleghorn, in the parish of Lanark, there was in the twelfth century a chapel which the canons of Dryburgh claimed as belonging to the parish church; and their right to this chapel was affirmed by the abbots of Stirling and Lindores, who were commissioned by the Pope to decide the question of right. In pursuance of this decision Robert de Caramitely resigned to the canons of Dryburgh the chapel of Cleghern, which by parochial right belonged to *the church of Saint Kentigern* at *Lanerk* (*s*). The monks also obtained a confirmation of their right to the chapel of Cleghorn from Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow, and also from Walter the bishop of Glasgow, who settled that 4s. yearly was to be paid from this chapel to the bishop for all exactions (*t*). The parish church of Lanark, with all its rights and pertinents, continued to belong to the canons of Dryburgh till the Reformation. The canons enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure (*u*). Besides the chapel of Cleghorn before mentioned, there was in this parish several other chapels. At East Nemphlar, which was of old called Nenfelar, the templars had some

(*p*) The large bell which was removed from this church to the steeple of the modern parochial church having been several times refounded, has upon it three several dates, the oldest whereof is A.D. 1110.

(*q*) Dugdale's Monast., ii. 1054; Chart. Dryb., No. 29, 157. (*q*) Ib., No. 176 and 32.

(*r*) Ib., No. 30. The canons obtained confirmations from Jocelin, Florence, Walter, and William, who were successively the bishops of Glasgow. Ib., No. 31, 35, 37, 38. Alexander, the Stewart of Scotland, granted to the church of Lanark an annual rent of 5s. 6d. in the town of Lanark for the purpose of lighting the said church. Ib., 158. (*s*) Ib., No. 172. (*t*) Ib., 171, 36, 37.

(*u*) At the Reformation the vicarage of Lanark was held by John Weir, who also held the rectory and vicarage of Bothernock in Stirlingshire, and the vicarage of Wiston in Lanarkshire. He reported the revenues of the vicarage of Lanark as follows: The kirk lands and glebe of the vicar, with the corn tithes of the bear yards, produced 28 bolls of meal and bear, and 6s. 8d. in money yearly; from which Andro Livingston had a pension of 14 bolls of meal and bear, and 13s. 4d. in money, and John Bannatyne of Corhouse had the other 14 bolls of victual, with the manse, houses, and yard, for payment of seven marks yearly. The whole remaining revenues of the vicarage, when all kinds of duties were paid, amounted to about forty marks yearly, but when many of the duties were no longer paid the value was reduced to about twenty marks yearly. Out of this remainder the vicar had to pay the bishop's synodal fees, amounting to £3 6s. 8d., and he paid a fee of 10s. yearly to the curate, who had besides a part of the small offerings. MS. Rental Book, fol. 14.

lands, and they had there a chapel, the ruin whereof is still extant, nearly a mile and a half north-west from Lanark. Within the burgh of Lanark there was a chapel which was dedicated to Saint Nicholas, which existed in the thirteenth century; but when or by whom it was founded does not appear (*v*). This chapel, with the Gray Friar's church which had been founded during the reign of Robert I., seem to have been the only churches within the burgh, for the parochial church stood without the town, at the distance of a quarter of a mile on the south-east. In Saint Nicholas's chapel there were founded four different altars, one of which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called "Our Lady's altar;" another, which was consecrated to the holy blood of Christ, was called "the Haly Bluid altar;" a third was dedicated to Saint Michael, and a fourth to Saint Catherine. The chaplains who officiated at those altars had endowments for their support (*w*). The chapel was endowed with revenues for upholding and lighting it; and its chaplain had a handsome endowment, which made this chaplainry a benefice of profit (*x*). The whole establishment of this chapel was overthrown by the Reformation, and not the smallest vestige now remains of Saint Nicholas's chapel to show where it stood (*y*). At Saint Leonard's hospital, which stood about half a mile east from the town of Lanark, there was a chapel which was dedicated to Saint Leonard (*z*), which not only served the hospital while it existed, but also the inhabitants on the estates of the hospital, consisting of the

(*v*) In the thirteenth century, Robert, the deacon, the son of Hugh, the clerk of Lanark granted an annual rent of fifty pennies to the chapel of Saint Nicholas of Lanark for the purpose of lighting the said chapel. Chart. Dryb., No. 159. The same person made another grant of 3s. yearly to the same chapel. Ib., 160.

(*w*) Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn granted in mortmain the place of Clydesholm and the passage boat upon the river Clyde, with all the profits arising therefrom, for the support of a chaplain at the altar of Saint Catherine in Saint Nicholas's chapel of Lanark, and this was confirmed by a charter from the king on the 7th of March 1491-2. Reg. Mag. Sig., xii. 355; MS. Donations, 56. The abbot and monks of Dryburgh founded a chaplainry at one of the altars in Saint Nicholas's chapel in Lanark, and the patronage of this chaplainry belonged to them. Privy Seal. Reg., vi. 17. The chaplainry of Saint Michael's altar in this chapel appears in the same record. Ib., xxv. 29. Many petty grants were made at different times in addition to the original endowments of the chaplains of those altars.

(*x*) At the Reformation "Schir Thomas Godsal" held the chaplainry of Saint Nicholas's chapel in Lanark, and he reported the value of his benefice as £40 a year, out of which he paid £10 yearly to a substitute for serving the cure; but he complained that none of the revenues of the benefice had been paid during the last three years. MS. Rental Book, 19. The chaplainries of the several altars in this chapel were of much less value. Ib., 23, 25. In several of those reports the chapel is called "Saint Nicholas's Kirk." (*y*) Stat. Acc., xv. 14.

(*z*) One of the annual fairs which is held in the burgh of Lanark is called *Saint Leonard's fair.*

ten-pound lands of old extent called Saint Leonard, in the vicinity of Lanark, and the more extensive lands called Spitalshiels, which are now comprehended in the parish of Carluke. Those estates formed the chapelry of Saint Leonard's before the Reformation. As chapels and chapelries went then out of fashion, this chapelry was afterwards called "Saint Leonard's parish, and the chapel was called Saint Leonard's kirk." The latter had, however, ceased to be used either as a chapel or a kirk, and the inhabitants of the district which was attached to it attended the parish church of Lanark. By an Act of Parliament in 1609, Saint Leonard's kirk was united to the kirk and parish of Lanark (*a*). The lands of Saint Leonard's have ever since belonged to the parish of Lanark, but the distant lands of Spitalshiels were, from their local situation, annexed to the parish of Carluke, and they form three separate properties, which are called Easter Seat, Wester Seat, and Middle Seat. The various chapels in this parish having been all ruined by the Reformation, the ancient parish church of Saint Kentigern remained the only place of worship in the whole parish, after being deprived of its altars (*b*) and images, and other relics. In February 1589-90, it was removed from the auld place to a situation within the town (*c*). Notwithstanding this resolution, the kirk still remains in "the auld place;" and it continued the parish church of Lanark till 1777, when a new church was built in the middle of the town of Lanark, and the old church was then deserted; but it still remains standing about a quarter of a mile distant from the town on the south-east, and the burying-ground belonging to it is still used as the appropriate cemetery of the town and parish of Lanark. This ancient church appears to have been an elegant Gothic building of hewn stone, and is divided in the middle, from one end to another, by a row of pillars and arches for supporting the wall above. Its patron saint, Kentigern,

(*a*) Acta Parl., iv. 441. Long after this union the lands of Saint Leonard's and the lands of Spital-Shiels, which had been attached to the kirk of Saint Leonard's, were described as lying "*in the parish of St. Leonard's.*" Inquis. Speciales, 106, 328, 333; Acta. Parl., vii. 597.

(*b*) One of the altars in this church, which was consecrated to the holy cross, was called "the Ruid altar," and another, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was called "Our Lady's altar." There were endowments for the chaplains who officiated at those altars. MS. Rental Book, 23. In the reign of Robert III., John Simpson, a burgess of Lanark, founded and endowed a chaplainry in the parish church of Lanark. Robertson's Index, 145. In 1500 James IV. granted in mortmain to the chaplain of the Virgin Mary's altar in the parish church of Lanark a tenement in the burgh of Lanark, which had fallen to the king by the bastardy of the late proprietor. Regist. Mag. Sig., xiii. 410; Privy Seal Reg., ii. 14.

(*c*) Extracts from the Presbyt. Records, by Dr. Porteous, p. 31.

has been long forgotten at Lanark. The church lands which belonged of old to the parish church of Lanark passed into lay hands after the Reformation (*d*). The tithes of the parish also passed into lay hands, but in different divisions The tithes of all the lands lying within the territory of the burgh of Lanark, which was usually called the "in-parish," and the "in-kirk" of Lanark, were acquired by the family of Douglas, and Lord Douglas is now the titular of the tithes of this part of the parish (*e*). The tithes of the other parts of the parish, which was usually called the "out-parish," and the "out-kirk" of Lanark, were acquired by the family of Dalzell, the Earl of Carnwath, from whom they passed to Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, the Lord President of the Court of Session; and Lockhart of Lee and of Carnwath is now titular of the tithes of this division of the parish (*f*). In 1604, the king granted to John, Earl of Mar, the advowson and right of patronage of the church of Lanark, parsonage and vicarage, together with the other property of the monastery of Dryburgh, and this grant was ratified by parliament in 1606 (*g*). The patronage of this church was claimed during the reign of Charles II. by the Lockharts of Lee, and the family continued to claim it till 1750, when a contest took place about the right of patronage, which was claimed by the king, by the town of Lanark, by Lockhart of Lee and by Lockhart of Cleghorn. This produced tumults, and the rioters, who took part with the town and the king, were tried by the Court of Justiciary, when some of them were punished. The civil question of right was brought before the Court of Session, and in July 1751, the lords decided that the right of patronage of the church of Lanark belonged to the crown (*h*). The king has since exercised the right of presentation without objection. The present parish church, which was built in 1777, in the middle of the town of Lanark, is a neat modern building, and though large, it has become inadequate to the greatly increased number of the parishioners. This parish has tripled its population during the last forty years. In 1781 it contained about 2360 inhabitants, and in 1821 the population had increased to 7085. A considerable part of this increase has been produced by the establishment of the cotton manufacture on the Clyde, in 1785, owing to the activity and public spirit of David Dale, the founder of

(*d*) The church lands which had been appropriated to the vicarage, appear to have been acquired by the proprietor of the estate of Jerviswood in this parish. Inquis. Speciales, 236, 391. The rest of the church lands were granted with the property of the monks of Dryburgh, to John, the Earl of Mar, and were settled by him on his youngest son, Henry Erskine of Cardross. Ib. 194. (*e*) Inquis. Speciales, 309; Stat. Acc., xv. 42. (*f*) Inquis. Speciales, 337, 387.
(*g*) Acta Parl., iv. 346. (*h*) Scots Mag., 1751, 309.

New Lanark, which continues to flourish under the management of the well known Mr. Owen. The burgh of Lanark has also greatly increased in size and people during the late times of singular prosperity. [The parish church has 750 communicants: stipend, £328. St Leonards *quod sacra* church has 340 communicants. A Free church has 356, and two U.P. churches 722 members. There are also Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Evangelical Union churches.]*

32. CARLUKE, the name of the next parish, derived its singular appellation from St. Luke, to whom the church was dedicated. In the 13th and 14th centuries the Celtic name of the church was Eglis-Maluack, which is derived obviously from the Celtic *Eglis-Maol-luac*, signifying the church of St. Luke. *Eglwys* in the British, and *Eglis* or *Eglais* in the Gaelic, signifying a church; *Maol* in the Gaelic, and *Moel* in the British, signifying bald, shaved; and secondarily, a shaved person, a devotee, a saint. *Luac* is the Gaelic form of Luke. In the western Highlands and isles there were formerly several churches which were called *Kilmaluac*, or Kil-maol-luac, which also signifies the church of St. Luke; the prefix *Kil* having the same meaning as *Eglis*. The ancient church of Carluke parish is said to have stood in former times about a mile and three quarters westward from the present church, at no great distance from the Clyde, at a place which is now called the Mains of Mauldslie, and the site of this ancient church is even now called *the Abbey Steads*, from a popular notion that there had been an abbey at that place (*i*). In the days of *Wallace* it was popularly called the *Forest Kirk*, as it stood in a wooded country which was called the forest of Mauldslie (*j*). In charters of the 14th century, the extensive barony which comprehended a great part of this parish, is sometimes called the barony of Carluke, and sometimes the barony of Mauldslie, and the baronial mills on the Clyde were sometimes called the mills of Carluke, and sometimes the mills of Mauldslie (*k*). While Eglismaluak was the name of the church, Carluke appears to have been the local appellation of the place in the vicinity. In a charter of Robert I. the name is written *Carneluke*, but in charters of Robert II. and Robert III. it is called Carluke. If this last be the proper form of the name, it may be derived from the British *Caer*, signifying a fortress or enclosed place, and Luke, the designation of the tutelar saint. If Carneluke be regarded as the proper form of the name, it may be derived from the British and Gaelic *Carn*, signifying a heap, and secondarily a hill,

(*i*) Stat. Acc., viii. 120-1.

(*j*) Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc. of Lanarkshire, p. 44. The lands of Bellistan, which are a little more than half a mile north from the present church and village of Carluke, are described in a charter of Robert I. as being *in the forest of Maldisley*. Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot., i. 76.

(*k*) Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot., i. 75; Rot., ii. 66; Robertson's Index, 130, 145; Chart. Kelso, No. 203.

[* See also Davidson's History of Lanark, 1828, and Cowan's History of Lanark, 1867.]

which was prefixed to Luke the name of the saint. At the place which was popularly called *the Abbey Steads*, where the ancient church is said to have stood, there is a mound or large tumulus, which is composed of earth, and which appears to contain a great quantity of human bones, and many have occasionally been dug out of it. To this tumulus the name of Carnluke may have been applied, or more probably it may have been applied to the hill that is called Carluke-*Law*, at some distance north-east, on the top whereof there is a cairn. During the reign of Robert I. the barony of Carluke or Mauldslie was in the crown, and that great prince granted to the monks of Kelso the church of *Eglismaluak* in Strathclyde, with all its rights and pertinents; reserving, however, the possession of the same to the rector until his death or resignation (*l*). The monks of Kelso obtained from John the bishop of Glasgow, a confirmation of the church of Eglismaluak, with its lands, tithes, and pertinents (*m*). This church continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation. The monks collected the revenue, and the cure was served by a vicar pensioner.

There belonged to the church of Carluke lands of considerable extent, which were called Kirktown and Kirkstyle, which formed a 40 shilling land of ancient extent, and they passed into lay hands after the Reformation. These lands were afterwards created a barony by a charter of Charles II. in 1662, and Kirkstyle was made a burgh of barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs (*n*). In the parish of Carluke there were two chapels before the Reformation. At one of these, that was called St. Oswald's Chapel, in the south corner of the parochial district, there was formerly a hermitage. The ruin of this chapel is still extant. In the north-west division of the parish there was another chapel, the remains of which were razed and its foundation dug up by the proprietor of the lands in the last century, but the place where it stood is still called *Chapel-yard*. At the site of both those chapels there have been found ancient Scottish coins, some of them were supposed to be as old as Alexander I. (*o*), but in this early reign there was no Scottish coinage, and they may have been of Alexander II. After the Reformation, the patronage and tithes of the church of Carluke belonged to the commendator of Kelso till 1607, when they were granted, with the other property of that establishment, to Robert,

(*l*) MS. Monast. Scotiæ, 34.

(*m*) Chart. Kelso, No. 500; Crawfurd's Chamberlains, 226, wherein the name is blundered to Eglis-Malyvock.

(*n*) Acta Parl., vii. 521; Inquis. Speciales, 256, 348.

(*o*) Stat. Acc., viii. 131, 136.

Lord Roxburgh, but they were afterwards resigned to Charles I. Lockhart of Lee afterwards acquired a right to the patronage and tithes of this church, but the Maxwells of Calderwood held, and had for many years held leases of the tithes for long periods, and their leases were still unexpired and had many years to run, when Hamilton of Wishaw wrote his account of this shire in 1702 (*p*). The patronage of the church now belongs to Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath. The parish church of Carluke is a very old structure of 90 feet long, being built before he Reformation. It has a vestry with a chancel and choir, and the font of Roman Catholic times still remains. The church stands at the village of Carluke, which in 1770 consisted of only four or five houses, but has since increased to be a very populous village. It stands on the lands of Kirkstyle, which, with the adjacent lands of Kirktown, formerly belonged to the church, and the town was afterwards created a burgh of barony in 1662. The parish of Carluke of old comprehended the lands of Mossplat, which were detached from it, and annexed to the parish of Carstairs. On the other hand there have been added to the parish of Carluke the lands of Spitalshiels, which formerly belonged to the chapelry of St. Leonards, in the parish of Lanark, and Carluke is one of the parishes of the presbytery of the shire town. [The parish church has 710 communicants. A *quoad sacra* church at Law has 165 communicants. Two Free churches have 473 members. A U. P. church has 544 members. There are also Roman Catholic, Evangelical Union, and United Original Secession churches.] *

33. The name of the manor and parish of CARSTAIRS appears in charters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in the form of *Casteltarres* or *Casteltares*. In subsequent times the name appears in the form of *Carstairis*, *Carstares*, and *Carstairs*. The prefix *Car* is obviously from the British *Caer*, signifying a fort, a walled place, a castle; it is thus synonymous with the other prefix *Castel*, and the different forms of the name have the same meaning. The derivation of the final termination *tares* or *stairis* is not so obvious, and its original form and meaning cannot be certainly ascertained. At the church and village of Carstairs there appears to have been in ancient times a British fort, to which the prefix in the name applies. Below this position, about a mile southward, the great Roman road passes through the parish, and through the enclosure of the present mansion-house of Carstairs, and a little way beyond those enclosures there is on this road a Roman post of a square form, containing about six Scottish acres, which is popularly called *Castledykes*. This Roman work indicates the purpose of a British fort in the vicinity, and both evince that there is more than one object to which

(*p*) Inquis. Speciales, 333, 427; Acta Parl., iv. 314. MS. Acc. of Lanark, 1702, p. 44.

[* *See* Rankine's Carluke.]

the prefix in the name of Carstairs is sufficiently applicable. The manor of Casteltarres with the church and pertinents belonged to the bishops of Glasgow as early as the 12th century, and was confirmed to them by two bulls of Pope Alexander in 1170 and 1178; by a bull of Pope Lucius in 1171; and by another of Pope Urban in 1186 (*q*). Robert Wishart the bishop of Glasgow, who was one of the regents of Scotland after the demise of Alexander III., built in that interesting period a castle of stone and lime on his manor of Carstairs. During the interregnum, on the 15th July 1292, the bishop obtained from Edward I. a license to finish this castle (*r*), and the vestiges of it are still to be seen at the church and village of Carstairs. The manor of Carstairs, which was co-extensive with the parish, became a barony in the 14th century, and continued to belong to the bishops of Glasgow till the Reformation. The rectory of the church of Carstairs, was all its property and revenues, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure of the parish. By a taxatio of the prebends in 1401, for the use of the cathedral church, the prebend of Carstairs was taxed two marks yearly (*s*). In Bagimont's Roll as it stood during James V.'s reign, the rectory of *Carstairis*, one of the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow, was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. In the same Roll, the vicarage of *Carstairis* was taxed £2 13s. 4d. (*t*). At the Reformation the prebendal parsonage of Carstairs was held by James Kennedy, who reported that its revenues consisted of eight chalders of victual, two-thirds meal, and one-third bear, which was leased to the tenants of the lands for 16s. the boll, and amounted in money to £102 12s. (*u*). At the same epoch the vicarage of Carstairs was held by John Scot, who reported that the revenues of this benefice had been leased in former times for £40 yearly, but was then in his own hands (*v*). The barony of Carstairs and the patronage of the church were vested in the king by the general annexation act of 1587. On the 1st of November 1587, the king granted in fee-firm to Sir William Stewart, the third son of Andrew Lord Ochiltree, the lands and barony of Carstairs, extending to 48 pounds land of old extent and the mill, with the advowson and right of patronage of the parsonage, and vicarage of the parish church of Carstairs, and of the chaplainry pertaining thereto,

(*q*) Chart. Glasg., 73, 81, 91, 103.

(*r*) Rot. Scot., i. 10. A deed of Robert, the bishop of Glasgow, is dated, apud Casteltares, the Sunday next after the festival of St. Bartholomew, 1294. Chart. Paisley, No. 296.

(*s*) Chart. Glasg., 490.

(*t*) David Paniter, who was vicar of Carstairs in the end of the reign of James V., rose to be secretary of state in 1543, and bishop of Ross in 1545. He died in 1558.

(*u*) MS. Rental Book, 21. (*v*) Ib., 16.

with the vicar's lands, and also the heritable jurisdiction of the bailliery of the said lands and barony, the whole to be held of the king in fee-firm for payment of a certain feu-duty. In 1588, Sir William Stewart sold the whole of this property to James Hamilton of Avondale, who obtained a charter for the same from the king, on the 29th of July 1588, and another charter on the 10th of November 1591; and the whole was ratified by the parliament in 1592 (*w*). Upon the re-establishment of the bishopric of Glasgow in 1603, the king transferred to the archbishops of that see the superiority of this property, and the feu-duties payable yearly for the same. Sir James Hamilton of Avondale sold the barony of Carstairs, with the patronage of the church, to Sir James Lockhart of Lee, who obtained charters of the same from the superior, John Spottiswoode the archbishop of Glasgow, in March 1611, and also a charter of confirmation from the king on the 2d of June 1612. Sir James Lockhart conferred this barony and the patronage of the church on the oldest son of his second marriage, William Lockhart of Carstairs, who obtained a charter for the same from the archbishop of Glasgow in 1629, and the whole was ratified by the parliament in 1633 (*x*). Upon the final abolition of episcopacy in 1689, the superiority and feu-duties of this property was vested in the crown. The estate of Carstairs with the patronage of the church, after being long held by the Lockharts of Carstairs, passed from that family to Fullerton of Carstairs in the last century, and they have been transferred in 1819 to Henry Monteith, the provost of Glasgow, who is now patron of the church and principal heritor of the parish. A new and elegant parish church was built in 1795 at the village of Carstairs. This parish has been augmented since the Reformation by the annexation to it of the lands of Mossplat, which were detached from the parish of Carluke. [The parish church has 328 communicants; stipend, £400. A mission at Carstairs Junction has 133 communicants.]

34. The parish of CARNWATH with the barony obtained their names from the place where the church and village of Carnwath stand. In the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries, this name appears in the form of *Carnewith*. In subseqquent times it appears in the forms of Carnewith, Carnwith, Carnweth, and Carnwath. *Carn-wyth* in the British signifies the cairn or *tumulus* by the channel or water-course; *Carn-waith* in the same tongue signifies the battle cairn. At the western end of the village of Carnwath and near to the church, there is a large sepulchral tumulus or mount which

(*w*) Acta Parl., iii. 622.

(*x*) Acta Parl., v. 151-2. In 1669, William Lockhart of Carstairs obtained an act of parliament, giving to him and his successors the right of holding three fairs annually at the village of Carstairs, and of levying tolls at the said fairs. Ib., vii. 558.

is evidently artificial, and must have been formed by great labour in very early times. Between this tumulus and the church there runs a rivulet or water-course, which conveys the moisture of the upper grounds to the capacious Clyde. The territory or manor of Carnwath was granted by David I. to William de Sumerville, who died in 1142, and was succeeded by his son William de Sumerville, who died during the reign of Malcolm IV., and was succeeded by his son who bore the same name. During Malcolm's reign a church was built at Carnwath, and the extensive territory of Carnwath formed its parochial district. The new church of Carnwath was rendered independent of the parish church of Libberton, within the limits of which it had been erected. The third William de Sumerville, by the counsel of his father William and of other friends, granted to the church of Glasgow, and to Engilram the bishop, and his successors in the see of Glasgow, the church of Carnwath in free and perpetual alms, with half a carucate of land, and a toft and croft pertaining to half a carucate, with common of pasture, and other easements in the same territory, together with all other pertinents of the same church. All this property he afterwards confirmed to Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow, who succeeded Engelram in 1174 (*y*). The church of Carnwath with its pertinents was confirmed to Bishop Engilram by a bull of Alexander, and to Jocelin by a bull of the same pope in 1178, and by two bulls of Lucius and Urban, in 1181 and 1186 (*z*). The church of Carnwath, with its lands and revenues, was then constituted a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow (*a*). This prebend became in after times the appropriate benefice of the treasurer of Glasgow, and the parochial cure was served by a vicar pensioner, who had a small allowance out of the revenues, and a portion of the church lands was assigned to him as a glebe. By a taxatio of the prebends in 1401, for the use and ornament of the cathedral, the prebend of Carnwath was taxed £5 yearly (*b*). In Bagimont's Roll, the benefice of the treasurer of Glasgow was taxed £16, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation, the prebend of Carnwath was held by Thomas Livingston, the treasurer of Glasgow, who reported that the parsonage and vicarage revenues had been leased of old for 260 marks yearly, and that they were then let for £200 yearly (*c*). At the same epoch, "Schir John Cuningham," the vicar pensioner of Carnwath, reported the value of his benefice as £16 yearly, of which he received £8 from Hew

(*y*) Chart. Glasg., 51. (*z*) Ib. 77, 81, 91, 104. (*a*) Ib., 113. (*b*) Ib., 490.

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 16. On the 25th of April 1566, William, Lord Livingston, obtained a grant for life of the queen's third of the benefice of the treasurership of Glasgow, to which the parish church of Carnwath pertained. Privy Seal Reg., xxxiv. 78.

Somerville for the glebe lands, and the other £8 in pension from the prebendary of Carnwath (*d*). At Muirhall in the upper part of Carnwath parish, there appears to have been in former times a chapel which had an endowment for its chaplain (*e*). The family of Somerville, who obtained the peerage by the title of Lord Somerville in 1430, continued proprietors of the barony of Carnwath from the early age of David I. till the reign of James VI., when it was sold in 1603 to John Earl of Mar, by Gilbert the eighth Lord Somerville, who died in 1618. The Earl of Mar having thus acquired the barony of Carnwath, obtained a grant of the patronage and tithes of the church of Carnwath from the king, in whom they had been vested by the general annexation act in 1587 (*f*). The Earl of Mar gave the barony of Carnwath, with the patronage and tithes of the church, to his son James Erskine, the Earl of Buchan, who obtained a charter of confirmation of the property from the king on the 13th of March 1617. James the Earl of Buchan sold the barony of Carnwath, with the patronage of the church and their pertinents, in 1634, to Robert Lord Dalzell, who was created Earl of Carnwath in 1639. His great grandson James, the fourth Earl of Carnwath, sold this property to Sir George Lockhart, the lord president of the Court of Session, who was assassinated on the 31st of March 1689, when it was inherited by his son George Lockhart of Carnwath (*g*). The barony of Carnwath and the patronage of the church thereof now belong to Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, who is titular of the tithes. The parish church of Carnwath is a very ancient fabric, to which an aisle was added in 1424, in order to make it serve the purpose of the collegiate church as well as the parish church. It stands at the village of Carnwath, which was created a burgh of barony by a charter of James II. to William Lord Somerville, on the 2nd of June 1451 (*h*). In 1695, George Lockhart of Carnwath obtained an Act of Parliament for holding at the town of Carnwath two annual fairs, and also a weekly market on every Tuesday in the months of June and July yearly (*i*). The village now contains upwards of 500 inhabitants. The population of the parish of Carnwath has greatly decreased since 1811, owing to the discontinuance of the iron works at Wilsontown, and the coal works at Climpy. [The parish church has 602 communicants; stipend, £443. Two mission churches have 437 communicants. Two Free churches have 503, and two U. P. churches 321 members.]

(*d*) MS. Rental Book, 12.

(*e*) At the Reformation, "Schir Thomas King," the chaplain of Muirhall, in this barony, reported the revenues of this chaplainry as amounting to 16 marks and 5*s*. 6*d*. in money yearly. Ib. fo. 22.

(*f*) Acta Parl., iv. 613.

(*g*) Inquis. Speciales, 337, 387.

(*h*) Reg. Mag. Sig., iv. 207.

(*i*) Acta Parl., ix. 499.

35. The name of the church and parish of PETTINAIN appears in ancient charters in the forms of *Pedynane* and *Petynane*. In more modern records the name appears in the forms of Pitenane, Pittenane, and Pettinain. This name, whatever may be its true form, may be derived from the British *Peithynan* signifying a clear plat or space, or from the British *Ped-y-nant* signifying the lower end of the ravine through which a brook runs. The territory of Pedynane was certainly a wooded country in early times, and it was called the forest of Pedynane during the reign of David I. It is therefore probable that the name was applied to a clear space in this wooded tract. The church and village stand on the side of a ravine through which there runs a rivulet, which is called *Rae* burn, which pours its waters into the Clyde below. David I. granted to Nicholas, his clerk, a carucate of land *in the forest of Pedynane*, with the usual right of common of pasture within the territory (*j*). The same king afterwards granted, in 1150, to the monastery which he then founded at Dryburgh, the church of Pettinain with all its pertinents, and the carucate of land in the same territory, which Nicholas, his clerk, had held of him (*k*). This grant was confirmed to the canons of Dryburgh by Malcolm IV. and by William the Lion and Alexander II. (*l*) It was also confirmed to them by Herbert the bishop of Glasgow, who died in 1164, and by several other bishops of that see (*m*). The church of Pettinain continued to belong to the monastery of Dryburgh till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar (*n*). After the Reformation the church of Pettinain, with all its rights, was vested in the king by the General Annexation Act of 1587. In 1604 this church, with its tithes, parsonage, and vicarage, was granted by the king to John, the Earl of Mar, along with the other property of the monastery of Dryburgh (*o*). The patronage of this church passed during the reign of Charles I. to the family of Carmichael (*p*), who obtained the honour of Earl of Hyndford in 1701. Upon the death of Andrew, the last earl of Hyndford, in 1817, the patronage of the church of Pettinain went with the other property of that family to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, to whom it now belongs, and the greater part of the

(*j*) Chart. Dryburgh, No. 34.

(*k*) Dugd. Monast., ii. 1054; Chart. Dryburgh, No. 29, 157. (*l*) Ib., No. 176.

(*m*) Ib., No. 30, 31, 35, 37, 38.

(*n*) In 1486, Alexander Barcare, the vicar of Petynane, founded a chaplainry at the altar of St. Blaze, the martyr, in St. Giles's church in Edinburgh, and he endowed it with 21 marks yearly. Maitland, 271. (*o*) Acta Parl., iv. 346. (*p*) Inquis. Speciales, 324.

lands in this parish are his property. The parish church of Pettinain is said to have been built at the end of the 17th century, and the bell-house has upon it the date of 1698. [The parish church has 147 communicants; stipend, £203.]

36. The church and parish of LESMAHAGOW were anciently called *Lesmachute*, and this name was derived from St. Machute, the tutelar saint of the place, to whom the ancient church was dedicated, as hath been more fully stated in the account of the monastery of Lesmahagow. The ancient church of Lesmahagow was granted by David I., in 1144, with an extensive tract of lands to the monks of Kelso, for the purpose of establishing a subordinate monastery of their order at Lesmachute, or Lesmahagu, as the place has been popularly called. The parish church of Lesmahagow continued till the Reformation in connection with the monastery of Lesmahagow, which was a cell of the parent monastery of Kelso. In this extensive parish there were before the Reformation three chapels in different parts. In the middle of the parish, a little distance above the church and monastery, there was a chapel at the place, which was named from it *Chapel-hill*. In the eastern part of the parish there was on the lands of Greenrig a chapel, which was called from the place *the Chapel of Greenrig* (*q*). In the western part of the parish there was a chapel on the lands of Blackwood, at a place which still bears the name of Chapel (*r*). After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the parish church of Lesmahagow belonged to the commendators of the monastery of Kelso till 1607, when they were granted with the other property of that monastery to Robert, Lord Roxburgh (*s*). In 1623 the whole estates of the monastery of Lesmahagow, with the patronage and tithes of the parish church, were purchased from Lord Roxburgh by James, Marquis of Hamilton, and they have since belonged to the family of Hamilton. The patronage now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, who has the greatest land property in this parish, and he is superior of the whole excepting the estates of Blackwood and Stonebyres, and some farms which formerly belonged to the Hamiltons of Raploch. At the Reformation the church of Lesmahagow, with the altars, monuments, and relics which were contained in it, was burnt by the reformers, and the only part that remains standing is the tower which supported the spire. There was afterwards built a more humble edifice, which still serves as the parish church, but it is old, dark, and inconvenient, and has become inadequate to the augmented numbers of the inhabitants. It stands at the village called the Abbey Green of Lesmahagow, which was created a burgh of barony in 1668, with the

(*q*) Inquis. Speciales, 149, 239.
(*r*) Scots Mag., 1773, p. 3.
(*s*) Acta Parl., iv. 399, 639.

privilege of holding a weekly market and annual fairs (*t*). This large and populous parish has long had the benefit of two ministers. The second minister was established a considerable time before the Restoration, but from what source his stipend was then paid does not appear. At the epoch of the Revolution, Anne the Duchess of Hamilton, who was popularly called the good duchess, settled a stipend upon the second minister of the parish, which he has ever since enjoyed with a manse and garden (*u*). [The parish church with the second charge has 1009 communicants. There is a *quoad sacra* church at Kirkfieldbank. Two Free churches have 892, and three U. P. churches have 740 members. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel.]*

37. The parish and village of DOUGLAS acquired their names from the river Douglas, which with its tributary streams drains the district that is called *Douglas-dale*. This river derived its name from the British *Du-glas* or Gaelic *Duv-glas*, signifying the dark blue stream, which is very descriptive, as the Douglas with most of its kindred waters draw off the moisture from a country abounding with mosses and moors (*v*). Several other streams in North-Britain having similar qualities, bear the same name of *Douglas* or *Duglas*, which is also the discriminative appellation of several streams in South-Britain. A great part of the district which forms the parish of Douglas, was granted in 1144 by David I. to the monks of Kelso, with the adjacent territory of Lesmahagow. Arnold the abbot of Kelso, between 1147 and 1160, granted to Theobald, a Fleming, ["Theobaldo Flamatico,"] a considerable tract of lands on the *Douglas* water, to be held in fee and heritage of the monks of Kelso, for payment of two marks yearly (*w*). The descendants of Theobald assumed, according to the practice of that age, from the place, the local surname of *Douglas*, and the tract which was thus granted to the progenitor of the family of Douglas, formed the nucleus of the extensive domains which they afterwards acquired. Archibald de Douglas, the grandson of Theobald, acquired a considerable tract of lands in the south-west of Douglasdale, by marrying one of the two daughters and coheiresses of John de Crawford. William de Douglas, the son of Archibald, obtained from Henry the abbot of Kelso in 1270, a grant of the lands of Pollenel, that lay along the water of that name, which joins the river Douglas at the north-east extremity of the parish of

(*t*) Acta Parl., vii. 580. (*u*) Scots Mag., 1773, p. 5.

(*v*) In the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries, the name is *Duglas, Duvglas,* and *Duveglas.* In the documents of subsequent times, the name is *Duglas,* and *Douglas;* the last whereof has become the established form of the appellation of the river, the place, and the family.

(*w*) Chart. Kelso., No. 106, 115. The charter of Arnold is witnessed by Baldwin de Biger, a Flemish leader, who settled at Biggar in Upper Clydesdale.

[* *See* also Greenshield's Annals of Lesmahagow, 1864.]

Douglas (*x*). The territory of Douglas which was held by Sir James Douglas during the reign of Robert I., comprehended the whole of the extensive parish of Douglas, and Sir James also held the adjacent territory of Kirkmichael, which comprehended the whole parish of that name that is now called *Carmichael.* He also obtained from Robert I. a charter for these two adjoining territories, to be held in a *free barony* (*y*). By the eminent services of Sir James Douglas in support of Robert Bruce's claims, he obtained from the gratitude of Robert I. many grants of extensive estates in other districts, obtaining at the same time ample jurisdiction over the whole. When the original grant was made to Theobald, the progenitor of the Douglases, the church of Douglas seems not to have existed, but it was probably soon after erected. It was certainly dedicated to St. Brigid, and it was from this circumstance popularly called St. Bride's Kirk of Douglas. The patronage of the church of Douglas has belonged to the family of Douglas from the 12th century to the present time (*z*). In January 1291-2, Edward I. under the assumed title of superior lord of Scotland, issued a mandate to the chancellor of that kingdom to give to Mr. Eustace de Bikertoun letters of presentation to the church of Douglas which was vacant, and in the king's donation, the lands of William de Douglas then being in the king's hands for certain transgressions (*a*). Bikertoun does not appear to have obtained the church of Douglas. In 1206 Ailmer de Softlaw, parson of the church of Douglas, swore fealty to Edward I., and thereby obtained a mandate to the sheriff of Lanark for the delivery of his property (*b*). The rectory of the parish of Douglas was established as a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow some time between 1429 and 1500. This was done with the consent of the patron, who continued to hold the patronage of the rectorial prebend. In Bagimont's Roll as it stood during the reign of

(*x*) Chart. Kelso, No. 201. (*y*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., i. 77.

(*z*) The lordship of Douglas and the patronage of the church of Douglas, which were forfeited by James, Earl Douglas, in 1455, were granted in 1457 to George Douglas, the Earl of Angus, who became the chief of the family. (*a*) See Caledonia, i. p. 582, 583; Rot. Scot., i. 7.

(*b*) Ib., i. 25. On the 20th of January 1351-2, Mr. Richard de Foggowe, the parson of the church of Douglas, who was then beyond sea, obtained a safe conduct to pass through England to Scotland, with two servants in his company. Ib., i. 746. Mr. John de Railston was rector of Douglas in 1439, 1440. Roxburgh Archives. Mr. James Lyndsay of Colventoun was rector of Douglas in 1447. Hay's Vindication, 71. Mr. John Frissel was rector of Douglas in 1482-3. Reg. Mag. Sig., v. 44; Macfarl. MS. Notes, 100. The rectors or parsons of the church of Douglas appear frequently as witnesses to the charters and deeds of the chiefs of the Douglas family.

James V., the rectory of Douglas, which was a prebend of the chapter of Glasgow, was taxed £13 6s. 8d., being a tenth of the spiritual revenues of the benefice. At the Reformation the rectory of Douglas was held by Mr. Archibald Douglas, who reported on the 15th of January 1561-2, that the revenues of this benefice were let for £200 yearly (*c*). This Mr. Archibald Douglas, the rector of Douglas, was concerned with his relation and patron, the Earl of Morton, in the murder of David Rizzio in the queen's palace of Holyrood House and in the queen's presence, on the 9th of March 1565-6. For this crime he obtained a remission, with Morton, on the 24th of December 1566 (*d*); and he was afterwards rewarded by the Regent Murray, who appointed him a lord of session on the 2nd of June 1568, in the place of the respectable John Lesley, bishop of Ross, who was superseded. In the parish church of Douglas there was before the Reformation an altar which was consecrated to the Virgin Mary, and another altar was consecrated to Saint Thomas. The chaplains who officiated at those altars had endowments for their support, and the patronage belonged to the family of Douglas (*e*). At Parrockholm, which is now called Parishholm, in the western extremity of Douglas parish, there was before the Reformation a chapel which was founded by James IV. In 1531 James V. granted in mortmain to "Schir George Eirmair," the chaplain of the chapel at Parrockholm, and to his successors in that chaplainry, the four-mark

(*c*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 13.

(*d*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxv. 101. From the identity of name and similarity of crime, this Mr. Archibald Douglas would appear to be the same as Mr. Archibald Douglas, who, with the concurrence of his relative and patron, the Earl of Morton, was concerned in the murder of Darnley; and who, in 1570, obtained, by Morton's influence, the valuable parsonage of Glasgow, as hath been mentioned in the account of the parish of Glasgow.

(*e*) Archibald, Earl of Angus, who had obtained by his conduct the sobriquet of *Bell the Cat*, granted in mortmain two oxgates of land at Scrogtown of Douglas, for the support of a chaplain at the Virgin Mary's altar in St. Bride's Kirk of Douglas; and this was confirmed by a charter from the king on the 7th of April 1484. Reg. Mag. Sig., xi. 69; MS. Donations, 47. The same Earl of Angus appears to have afterwards granted in mortmain a bovate of land at Scrogtown of Douglas for the support of a chaplain at the Virgin Mary's altar in the church of St. Brigid of Douglas, and this was confirmed by a charter from the king on the 15th of July 1506. Regist. Mag. Sig., xiv. 223; Privy Seal Reg., iii. 66; MS. Donations, 99. On the 11th of March 1535-6, the king presented "Schir John Purves," a chaplain to the chaplainry of the altar of Saint Thomas in the church of Douglas, which was vacant by the decease of "Schir John Inglis," and the patronage with the lordship of Douglas was in the crown by the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus. Privy Seal Reg., x. 101.

lands of Parrockholm within the lordship of Douglas (*f*). Lord Douglas is now patron of the parish church of Douglas and titular of the tithes. He is proprietor of nearly the whole parish, and is superior of the whole. A new parish church was built in 1781, when the old church of Saint Bride was deserted and a part of it was pulled down; but the part which contains the old burying vault and monuments of the Douglas family was preserved, and another burying vault for this family was constructed in the new church (*g*). The town of Douglas, at which the parish church stands, has long been a burgh of barony of the Douglas family (*h*), and during late times this kirktown has grown from being a village to be a town containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants. [The parish church has 590 communicants; stipend, £460. Two Free churches have 314, and a U.P. church 105 members.]

The church and parish of CARMICHAEL derive their names from Saint Michael, the tutelar saint of the place, to whom the church was dedicated. A spring of water which was consecrated to the saint is still called Saint Michael's Well, and a swamp in the hollow, on the south of Carmichael house, although it has been drained, retains the name of Saint Michael's Bog. In the charters of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries the name of this place appears in the different forms of *Kermichel, Kyrmichel, Kirkmichel,* and *Carmichael.* Kirkmichael is obviously derived from the Saxon *cyrc* or kyrc, a church, which was prefixed to the name of the saint. In the topography of Scotland and of England the Saxon cyrc or kyrc has uniformly obtained the form of *kirk,* and in many names this prefix has been abbreviated into *kir.* It is therefore probable that *ker, kyr,* and *car,* in the various forms of the prefix of this name, are mere abbreviations of *kirk*; but as *car* and *ker* are common forms of the British *caer* in the topography of Scotland, it is possible that some ancient British *caer* or fort at or in the vicinity of this place may have been dignified by the name of the tutelar saint, as well as the church, the bog, and the well, which all bear his name; and thus there may have been two names, Caermichael for the fort and Kirkmichael for the church. At a

(*f*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xxiv. 69; MS. Donations, 107. The lordship of Douglas was then in the crown by the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus, who was forfeited by parliament on the 5th of September 1528, and the forfeiture was afterwards repealed by the parliament on the 15th March 1542-3.

(*g*) Stat. Account, viii. 82-3.

(*h*) The kirktown of Douglas was a burgh of barony belonging to that family before 1668. Inquis. Speciales, 309. In 1685, the Marquis of Douglas obtained from the king and parliament the right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs at the town of Douglas, and of levying tolls and customs at those markets and fairs. Acta Parl., viii. 574.

little distance west from the church of Carmichael, there is a hill which is called White-*castle* Hill, a name this that evidently alludes to some ancient strength upon it. In other places upon the borders of this district the remains of several British forts are still extant, as they were out of the way of modern improvements. By the *Inquisitio* of Prince David, in 1116, the lands of *Llanmichael* (*h*) were found to belong to the episcopal church of Glasgow. *Llan*-michael in the British signifies the church of Michael, and is synonymous with the Saxon *Kirk*-michael. It is probable that the Llanmichael of the Inquisitio applies to this Kirkmichael or Carmichael, in Upper Clydesdale; for the church of Kermichael with all its pertinents was confirmed to the episcopal church and bishops of Glasgow by a bull of Alexander in 1178, by another of Lucius in 1181, and by a bull of Urban in 1186 (*i*). In 1296 Robert de Geddeworth, the parson of the church of "Kyrmighel" in Lanarkshire, swore fealty to Edward I., who issued a mandate to the sheriff of Lanark for the delivery of his property (*j*). In 1362 Richard Dowrog was rector of Kirkmichael (*k*). The territory of Kirkmichael or Carmichael which adjoins to Douglasdale, was acquired by the family of Douglas, who claimed the patronage of the church. The precise time when this acquisition was made does not appear, but James de Douglas, the son and heir of William de Douglas, obtained from Robert I. a charter of the lands of Douglasdale and of the lands of Kirkmichael, to be held in a free barony, with the advowson of the churches, and with all their pertinents (*l*). From the boundaries which are specified, the lands and tenements of Kirkmichael appear to have comprehended the whole parish of that name. The Douglas family continued long the superiors of the district of Kirkmichael, which was also called Carmichael, and they appear to have maintained their title to the patronage of the church. In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of "Carmichell," in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed £4. In the copy of the roll which has been preserved, *vicaria* must have been put by mistake for *rectoria*, as £4 is far beyond the tax which the small revenues of the vicarage would have given; but it is about the sum which must have been the tax of the rectory. After the Reformation George Douglas, the parson of Carmichael, reported that in times past the revenues of the parsonage

(*h*) In the copy of the *Inquisitio*, which was afterwards recorded in the chartulary of Glasgow, this name was written *Plan*-michael, which is obviously a mistake of the scribe for *Llan*-michael.

(*i*) Chart. Glasg., 81, 91, 104.

(*j*) Rot. Scotiæ, i. 25.

(*k*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 154.

(*l*) Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., i. 77.

and vicarage had been let together for 100 marks yearly, but at that time the corn tithes of the parsonage produced 9 chalders 1 boll of victual yearly; and the vicarage revenues were let for only six marks yearly, the payment of the old offerings and other oblations having been stopped (*m*). During the 14th century the lands of Carmichael were held under the Douglases by a family who assumed the local surname of Carmichael, from the appellation of the place. After the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus in 1528, William Carmichael of Carmichael obtained a charter from the king, on the 8th of March 1528-9, of the lands of Overtown and Nethertown of Carmichael, with the mill and the advowson of the church of Carmichael (*n*). On the 8th of September 1532, he obtained another charter from the king of the twenty-pound lands of Carmichael, with the advowson of the church of this parish, the superiority of which had belonged to the Earl of Angus, and was forfeited by him (*o*). The reversal of the Earl of Angus's forfeiture by the parliament in March 1542-3 restored to him the patronage of the church of Carmichael, and it was held long afterwards by his family (*p*). Sir James Carmichael was created Lord Carmichael in 1647, and his grandson John, Lord Carmichael, was created Earl of Hyndford in 1701. His family acquired from the Douglases the patronage of the church of Carmichael, but at what time does not appear. Upon the death of the last Earl of Hyndford without issue in 1817, the estate of Carmichael, with the patronage of the church, went to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, to whom they now belong. [The parish church has 253 communicants; stipend, £290].

The united parish of WISTON and ROBERTON comprehends the two old parishes of the same appellations which were united in 1772. *Wiston* is an abbreviation of *Wicestoun*, and this name was derived from a settler here, who was called *Wice*, and who held the territory of *Wices-tun* in the reign of Malcolm IV. (*q*). In the Latin charters of that age this person is called *Wicius*, and the place is sometimes called *Villa Wicij* and sometimes Wicestun; and in a charter by *Wice* himself, he calls it "*villa-mea.*" Wice of Wicetown, for the salvation of his lord, King Malcolm, and of the king's brother, William, granted to the monks of Kelso the church of Wicestun, with its two chapels of Roberton and Johnston,

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, 16, 17. (*n*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xxii. 278; Privy Seal Reg., vii. 28.

(*o*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xxiv. 254; Privy Seal, ix. 144.

(*p*) On the 17th of March 1589-90, the Earl of Angus presented Mr. Andrew Walker to the church of Carmichael. Extracts from the Presbytery Records, by Dr. Porteous, 32.

(*q*) Wicius de Wicestun witnessed a charter of Hye de Simprine during the reign of Malcolm IV. Chart. Kelso, No. 272.

and this grant was witnessed by Herbert the bishop of Glasgow, who died in 1164 (*r*) This grant was confirmed by King William the Lion, and by several of the successors of Wice in the manor of Wiston (*s*). The monks also obtained from Walter the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232, a confirmation of the church of Wiston and the two subordinate chapels (*t*). In the 13th century the chapelries of Roberton and of Johnston were formed into separate parishes, and the latter was called *Crawford-John.* The church of Wiston continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure (*u*). An account of the property of the monastery of Kelso, which was made up by the monks during the reign of Robert I., states that they had the church of Wiston in rectoria, which used to be worth £6 13s. 4d. yearly (*v*). In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Wiston was taxed £2 13s. 4d. At the Reformation the vicarage of Wiston was held by John Weir, who also held the vicarage of Lanark in Clydesdale, and the rectory of Bothernock in Stirlingshire. He reported that the vicarage of Wiston, when all the old duties were paid, was let for 50 marks yearly, whereof the curate obtained 10s. for his fee, and 37 shillings was paid for the bishop's duties. By the stoppage of a number of small duties the value of the vicarage was reduced to about 40 marks yearly (*w*). After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the church of Wiston belonged to the commendators of Kelso monastery till 1607, when they were granted with the other property of that establishment to Robert, Lord Roxburgh, who also obtained a right to the church lands of Wiston (*x*). The patronage of this church was afterwards resigned by the Earl of Roxburgh to Charles I. In the parish of Wiston the Templars acquired some lands, and they erected on them a small chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Ninian. After the Reformation the 40 penny lands of the Templars, which was called Saint Ninian's chapel, passed

(*r*) Chart. Kelso, No. 334.

(*s*) Chart. Kelso, No. 12. The grant of the church of Wiston was confirmed to the monks by "Walterus Miles, filius Wicij, de Villa Wice." Ib., No. 335. It was also confirmed by "Henricus dominus de Wystoun, miles." Ib., 337. The lands and barony of Wiston extended to a 40 pound land of old extent. Inquis. Speciales, 277. (*t*) Chart. Kelso, No 278.

(*u*) In 1296, William, the vicar of the church of Wystoun, swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 656. An agreement between the monks of Kelso and the vicar of Wiston about the tithes of that parish, was confirmed by Matthew the bishop of Glasgow, on the 17th of October 1406. Chart. Kelso, No. 480.

(*v*) Chart. Kelso. (*w*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 14. (*x*) Inquis. Speciales, 483, 332, 362, 432.

into lay hands (*y*). The Templars had some lands in the adjoining parish of Roberton, which also passed into lay hands after the Reformation (*z*). The village, the territory, and the parish of *Roberton* derived their names from a settler who was named Robert, and who held this territory in the early reign of Malcolm IV. In the charters of that age the place is called "Roberts-toun," and in the contemporary Latin "Villa Roberti," and also "Villa Roberti fratris Lambini" (*a*). From this specification it appears that Robert, who settled at and gave the name to *Robert's-toun*, was the brother of Lambin, a Fleming, who also settled in Upper Clydesdale, at the place which was named from him Lambintoun, and is now called Lamington. The descendants of Robert, the brother of Lambin, continued to possess the territory of Roberton throughout the 13th century, and appear by the local designation of Robertstoun in various charters during that period. In 1296, Steven de Robertstoun, of the county of Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I. (*b*) Stephen of Roberton, having taken the side against Robert Bruce, was forfeited after his accession to the throne, and the lands of Roberton were granted by Robert I. to John de Monfode, whose daughter Agnes carried them by marriage to Sir John Douglas, the progenitor of the Douglases of Dalkeith, who became Earls of Morton (*c*). The lands and barony of Roberton continued to belong to this family till the 17th century, and they had a jurisdiction of regality over the whole barony of Roberton. In the 12th century there was erected at Roberton a chapel, which was subordinate to the church of Wiston. The chapel of Roberton was granted along with the church of Wiston to the monks of Kelso, in the reign of Malcolm IV., by Wice of Wiston (*d*). This grant was confirmed by William the Lion (*e*); and the monks of Kelso afterwards obtained from Walter the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232, a confirmation of the church of Wiston, with its two chapels of Roberton and Johnston (*f*). Sometime before the year 1279, the chapelry of Roberton was established as a distinct parish, and the chapel became a parochial church. The church of Roberton continued, however, to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure (*g*). An

(*y*) Inquis. Speciales, 328, 333. (*z*) Ib., 309. (*a*) Chart. Kelso. (*b*) Prynne, iii. 654.
(*c*) Robertson's Index, 24, 33; Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., iii. 15.
(*d*) Chart. Kelso, No. 334. (*e*) Ib., No. 12. (*f*) Ib., 278.
(*g*) In 1279, a controversy between the monks of Kelso, and Walter, the vicar of the church of Roberton, respecting the tithes of that church, was decided by certain commissioners under an authority from the Pope, and they found that the monks were entitled to the tithes. Chart. Kelso, No. 343.

account of the property of the monastery of Kelso, which was made up by the monks between 1309 and 1316, states that they had the church of Roberton "in rectoria," which used to be worth £6 13s. 4d. yearly (*i*). In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Roberton was taxed at £2 13s. 4d. After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the church of Roberton belonged to the commendators of the monastery of Kelso till 1607, when the property was granted with all other effects of that establishment to Robert Lord Roxburgh, but the patronage of the church was afterwards resigned by the Earl of Roxburgh to Charles I. At a subsequent period the patronage was conceded to the family of Douglas, who had acquired the barony of Roberton from the Earl of Morton before 1668. In 1772 the parishes of Wiston and Roberton were united, and the king as patron of the church of Wiston, and Lord Douglas as patron of the church of Roberton, have the right of patronage of the united parish, to which they present a minister by turns. The church of Wiston serves the united parish, and the church of Roberton was deserted, and has become a ruin. This ruinous church stands at the village of Roberton, which was made a burgh of barony before 1668. In 1791 the village of Roberton contained above 30 families, and the village of Wiston about 30 families; and the population of both those hamlets has since increased. [The parish church has 150 communicants; stipend, £280. A U.P. church at Roberton has 98 members.

The extensive parish of CRAWFORD (*k*), and the still more extensive mountainous territory of Crawford, obtained this name from the place where the ancient castle and church of Crawford stood on the Upper Clyde, where the great *Roman road* passes that river by a ford. The name of this place may be derived from the British *Crau-fordd*, signifying the passage or road of blood, an appellation which may have arisen from some bloody contest between the people of the country and their Roman invaders. The name might also be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Crawford*, signifying the Crow's ford; but it is probable that the name was applied to the place before the Anglo-Saxon language was spoken in Upper Clydesdale. The great mountain territory of Crawford forms the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, and is the highest district in the south of Scotland, the waters running from it in opposite directions, south and north. The great part of the district is drained by a vast number of streams, which are collected by the Clyde and conveyed northward throughout Clydesdale to the Firth of Clyde. The smaller part of the district is drained by a num-

(*i*) Chart. Kelso. (*k*) This is the most extensive and mountainous parish in the South of Scotland.

ber of streams which are collected by the Avon or Evan, and carried southward through Annandale to the Solway firth. A portion on the north-west of this extensive territory of Crawford was held during the reign of Malcolm IV. by John, the stepson of Baldwin de Bigger, and from this proprietor it was called Crawford-John, and formed the parish of that name. The much more extensive and more mountainous part, which forms the parish of Crawford, was held during the reign of William the Lion by William de Lindsay, and his son and successor David de Lindsay, under their superior Lord Swan, the son of Thor. The family of Lindsay, who obtained the rank of Earl of *Crawford*, held for more than three centuries this extensive district, which was called from that family *Crawford-Lindsay*, to distinguish it from the adjacent district of Crawford-John. David de Lindsay, the fourth Earl of Crawford, having been one of the most loyal and powerful supporters of James III. against the rebellious faction which overthrew the government and assassinated the King in 1488, though no sentence of forfeiture was passed against the Earl for his loyalty, yet was he forcibly deprived of his barony of Crawford-Lindsay, which was given to the most powerful associate of that rebellious faction, Archibald the Earl of Angus, who was popularly called Bell-the-Cat (*l*). In January 1510-11, George Douglas, the son and heir of Archibald the Earl of Angus, obtained a charter of the barony of Crawford-Lindsay, which was by this charter directed to be called Crawford-Douglas (*m*). But established usage prevailed over chartered authority, and the old name of Crawford-Lindsay was continued. In formal deeds this barony was afterwards designed "Crawford-Douglas, alias Crawford-Lindsay." In popular language this extensive moorland district was commonly called *Crawford-mure*, and the western part of it, which belonged to the monastery of Newbattle, was denominated Friemure, otherwise Crawford-mure. By the grants of William de Lindsay and several of his successors, the monks of Newbattle acquired a large share of this extensive district of Crawford-Lindsay (*n*); and by the grant of John de Crawford in the reign of Alexander II., the same monks also obtained some lands on the eastern side of his district of Crawford-John (*o*). The extensive property in this territory of the monks of Newbattle comprehended the western side of the valley of the Daer, the whole valleys of the Powtrail, and Elvan, the

(*l*) Charter 25th January 1495-6, in Reg. Mag. Sig., xiii. 235. David Earl of Crawford was created Duke of Montrose by James III., on the 18th of May 1488; but after the fall of his Sovereign this title was limited to the duration of his life.

(*m*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xvi. 98. (*n*) Chart. Newbotle, No. 144-158, 171-173. (*o*) Ib., No. 155.

last whereof was called anciently Alwyn, the valley of Glengoner, and the smaller valley of Glencapel eastward to the Hurleburn. This ample district was constituted a free forest with the usual privileges, by a charter of Alexander II. to the said monks (*p*). It was afterwards created a barony, which was called the barony of Friemuir, otherwise Crawford-muir, and the monks had an ample jurisdiction over the whole (*q*). This extensive property of the monks contained the valuable range of *Leadmines*, which was called the Leadhills, in the upper part of Glengoner, and also the places where the gold mines were formerly wrought at the *gold scours* in the valley of the Elvan, and the gold mines in the lower part of Glengoner (*r*).

(*p*) Chart. Newbotle, No. 154.

(*q*) William the abbot of Newbattle granted to Adam Hunter and his heirs, the chief office of Serjeant, in all causes touching life and members, throughout the lands of Crawford which belonged to the monastery. Chart. Newbotle, No 174. In after times the baronial jurisdiction of this barony was exercised by a baron baillie, who was appointed and paid by the monks; and this office became hereditary in the family of Carmichael of Meadowflat, who had a salary of £10 a year. Inquis. Speciales, 6.

(*r*) Lead is said to have been first discovered at Leadhills, by one Martin Templeton in 1513. Stat. Acc., xxi. 98. Whatever discovery may have been made by this person in 1513, it is certain that the mines of Leadhills were known 300 years before that time. In several charters during the reign of Alexander II. describing the boundaries of the property granted to the monks of Newbotle, the "*minere*," and the "*minera*," are mentioned in a situation corresponding with the Leadhills. Chart. Newbotle, No. 148, 155. This shows that the lead-mines were then well known, and were then probably wrought. Those mines were certainly wrought by the monks of Newbattle in the 15th century. In 1466, James Lord Hamilton who then held a half of the adjacent barony of Crawford-John, was prosecuted by Patrick the Abbot of Newbattle before the Lords Auditors in Parliament, for the spoilation of 1000 stone of lead ore, which had been carried off from the Abbot's lands of Fremure; and the Lords ordained Hamilton to restore the whole of the lead ore which had been carried off. Acta Auditorum, p. 5-6. James IV., who was a great dabbler in Alchemy, appears to have wrought some mines in Crawfordmuir. In the Treasurer's Accounts of 1511, 1512, and 1513, there are a number of payments to Sir James Pettigrew and the men who were employed under him in working the mine of Crawfordmuir. There are also payments of wages to Sebald Northberge the master finer, to Andrew Ireland the finer, and to Gerard Essemer a Dutchman, the melter of the mine. At Wanlockhead, on the Nithsdale side of the Leadhills, a lead mine was wrought in 1512 by some of the workmen who were employed by James IV. At the same time a lead mine was wrought in the Island of Islay in Argyle. In the Treasurer's Accounts, and in the Privy Council and Privy Seal Registers during the reigns of James V., Queen Mary, and James VI., there are numerous notices of the working of the gold mines and the lead mines of Crawfordmuir, Glengonar, and Wanlockhead. Most of the miners employed appear to have been foreigners—Dutchmen and Englishmen. John Acheson, who was one of the master workers of those mines in the reign of Queen Mary, wrote an account of the discovery and history of the mines in Scotland, which is a MS. preserved in the Advocates' Library.

After the Reformation, the monks of Newbattle, their barony of Crawford-muir or Friemuir was granted in 1587, with the other property of that establishment, to Mark Ker, who was created Earl of Lothian in 1606, and died in 1609. A part of this barony called Waterhead, or over Glengonar, which contains the mines of Leadhills, was acquired by Mr. Robert Foulis, an advocate at Edinburgh, whose daughter and heiress, Anne, carried this property by marriage, in 1638, to Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, who studied mineralogy and wrought the mines of Leadhills with great profit, and he acquired the whole barony (*s*). His descendants, the Earls of Hopetoun, have long derived a considerable profit from those mines, which have been successfully wrought by two mining companies who employ many men. The village of Leadhills, which stands in the most elevated and barren situation of any village in Scotland, being 1280 feet above the level of the sea, now contains 1200 inhabitants.

The ancient church of Crawford was dedicated to Saint Constantine, the king of Scots, who resigned his crown in 943, when he retired into the Culdee monastery of St. Andrews, of which he became abbot, and he died in 952 A.D. He was canonized for his sanctity, and was commemorated on the 11th of March. In the 12th century the church of St. Constantine of Crawford, with all its lands, revenues, and pertinents, was granted to the monks of Holyrood-house, and it was confirmed to them by a charter of Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow, which was granted some time between 1175 and 1178 (*t*). This church was afterwards confirmed to the monks by William the bishop of Glasgow, on the 30th of April 1240 (*u*). This church continued to belong to the monastery of Holyrood till the Reformation, and the cure was served by a vicar pensioner, who had an allowance out of the revenues. At the Reformation the vicarage of Crawford-Lindsay was held by Mr. George Strange, who reported that the value of this benefice amounted to £32 10s. yearly (*v*). At the castle of Crawford there was in former times a chapel which was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr (*w*). The patronage of this chapel was granted with the church of Crawford to the monks of Holyrood in the twelfth century, and was confirmed to them by Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow. In 1500 the patronage of this chapel belonged to Archibald, the Earl of Angus, who held the castle and barony of Crawford-Lindsay (*x*). In the north-west part of the parish of Crawford

(*s*) Inquis. Speciales. 177, 195, 356.
(*t*) Richard Hay's MS. Col.; Macfarlane's MS. Notes, p. 111.; Dalrymp. Col. Preface, lxiv.
(*u*) Macfarlane's MS. Col.
(*v*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 17.
(*w*) Chart. Newbotle, No 158.
(*x*) Privy Seal Reg., ii. 18.

there was before the Reformation a chapel which was probably erected by the monks of Newbattle, as it served the inhabitants of their extensive barony in the western side of this parish. The ruins of this chapel are still extant. At Leadhills, in the south-west extremity of Crawford parish, a church or a chapel of ease was built in the reign of Charles II. for the accommodation of the miners by Sir James Hope, who for this purpose obtained from the king a grant of certain portions of the metal which were payable to the crown (*y*). After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the parish church of Crawford-Lindsay belonged to the commendators of Holyrood till 1606, when John Bothwell the commendator obtained a permanent grant of the whole estate of that establishment, in a temporal lordship, and he was created Lord Holyrood-house. By this grant he was obliged to pay the minister serving the cure at the church of Crawford-Lindsay 400 marks Scots yearly, and to give him the glebe (*z*). Lord Holyrood-house afterwards resigned his rights in this church to Charles I., who in his charter erecting the bishopric of Edinburgh, in 1633, granted to the bishops of that see the church of Crawford-Lindsay, with the manse, tithes, and other revenues of the rectory and vicarage to the same belonging (*a*). When episcopacy was finally abolished in 1689, the patronage of the parish church of Crawford was vested in the king, to whom it has since belonged. The parish church of Crawford is an old fabric and is not in good repair. It stands at the village of Crawford, which was constituted a burgh of barony as early as the reign of William the Lion, by a grant from the proprietor of the district to a certain number of persons of small portions of land in the vicinity, with the right of common of pasturage, and other easements. In a charter of Gerard de Lindsay during the reign of Alexander II., confirming to the monks of Newbotle their lands in the territory of Crawford, he specially reserves to *his burgesses of Crawford* the right which they had by their common charter, of taking wood from the forest of Glengoner for the purpose only of building (*b*). Those burgesses have in modern times been called *lairds*, and the wives of these lairds of a few acres have been dignified by the title of *ladies*. The several rights and police of this pretty community were regulated by *Birlaw courts*, which were held weekly, in which each member or *laird* had a vote. In such courts the deliberations were noisy and tumultuous,

(*y*) Mr. Solicitor General Purvis's Observations on the King's Rental, in Lanarkshire MS.

(*z*) Acta Parl., iv. 331 ; and charter to John, Lord Holyroodhouse, in 1607.

(*a*) Chart. 29th September 1633. (*b*) Chart. Newbotle, 153.

and the members regularly adjourned to the alehouse. The portions of land which were called *freedoms*, and which were held by these petty lairds, were formerly possessed *in runrig* and detached parcels, but between 40 and 50 years ago those runrig lands were divided, and properly allotted in compact shares; and the good effects of this measure were soon apparent in the increased industry of the proprietors, and the assiduity with which they inclosed and improved their little properties (*c*). [The parish church has 268 communicants; stipend, £350. A *quoad sacra* church at Leadhills has 157 communicants. Leadhills Free church has 267 members.]

The parish of CRAWFORD-JOHN consists of the north-west portion of the very extensive mountain district which was called in ancient times *Crawford*. The district of Crawford-John was held during the reign of Malcolm IV. by John, the stepson of Baldwin de Biger, and from this proprietor it was called *Crawford-John*, while the far more extensive part of the district of Crawford was distinguished by the name of *Crawford-Lindsay*, from its proprietors. John assumed the local designation of *Crawford* (*d*), but after a few descents his family ended in female heirs. John de Crawford, the son of Reginald de Crawford, who lived in the reign of Alexander II., had only two daughters, one of whom married Archibald de Douglas, and the other is said to have married David de Lindsay. By the coheiresses of John de Crawford, the district of Crawford-John was certainly divided, and it was long afterwards held in two shares or half baronies. The first John who held this district in the reign of Malcolm IV., fixed his residence on the Duneaton river, which, with its tributary streams, drains this district, and pours its waters into the Clyde at the north-east corner of this parish. The place of John's settlement was called from him *John's-ton*, and in some charters it was specially designed, "Villa Johannis privigni Baldwini." This specification shews that John was the stepson of Baldwin, a Flemish leader who settled at Biggar in Upper Clydesdale. At John's-ton a chapel was erected, which was for some time dependent on the parish church of Wiston. In the reign of Malcolm IV. the chapel of Johnston was granted with the church of Wiston to the monks of Kelso, by Wice of Wiston (*e*). This grant was confirmed by William the Lion (*f*), and the monks afterwards obtained from Walter the bishop of Glasgow in 1232, a confirmation of the church of Wiston, with the two chapels of Johnston and Roberton (*g*). Before the year 1279 the

(*c*) Stat. Acc., iv. 512, 513.

(*d*) Between 1147 and 1160, John de Crawford, with his stepfather, Baldwin de Biger, witnessed the charter of Arnald, the abbot of Kelso, granting the lands on Douglas water to Theobald the Fleming, the progenitor of the Douglas family. Chart. Kelso, No. 106.

(*e*) Chart. Kelso, No. 334. (*f*) Ib., No. 12. (*g*) Ib., 278.

district of *Crawford-John* was established as a distinct parish, and the chapel of Johnston became the parish church; hence the name of Crawford-John was affixed to the parish. An account of the property of the monastery of Kelso, which was made up by the monks some time between 1309 and 1316, states that they had the church of Crawford-John "in rectoria," which used to be worth £6 13s. 4d. yearly (*h*). The monks of Kelso appear to have relinquished this church some time before 1450, when it appears to have been an independent rectory (*i*). In Bagimont's Roll as it stood in the reign of James V., the rectory of Crawford-John in the deanery of Lanark was taxed £10 13s. 4d. The patronage of this rectory belonged to the proprietors of the barony, which, after being long divided, was united in the time of James V., when Sir James Hamilton of Finart, the bastard son of the Earl of Arran, acquired the one half of the barony, and he obtained the other half from his father the Earl of Arran (*j*). His successors, the Hamiltons of Crawford-John and Avondale, held this barony and the patronage of the church during the reign of Queen Mary and a great part of the reign of James VI. Before the year 1625 the barony of Crawford-John, with the patronage of the church, was purchased by James Marquis of Hamilton, and it belonged to that family till 1693, when the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton conferred this barony and the patronage of the church on their youngest son, Charles Earl of Selkirk (*k*). The patronage of the parish church of Crawford-John was long afterwards acquired by Sir George Colebroke, who held it in 1792, and it now belongs to his two daughters. The village of Crawford-John was made a burgh of barony with the privilege of a weekly market and annual fairs, by a charter of Charles II. to Anne, the Duchess of Hamilton, on the 18th of January 1668 (*l*). [The parish church has 319 communicants: stipend £325. A Free church at Abington has 161 members.] Thus much then with regard to the several parishes in the presbytery of Lanark.

Let us now advert to those parishes in the presbytery of BIGGAR which lie within the shire of Lanark. This presbytery consists now of eleven parishes, whereof nine are in Lanarkshire, and the other two in Peeblesshire.

The name of the parish of BIGGAR appears in ancient charters most usually in the form of *Biger* and sometimes *Bigre*. The origin of this name is

(*h*) Chart. Kelso.

(*i*) In 1450, William de Glendonwyn, the rector of Crawford-John, witnessed a charter of the dean and chapter of Glasgow. Chart. Glasg., 471.

(*j*) Regist. Mag. Sig., vi. 3; xxiii. 80; xxiv. 21, 229.

(*k*) Inquis. Speciales, 149, 272; Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanarkshire, 58.

(*l*) Acta Parl., vii. 580.

rather doubtful. It may be perhaps derived from the Scoto-Irish *big-thir*, which is pronounced *bigir*, and signifies the soft land. On the south, south-east, and south-west of the town of Biggar, there is much soft, swampy, and mossy land, while the old baronial castle of the proprietors of Biggar, which is now a ruin, and stands about half a mile south of the town is called *Boghall*. During the reign of David I., Baldwin a Flemish leader obtained a grant of the manor of Biggar in Clydesdale, where he settled, and he also obtained some lands in Strathgryfe, which now forms Renfrewshire (*m*). He was sheriff of Lanark in the reign of Malcolm IV. (*n*). Baldwin was succeeded by his son Waldeve, whose son Robert was the father of Hugh de Biggar, who held the manor of Biggar, and also the district of Strathavon in Clydesdale, during the reign of Alexander II. (*o*). Nicholas de Biggar lived during the reign of Alexander III., and was the sheriff of Lanark in 1273; but whether he was the son or grandson of Hugh de Biggar who lived in the preceding reign is uncertain (*p*). The descendants of Baldwin the first

(*m*) He was called "Baldwinus *Flamingus*," Baldwin the *Fleming*. Chart. Glas., 57; and he assumed the local designation of *Biggar* from the place of his settlement; but the original surname of *Fleming* was retained by his descendants. Baldwin de Biggar and his step-son, John de Crawford, witnessed the charter of Arnold the abbot of Kelso, between 1147 and 1160, granting the lands on Douglas water to Theobald the Fleming, who was the progenitor of the Douglas family. Chart. Kelso, No. 106, 115. Baldwin de Biggar witnessed a charter of Walter, the son of Alan the Stewart, to the monks of Paisley, between 1165 and 1174. Chart. Paisley, No. 7.

(*n*) Chart. Newbotle, No. 175. In the reign of Malcolm IV., "Baldwin de Biger Vicecomes Regis" granted to Hugh de Padenan the lands of Kilpeter in Stragrife. Crawfurd's Renfrewshire, p. 1; and his Chamberlains, 299. Baldwin the sheriff of Lanark, granted to the monks of Paisley the church of Inverkip in Renfrewshire, with certain lands. Chart. Paisley, No. 94.

(*o*) Waldeve, the son of Baldwin de Biger, was taken prisoner with King William at the siege of Alnwick in 1174. Badulph de Ver, a Fleming, who settled in Clydesdale, and Jordan a Fleming, were also taken prisoners with the king. Hoveden, 539. Waldeve de Biger is mentioned in several charters as the son and successor of Baldwin de Biggar; and Robert de Biggar as the son and successor of Waldeve. Crawf. Chamberlains, 299. On the 14th of February 1228-9, Hugh de Biggar, the son of Robert, the son of Waldeve de Biggar, as patron of the parish church of Strathavon, confirmed to the monks of Lesmahagow the corn tithes of certain lands in that parish. Chart. Kelso, No. 185. Here then are the four first links of the family of Fleming of Biggar, who became Earls of Wigton: 1. Baldwin; 2. Waldeve; 3. Robert; 4. Hugh. In the last edition of the Peerage, by Mr. Wood, ii. p. 628, he has properly inserted the first two, Baldwin and Waldeve, from Caledonia, i. 602-3; but the last two, Robert and Hugh, and also Nicholas de Biggar, who lived in the reign of Alexander III., are unnoticed in any of the Peerages.

(*p*) A resignation of some lands to the abbot of Kelso in 1296, was witnessed by "Domino Nicholao de Bygir, miles." Chart. Kelso, 188. An agreement between the abbot of Kelso

settler, though locally designed of Biggar, retained the original surname of Fleming till they became earls of Wigton, as we have seen. The male line of this family continued to hold the barony of Biggar till 1747, when it was carried by the female heir, Lady Clementina Fleming, into the family of Elphinston. The patronage of the church of Biggar belonged to the proprietors of the manor and barony of Biggar from the 12th to the 18th century (*q*). In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Biggar, in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed £6 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues (*r*). At the Reformation Lord Fleming's factor reported that the benefice of the parsonage and vicarage of Biggar amounted to £100 yearly, this being the sum which it had paid for many past years (*s*). In 1531, John Tweedie of Drummelzier granted in mortmain, £10 yearly from the lands and barony of Drummelzier, for the support of a chaplain to celebrate divine service perpetually in the parish church of Biggar, for the salvation of the soul of the late John lord Fleming; and this was confirmed by a charter under the great seal, dated the 2nd of December 1531 (*t*). The cause of that foundation of the chaplainry before-mentioned was an unhappy one. John Lord Fleming, the chamberlain of Scotland, when taking the diversion of hawking, was attacked and barbarously murdered on the 1st of November 1524, by John Tweedie of Drummelzier, James Tweedie, his son, and several accomplices. In that turbulent and lawless age legal punishment for such an outrage very rarely took place. After the lapse of several years, Malcolm Lord Fleming, the son of the murdered lord, and Tweedie the principal assassin, submitted the decision of this odious affair to certain arbiters, who decreed that a certain assythment or manbote in lands should be given to Lord Fleming, and that Tweedie should make the endow-

and Simon Loccard was made on the 7th of August 1273, in presence of Robert the Bishop of Glasgow, and "Domini Nicholai de Biger, tunc Vicecomes de Lanerk." Ib. 332.

(*q*) Upon the death of Charles, the last Earl of Wigton, in 1747, that peerage became extinct; but the family estates went to his niece. Lady Clementina Fleming, the wife of the Honourable Charles Elphinston, who succeeded his father as Lord Elphinston in 1757. The patronage of the church of Biggar now belongs to her great grandson, John Lord Elphinston; but the estates of Biggar and Cumbernauld, which belonged to the earls of Wigton, obtained a different destination. In consequence of an entail made in 1741, these estates went to her second grandson, the Honourable Charles Elphinston *Fleming*; and the estate of Biggar and the patronage of the church have thus been separated.

(*r*) Walter the rector of Biggar appears as a witness to a charter of Malcolm Fleming, the Earl of Wigton, during the reign of David II. Chart. of Lennox, ii. 27.

(*s*) MS. Rental Book, 23.

(*t*) Reg. Mag. Sig., xxiv. 137.; Privy Seal Reg., ix. 63.

ment before-mentioned in the parish church of Biggar, whereof Lord Fleming was the patron (*u*).

For a long time after the Reformation there appears to have been a very scanty supply of ministers for the parishes in the upper ward of Clydesdale. In 1586 Walter Haldane, the minister of Biggar, also served three other parishes, namely, Culter, Lamington, and Symington. On the 7th of May 1588, he was deposed by the Synod of Glasgow as being unworthy of his office (*v*). The present parish church of Biggar was erected in 1545 by Malcolm Lord Fleming, the chamberlain of Scotland, when he founded and endowed a collegiate church at Biggar, as we have seen. It served both as the collegiate church and the parochial church. It was built in the form of a cross, and the body of it is complete, but the steeple was left unfinished. It stands at the town of Biggar, which was created a free burgh of barony with the usual privileges, by a charter of James II. to Sir Robert Fleming of Biggar, on the 5th of March 1451-2 (*w*). The town of Biggar has more than doubled its population during the last thirty years. In 1791 it contained only 589 persons, and in 1821 its inhabitants exceeded 1200. [The parish church has 528 communicants; stipend, £394. Two U.P. churches have 494 members].

The parish of CULTER derives its name from the Gaelic *Cul-tir*, or the British *Cil-tir*, which signify the back part or recess of the land or country. This name is equally descriptive of the district and the parish of Culter in general, and of the particular place where the church stands. The parish of Culter consists of a long narrow track which is drained by Culter-water, and lies along the south-east extremity of Clydesdale, where that country is separated from Tweeddale by a range of mountains, a part whereof is in Culter parish. The patronage of the church of Culter has been in lay hands from early times down to the present day. It belonged to the district and barony of Culter, which, with the patronage of the church, appears to have been split into two halves or shares before the reign of David

(*u*) Reg. Mag. Sig., xxiv. 137.; Privy Seal Reg., ix. 51.

(*v*) MS. Extracts from the Presb. Rec., by Dr. Porteous, 7. 16.

(*w*) Reg. Mag. Sig., iv. 221. It was again created a free burgh of barony by a charter of James V., to Malcolm Lord Fleming, on the 21st November 1526, which was ratified by Parliament on the 25th of the same month. Privy Seal Reg., vi. 45.; Acta Parl., ii. 317.

(*x*) During the reign of David II., the half of the barony of Culter was held by Walter Byset of the king *in capite;* and Byset stated that it had been so held by his ancestors. In 1367, Walter Byset granted to William Newbiggin of. Dunsyre, all his lands in the barony of Culter, except the lands of Nesbit; and he also granted the patronage of the church, with those lands, to be held by Newbiggin and his son David of the king. Reg. Mag. Sig., i. 174. In 1369, Sir Archibald Douglas, the Lord Galloway, obtained on the resignation of Walter Byset of Clerkington, a charter of the lands of Clerkington in Edinburghshire, and the half of

II. (*x*); and it has since been held in two halves, each of which have passed through several hands (*y*). In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Culter, in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed £8, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues (*z*). At the Reformation this benefice was held by Mr. Archibald Livingston, who reported in 1562 that the revenues of the parsonage and vicarage of Culter were leased by him for 160 marks yearly (*a*). The patronage of the church of Culter now belongs to Dickson of Kilbucho, and Sir Charles Lockhart Ross of Balnagowan, who have the right of presentation by turns. [The parish church has 124 communicants; stipend, £280. A Free church has 223 members.]

44. The present parish of LAMINGTON comprehends the two old parishes of Lamington and of Hartside or Wandel, which were united in the 17th century. The old parish and district of *Lamington* obtained its name from a Flemish settler who was called Lambin (*b*), and who obtained a grant of this territory during the reign of David I., and gave the place where he settled the name

the barony of Culter in Lanarkshire. Ib. i. 230. On the 10th of December 1449, William Earl of Douglas obtained a charter of the half of the lands near the parish church of Culter, and of the advowson of the same church. Reg. Mag. Sig., iv. 94. The right to these was forfeited by his successor, James Earl Douglas in 1455.

(*y*) Great Seal Reg.; Privy Seal Reg.; Inquis. Speciales; Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanarkshire, 53.

(*z*) Richard the parson of Culter, witnessed a charter of Hugh de Bigger on the 14th Feb. 1228-9. Chart. Kelso, No. 185; and he appears as parson of Culter before that time. Chart. Glasg., 281. In 1296, "Mestre Peres de Tillol," the parson of Culter, swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 662. Thomas de Balkasky was rector of the church of Culter in 1388. Ghart. Lennox, ii. 191. George Shoreswood was one of the king's clerks and *rector of Culter* in the reign of James II. He was made chancellor of Dunkeld in 1452, secretary of state in 1453, the bishop of Brechin in 1454. He was chancellor of Scotland in 1456 to 1460 inclusive, and he died in 1462. (*a*) MS. Rental Book, 45.

(*b*) Another person who was called *Lambyn Asa*, obtained from Arnold the abbot of Kelso, between 1149 and 1160, a grant of the lands of Draffan and Dardarach in the parish of Lesmahagow, in fee firm, for payment of two marks yearly to the monks of that establishment. Chart. Kelso, No. 101. Of the numerous Flemings who settled in Clydesdale, and chiefly in Upper Clydesdale, in the 12th century, several obtained their settlements by grants from the abbots of Kelso, of lands in their extensive territory of Lesmahagow and Douglasdale. Chart. Kelso. It was the same abbot Arnold who granted the lands on *Douglas*-water to Theobald the Fleming, the progenitor of the *Douglas family*. Folcard a Fleming settled at a place which was named from him *Folcardstown*, on the Clyde, in Lesmahagow parish. Radulph de Vere, a more distinguished Fleming, who was taken prisoner with William the Lion at the siege of Alnwick in 1174, obtained a grant of land in Lesmahagow parish, and was the progenitor of several families who were surnamed *Vere*, or *Weir*. The common form of this name is now Weir, but the families of Hope *Vere* of Blackwood, and Vere of Stonebyres, both in Lesmahagow parish, bear this surname in its ancient form.

of *Lambins-toun.* In subsequent times this appellation appears in the various forms of Lambinstoun, Lambintoun, Lambingtoun, and Lamington (*c*). Robert, the brother of Lambin, settled on the other side of the Clyde, about two and a half miles higher up, and gave to the place of his settlement the name of Robertstoun, which is now called Roberton. James, a son of Lambin, obtained from Richard Morville the constable of Scotland, a grant of the territory of Loudoun in Ayrshire, and was the progenitor of the family of Loudoun. The barony of Lambinstoun passed, during the reign of David II., into the possession of Sir William Baillie, who obtained a charter of it from that king on the 27th January 1367-8 (*d*). His descendants, the Baillies of Lamington, have continued to possess this property to the present time. The male line has been broken by the succession of female heirs, but the name has been continued, and the estate of Lamington now belongs to Baillie of Lamington (*e*). The ancient church of Lambington was dedicated to Saint Ninian, and a mineral spring in the vicinity was consecrated to the same saint. The patronage of this church has belonged to the proprietors of the barony of Lamington from the 12th century to the present time *(f)*. In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Lamington, in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed £6 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. In 1536 Mr. Bernard Baillie, the parson of Lamington, was one of the friends of David Beaton, the abbot of Arbroath, who was afterwards

(*c*) In a charter of David II. to Sir William Baillie, on the 27th of January 1367-8, the name is Lambinstoun.

(*d*) A charter in the archives of Baillie of Lamington. The account of this family in the Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. 136, states that the celebrated Sir William Wallace acquired the estate of Lamington, by marrying the heiress of a family which was surnamed Braidfoot, and that Sir William Baillie obtained it by marrying the eldest daughter and heiress of Wallace. This statement is unsupported by any recorded authority, and is certainly erroneous. Sir William Wallace left no legitimate issue, but he left a natural daughter, who is said to have married Sir William Baillie of Hoprig, the progenitor of the Baillies of Lamington.

(*e*) In the reign of James VI. Margaret the daughter and heiress of William Baillie of Lamington, married Edward Maxwell, a younger son of John Lord Herries, and William Baillie, the eldest son of that marriage, was obliged to bear the surname of Baillie. Act of Parliament, An. 1581. vol. iii. 232.; Inquis. Speciales, 72. During the 18th century, three several female heirs successively inherited the estate of Lamington, and married into considerable families. Wood's Peer., i. 755; and ii. 422.

(*f*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xiii. 109.; Inquis. Speciales, 72, 102. The barony of Lamington extended to a forty-pound land of the ancient extent. Ib. 246.

Cardinal Beaton for whom the king granted a special protection during the absence of the abbot who was going abroad (*g*).

The old parish and barony of *Hartside* were also called Wendal or Wandel. These names were taken from two different places in the parish. *Wandel*, which was formerly called *Wendal*, is the name of a hamlet on Wandelburn, which drives Wandel-mill, and pours its waters into the Clyde half a mile below. By the *Inquisitio* of Earl David in 1116 A.D., the lands of "Quendal" were found to belong to the episcopal church of Glasgow (*h*). This is probably the same place as *Wendal*. The name may be derived from the British *gwen-dal* or *wen-dal*, signifying the white meadow.

Hartside is the name of a place, and Hartside-burn the name of a rivulet lower down on the Clyde within the same parish. In the 13th century this place was called *Hertisheved*, a name of Saxon origin, which in modern language would be *Hartshead*, but it has been deflected into Hartside. In the reign of Alexander II. this territory was held by William de Hertisheved, who was sheriff of Lanark in 1225 (*i*). In the reign of David II. William de Gardin obtained from that king a charter of the lands and barony of "Hertishuyde" in Lanarkshire (*j*). William de Gardin was the predecessor of the *Jardines* of Applegarth in Dumfriesshire, who continued to hold the barony of Hartside, otherwise called *Wendal*, with the patronage of the church, till the 17th century, when this property passed from them to the family of Douglas in the reign of Charles I. (*k*). The patronage of the church of Hartside or Wendal belonged to the proprietor of the barony from early times down to the present day. In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Hartside, in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed £6 13s. 4d. At the Reforma-

(*g*) Privy Seal Reg., x. 163-4. It was then a common practice, when any powerful man went abroad, to obtain the king's special protection for his friends and dependents until his return. (*h*) Chart. Glasg. (*i*) Ibid., 237. (*j*) Robertson's Index, 33.

(*k*) In 1613, John Jardine of Applegarth was served heir of his father, Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegarth, to the lands and barony of Hartside alias Wandel, with the mills and the advowson of the church. Inquis. Speciales, 480. In the reign of Charles I., this barony, with the patronage of the church, passed to William Marquis of Douglas, and he conferred them on his son Archibald Earl of Angus, who in 1651 was created Earl of Ormond, Lord Bothwell and *Hartside*, with remainder to the heir male of his second marriage. The only son of his second marriage, Archibald, the second Earl of Ormond, was, by a new patent in 1661, created Earl of Forfar, Lord *Wandel* and *Hartside*. His son Archibald, the second Earl of Forfar, was severely wounded in the battle of Sheriffmuir, and died of his wounds on the 8th of December 1715, without issue; whereupon the barony of Hartside or Wandel, with the patronage of the church, devolved on the Duke of Douglas, and they now belong to Lord Douglas.

tion the parsonage of Hartside was held by Mr. Nicol Crawford, who reported that the parsonage tithes produced four chalders and six bolls of meal yearly, including 14 bolls received by the Cald chapel. The parsonage revenues were let to the laird of Leffnoreis for £66. 13s. 4d. yearly (*l*). In the south-west corner of the old parish of Hartside or Wendal, there was before the Reformation a chapel which was called *the Cald Chapel*, and which was subordinate to the parish church; and the patronage belonged to the Jardines of Applegarth, who held the barony. The ruins of this chapel are still extant on the side of the great Roman road which passes down Clydesdale, and half a mile below the chapel there is a hamlet called Cald Chapel. The old parish of Hartside or Wandel was united to the old parish of Lamington sometime before 1643 (*m*). The parish church of Hartside or Wandel was allowed to fall into ruins, and the church of Lamington serves the united parish; the patronage whereof belongs to Baillie of Lamington as patron of the old parish of Lamington, and to Lord Douglas as patron of the old parish of Hartside or Wandel, who have the right of presenting a minister to the united parish by turns. After the death of the last minister of Lamington in 1816, a contest of several years duration took place with respect to the patronage of this parish. The presentation of a minister by Lord Douglas was disputed by Lady Ross Baillie of Lamington, who died on the 22nd of October 1817, and afterwards by her heirs. The cause was decided in February 1821 by the Court of Session, who found that Lord Douglas has the right of alternate presentation to the parish of Lamington by his right of patronage of the old parish of Wandel or Hartside, which was united to Lamington; and the court also found that it was his lordship's turn to supply the vacancy which took place in 1816. The village of Lamington is situated on the banks of the Clyde nearly opposite to the hill of Tinto, and contains about 100 persons; but the whole parish of Lamington contained 359 inhabitants at the last census in 1821. [The parish church has 173 communicants; stipend, £211. There is also an Episcopal chapel (private).]

The parish of SYMINGTON derived its name from Symon Loccard, who lived during the reign of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, and having obtained a grant of this territory, he called the place of his settlement

(*l*) MS. Rental Book, 18.

(*m*) They were separate parishes during the reign of James VI., in 1593. MS. Exchcq. Accounts, 56; but they were united before 1643, when the united parish of Lamington was assigned to the new presbytery of Biggar. The stipends, which were very small, were united, and the minister of the united parish has the glebes of both the old parishes; being one glebe of four acres at Lamington, and the other of six acres at Wandel.

Symons-toun (*m*). In the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries it is called Symon's-town, "Villa Symonis," and more especially "*Villa Symonis Loccard.*" The name of Symonstown was afterwards abbreviated to Symontoun, and in modern times the name has been corrupted to Symington. The parish of Symontoun in Kyle derived its name from the same Symon Loccard, who was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee, and other families of the same name. The manor of Symonstoun in Clydesdale continued in possession of the descendants of Symon Loccard till the reign of Robert I., when it passed to Thomas the son of Richard, who assumed from it the local surname of Symontoun (*n*), and the family of Symontoun of Symontoun continued to hold this barony till the 17th century, when it returned to the Lockharts. Symon Locccard, the first settler, erected at Symonstoun a chapel, which for some time was subordinate to the church which was called "*Wudekirk*," or Wodekirk, the parochial district of which comprehended the territories of Thankerton, and Symington. The abbot and monks of Kelso, indeed, claimed the chapel of Symington as a dependendent of the church of Wiston, and they prevailed in this unfounded claim by obtaining a resignation of the chapel, upon the condition that the chaplain presented by Symon Loccard should hold possession of it during his life (*o*). The monks of Kelso acquired a better founded right to the chapel of Symington, by obtaining a grant of the church which was called Wudekirk, to which it was certainly subordinate (*p*).

(*m*) Chart. Kelso. Symon Loccard witnessed a charter of Wice of Wiston in the reign of Malcolm IV. Chart. Kelso, No. 334. He appears in various charters during the reign of William the Lion. He witnessed a charter of that king which was granted at Lanark in 1188 or 1189. Chart. Glasg., 45.

(*n*) Robert I. granted to Thomas the son of Richard the whole barony of Symonstoun in Lanarkshire, to be held of the king for the whole service. Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., i. 78.

(*o*) That compromise was made in presence and under the influence of Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow, and Osbert the prior of Paisley. Chart. Kelso, No. 332. The grant of the church of Wiston to the monks in the same chartulary, only gives them the right to the chapels of Roberton and Johnston, which depended on that church; but it does not give them any right to the chapel of Symington, which did not depend on that church, but was subordinate to the church which was called Wudekirk, as several documents in the chartulary clearly prove.

(*p*) The monks obtained from Aneis de Brus a grant of the church of Tancardstoun, called "Wodekyrck;" and the grant was witnessed by Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow, from whom they also obtained a charter, confirming to them "ecclesiam de Wudechircke, cum tota parochi sua, silicet tam de Tancardstoun, quam *de villa Symonis Lockard.*" Chart. Kelso. No. 274. 411. The monks also obtained from Symon Loccard a confirmation of the church called Wudekirch, Ib. 336.

Before the year 1232 the territory of Symington was detached from Wodekirk and established a distinct parish, and the chapel of Symington was made a parish church (*q*). The church of Symington continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. An account of the property of the monks of Kelso, which was made up by the monks themselves, sometime between 1309 and 1316, states that they had the church of Symington "in rectoria," which used to be worth £19 yearly (*r*). In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of Symington in the deanery of Lanark was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation William Symontoun of Hardingtoun held a lease of the revenues of the vicarage of Symington for the payment of £30 yearly; and he was moreover obliged to get the service of the church duly performed (*s*). After the Reformation the patronage, tithes, and church lands of the parish church of Symington belonged to the commendators of the monastery of Kelso till 1607, when they were granted with the other property of that establishment to Robert Lord Roxburgh. The patronage of this church was resigned by the Earl of Roxburgh to Charles I., and it was afterwards conceded to Sir James Lockhart of Lee, who purchased from Baillie of Lamington the barony of Symington, which had belonged to his ancestors in the 12th and 13 centuries (*t*). The barony and the patronage of the church passed from Lockhart of Lee to Lockhart of Carnwath, at the end of the 17th century (*u*). The patronage of the church of Symington now belongs to Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath. [The parish church has 162 communicants; stipend, £200].

(*q*) In 1232 the monks of Kelso obtained from Walter the Bishop of Glasgow, a confirmation of the church of Symonstoun, "*Ecclesiam villae Symonis Lockardi.*" Chart. Kelso, No. 278. They afterwards acquired from Symon, the son of Malcolm Loccard, a confirmation of the church of Symonstoun. Ib. 331. On the 7th of August 1373, Symon Loccard made an agreement with the abbot and monks of Kelso, whereby he renounced all claim in future to the patronage and tithes of the church of Symonstoun. Ib. 332. (*r*) Chart. Kelso. (*s*) MS. Rental Book, 21.

(*t*) This barony was held by the Lockharts in the 12th and 13th centuries, and by the family of Symontoun of Symontoun, from the reign of Robert I. till the 17th century, when it passed through several hands, and was purchased by Lochart of Lee. Inquis. Speciales, 478, 221, 227, 228, 427. Hamilton of Wishaw's Acc. of Lanarkshire, 59. On the 20th of March 1667, Sir James Lockhart of Lee obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Symington, with the advowson of the church; and this charter was ratified by parliament in 1669. Acta Parl., vii. 597.

(*u*) Hamilton of Wishaw's Account in MS. 1702, p. 29.

46. The present parish of COVINGTON comprehends the two old parishes of Covington and Thankerton, which were united in the early part of the 18th century. The old parish and barony of *Covington* was called Colbanstoun in the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries. This name was obviously derived from a person who was named Colban, who settled there in the 12th century, and gave to the place the name of Colbanstoun. In subsequent times this name appears in the different forms of Colbantoun, Cowanstown, Coventoun, and Covingtoun. The family who held this territory in the 12th century appears to have assumed, from the name of the place, the local designation or surname of Colbanstoun (*v*). This family continued to possess the territory of Colbanstoun at the end of the 13th century, but the property appears to have been shared by female heirs. In 1296, Margaret de Colbanstoun and Isabel de Colbanstoun of the county of Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I., and Margaret de Colbanstoun, who held her lands of the crown, obtained a writ to the sheriff of Lanark for the delivery of her property (*w*). Edmund de Colbanstown of the same county also swore fealty to Edward I. at the same time (*x*). In the reign of Robert I. the lands of Colbanstoun were acquired by Sir Robert de Keith, the marischal of Scotland, and they were held by the family of Keith Marischal for more than a century (*y*). From that family the lands and barony of Colbanstoun, with the patronage of the church, passed to a branch of the family of Lindsay, and the Lindsays of Colventoun or Covington held this property two centuries and a half (*z*). A little

(*v*) Thomas de Colbanstun witnessed a charter of William the Lion at Lanark in 1188 or 1189. Chart. Glasg., 45. (*w*) Prynne, iii.; Rot. Scot., i. 27. (*x*) Prynne, iii. 663.

(*y*) On the 7th of November 1324, Sir Robert de Keith the marischal, on his own resignation, obtained from Robert I. a charter for his office of marischal, and of various lands among which were the lands of Colbanstoun. Hadington's Col., p. 84. No. 24, 26. Robertson's Index, 11, 15, 18, 58. On the 20th September 1406, Sir William de Keith granted a charter to his son and heir, Sir Robert de Keith of Troup, of the lands and barony of Keith, the office of marischal, and of all the lands of Colbanstoun, with the tenants of the same and their services, and the superiority of the said lands, with the advowson of the church of Colbanstoun in Lanarkshire. This was confirmed by a charter of the regent Albany on the 12th of March 1406-7. Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., xi. No. 11.

(*z*) The Lindsays acquired the property before 1442. In August 1532, the barony of Covington and the patronage of the church, which belonged to John Lindsay of Covington, was in the crown by escheat. Privy Seal Reg., ix. 133. It was released from this escheat, and continued in the same family throughout the greater part of the 17th century. Inquis. Speciales, 37, 143, 166, 223.

before the Revolution the barony of Covington, with the patronage of the church, was purchased from Lindsay of Covington by Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, the lord president of the court of session, and it continued in his family (*a*). The patronage of the church of Covington has been connected with the territorial property from the 12th century down to the present time. In 1296 "Hurve de Chastel-Bernard," the parson of the church of Colbanstoun in Lanarkshire, swore fealty to Edward I. (*b*) In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Covington, in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. In the south-west of the old parish of Covington there was in former times a chapel, which had been dedicated to St. Ninian, the patronage of which belonged to the proprietor of the lands of Warrandhill (*c*). The old parish of *Tancardstoun* derived its name from a Flemish settler who was named *Tancard*, and who obtained a grant of lands therein during the 12th century, and gave to the place the name of *Tankards-toun*. In the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries this place is called *Tankards-toun* and Thankards-toun, and in the Latin of the charters "*Villa Tankardi*," or "*Villa Thankardi*." The same Tankard, or another Fleming of the same name, obtained from Malcolm IV. a grant of lands in the lordship and parish of Bothwell, where he settled a *Vill*, and gave it the same name of Tankardstoun (*d*). He also obtained from Malcolm IV. a grant of a tract of land between the river Calder and the rivulet Achter in the adjoining parish of Cambusnethan, and he held some lands at Motherwell on the Clyde in Dalziel parish. Tankard was succeeded by his son Thomas, who lived in the reign of William the Lion, and was called "Thomas, the son of Tankard," and sometimes "Thomas Tankard" (*e*). The names of Tankardstoun in Upper Clydesdale, and Tankardstoun in

(*a*) Inquis. Speciales, 387; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account of Lanarkshire, 59.

(*b*) Prynne, iii. 662. (*c*) Inquis. Speciales, 82.

(*d*) Tankardtoun or Thankerton in Bothwell parish, was in after times the name of a barony. Inquis. Speciales, 12, 243; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account, 34, 36; and see *Thankerstoun* in Pont's Map of Clydesdale, No. 26 in Blaeu's Altas.

(*e*) Thomas Tankard witnessed a charter of William the Lion at Lanark in 1188 or 1189. Chart. Glasg., 45. Thomas, the son of Tankard, granted to the monks of Arbroath all the lands between the Achter and the Calder which king Malcolm gave to Tankard the father; and this grant was confirmed by William the Lion. Chart. Arbroath, No. 135, 136. Thomas, the son of Tankard, granted to the monks of Paisley some lands at Motherwell on the Clyde. Chart. Paisley, No. 149. Thomas, the son of Tankard, granted a carucate of land *in free-marriage* with his sister Beatrice, to John Logan, and his charter was witnessed by Robert of Roberton, and by William de Douglas, and his son, Archibald de Douglas, all of whom were of Flemish lineage. Nisbet's Heraldry, ii., Ap. 153.

Bothwell parish, were varied in after times to Tankardtoun, Thankardtoun, and Thankerton. The church of the old parish of Thankerton was dedicated to Saint John, and hence it was called *St. John's Kirk.* Having been originally constructed of wood, it was called in the Scoto-Saxon speech *Wudekirk* or *Wodekirk.* In the period between 1175 and 1199 the monks of Kelso obtained from Anneis de Brus a grant of the church of Tankardstoun called Wodekyrch (*f*); and they obtained from Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow a confirmation of the church of *Wudechirche,* the parochial district of which comprehended Tancardstown and Symonstoun, and the chapel of Symonstoun was subordinate to *Wudechirche* (*g*). The same monks also obtained from Symon Lockard a confirmation of the church which was called *Wudechirche,* with its lands and pertinents (*h*). Before 1232 the district of Symington was established as a separate parish, and the chapel of Symington was made a parish church. The parochial district of Wodekirk was thus reduced to a small extent, comprehending only the territory of Thankerton, and the church stood in the south-east corner of the parish. In 1232 the monks of Kelso obtained from Walter the bishop of Glasgow a confirmation of the church of Thankerton which was called *Wodekirke,* and also the church of Symington (*i*). In the reign of Robert I. the rectory of the church of Thankerton continued to belong to the monks of Kelso, but they only received from it an allowance of 40 shillings yearly (*j*). The monks of Kelso appear to have afterwards relinquished the rectory of this church, which was only of small value. The lands and barony of Thankerton, with the patronage of the church, belonged to Lord Fleming at the end of the reign of James V. (*k*). In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Thankerton, in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed £4. At the Reformation, a report which was made of this benefice stated that the whole revenues of the parsonage and vicarage of the church of Thankerton were let of old for, and then paid to the parson, 100 marks,

(*f*) Chart. Kelso, No. 274. Anneis de Brus probably gave the name to *Annistoun,* lying about three quarters of a mile E.N.E. from Wudekirk, and nearer to that church than either Symington or Thankerton. The lands of Annistoun extended to a five-pound land of old extent, and lay between the districts of Symington and Thankerton. At Annistoun there is extant the ruins of an ancient building, which was probably in former times the residence of the proprietor. (*g*) Ib., 411. (*h*) Ib., 336. (*i*) Chart. Kelso, No. 278.

(*j*) Chart. Kelso.

(*k*) Malcolm Lord Fleming obtained charters of the lands and barony of Thankerton and of his other estates, on the 9th of April 1538, and 22nd of April 1539. Reg. Mag. Sig., xxvi. c. 149, 260.

or £66 13s. 4d. yearly (*l*). From another report in the same book it should seem that a part of this benefice, amounting to £26 13s. 4d. yearly, then appertained to the chantory of Glasgow (*m*). Hamilton of Wishaw states that the tithes of the parish of Thankerton were annexed to the parsonage of Biggar (*n*). They were probably annexed to the collegiate church of Biggar, which was founded in 1545 by Malcolm Lord Fleming, who was then patron of the church of Thankerton as well as of the church of Biggar. There belonged to the parish church of Thankerton lands of considerable extent, which passed into lay hands after the Reformation, and have since formed an estate which is called *St. John's Kirk*, and which has passed through different hands (*o*). The patronage of the church of Thankerton, with the lands and barony of the same, continued to belong to the Lords Fleming and Earls of Wigton till 1667, when John Earl of Wigton sold the whole to Sir William Purves of Woodhouselee, from whom it passed to Sir James Carmichael of Bonnington *(p)*. The two old parishes of Covington and Thankerton being both small, and the stipends inconsiderable, were united sometime between 1702 and 1720. The church of Covington, which was enlarged by building an addition to the old church, serves the united parish, and the church of Thankerton was deserted and went to ruin (*q*). The patronage of the united parish belongs to Lockhart of Carnwath as patron of the old parish of Covington, and to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther as patron of the old parish of Thankerton, and the two patrons have the right of presenting a minister to the united parish by turns. This parish contained in 1821 only 526 inhabitants. [The parish church has 181 communicants; stipend, £256.]

(*l*) MS. Rental Book, 21. (*m*) Ib., 8. (*n*) MS. Acc., 53.

(*o*) Inquis. Speciales, 203, 387; Wishaw's MS. Account, 53.

(*p*) On the 13th of January 1666, John Earl of Wigton, on his own resignation, obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Thankerton, with the advowson of the church and chapel of the same. On the 29th January 1667, the Earl sold his property to Sir William Purves, who obtained from the king a charter of confirmation on the 3rd January 1668, and the whole was ratified by parliament in 1669. Acta Parl., vii. 607. Before 1681, this property passed to Sir James Carmichael of Bonnington, and it belonged to his grandson, Sir James Carmichael, in 1702. Inquis. Speciales, 354, 401; Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc., 53. In the 18th century the right of patronage of the church of Thankerton was acquired by the chief family of Carmichael, Earl Hyndford, and upon the death of the last Earl of Hyndford in 1817, it went to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther.

(*q*) The ancient parish church of Thankerton, which was called *St. John's Kirk*, stood in the south-east corner of that parish, a mile and a half distant from the village of Thankerton, which stands in a beautiful situation within a quarter of a mile of the Clyde, over which was built a bridge there in 1778. Adjacent to the burying ground of St. John's Kirk stands the mansion house of the estate of St. John's Kirk, which was formerly the church lands.

47. The present parish of LIBBERTON comprehends the two old parishes of Libberton and Quothquan, which were united in 1660. The name of the old parish of Libbertun appears in the different forms of Libertun, Libertoun, Libbertoun, and Libberton. The derivation of this name is somewhat doubtful. Like the name of the parish of Liberton in Mid-Lothian, it is probably a corruption of *Leper-town*. The territory of Libberton as well as that of Carnwath and Quothquan, was granted by David I. to William de Somerville, who died in 1142, and was succeeded by his son William de Somerville, who died in the reign of Malcolm IV.; and he was followed by his son of the same name, who lived in the reign of William the Lion. These are the first three links in the chain of the family of Somerville of Carnwath, who obtained the peerage of Lord Somerville in 1430. In the reign of David I. the parochial district of the ancient church of Libberton comprehended the extensive territory of Carnwath as well as the territory of Libberton. In the following reign of Malcolm IV. a church was erected at Carnwath, and this church having been granted by the third William de Somerville to the bishops of Glasgow, it was made independent of the church of Libberton, and the district of Carnwath was constituted a separate parish (*r*). The territory of Libberton and the patronage of the church thereof, continued in the family of Somerville from the reign of David I. down to the year 1603. "William the parson of Libertun" in Clydesdale, appears as a witness to several charters at the end of the 12th century (*s*). "Huwe de Dunom," the parson of the church of Libberton in the county of Lanark, swore fealty to Edward I. in August 1296 (*t*). Blind Harry states that Sir Thomas Gray, a priest, who attended Wallace and assisted Blair in recording the heroic actions of that valourous champion, was parson of Libberton (*u*). If this worthy man was parson of Libberton, it must have been after the death of Wallace and during the reign of Robert Bruce. Sir Robert de Glen was rector of the church of Libberton in Lanarkshire in 1357 and 1367 (*v*).

(*r*) Chart. Glasg., 51, 113. (*s*) Chart. Kelso, No. 204, 210. (*t*) Prynne, iii. 660.

(*u*) Wallace, b. v. ch. 1.; and b. xi. ch. 6. This, and several other notices of the parson and church of Libberton in Lanarkshire, have been mistakingly applied to the parish of Liberton in Mid-Lothian. Trans. Ant. Soc. of Scot., i. 299, 300. There was no parson of Libberton in Mid-Lothian, as the church belonged to the monks of Holyrood. Clydesdale was the country of Wallace's exploits, and his illustrious name is fondly applied by tradition to numberless objects and places in that district, where the common people has cherished his memory with warm recollections that do honour to their feelings, and they delight to point out his haunts and to recount his actions.

(*v*) Regist. Mag. Sig., b. i. 174. Before 1361, John de Maxwell of Maxwell granted to the abbot and monks of Kilwinning the patronage of the church of Libberton, with an acre of land

In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Libberton in the deanery of Lanark was taxed £10, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues.

The name of the old parish of Quothquan appears in the various forms of Cathgwen, Cuthquen, Quodquen, Quodguan, Quothquen, and Quothquan. The derivation of this singular name is somewhat doubtful. *Coed-gwen* in the British signifies the white wood, and *Gwyd-gwen* or *Gwyth-gwen* in the same speech signifies the white trees or shrubs. *Gwyth-gwen* in the British, and *Cuithe-van* in the Gaelic, signify the white channel or water-course. *Gwyth-cum* in the British, and *Cuithe-cuanna* in the Gaelic, signify the channel or water-course by the summit or hill. The village of Quothquan stands on the shoulder or extremity of a rising ground, which, a little to the southward, rises into a beautiful conical hill, which is called Quothquan Law (*w*). A rivulet called Cleaveburn runs in a deep channel along the east side of the village and the hill, and falls into the Clyde. The old church of Quothquan stood in the low ground a few hundred yards north of the village, and a little further north stands the hamlet called the Nethertoun of Quothquan. The territory or manor of Quothquan was granted, with those of Libberton and Carnwath, by David I. to William de Somerville, who died in 1142. This manor with the patronage of the church of Quothquan continued to belong to the family of Somerville, from the reign of David I. till the year 1603 (*x*). Henry the rector of the church of *Cuthgwen* appears as a witness to two charters of Alan the bishop of Argyle, granted at Paisley in 1253 (*y*). In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Quothquan in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed £6 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. After the Reformation the paucity of preachers obliged the reformers to place *readers* in the parochial churches, and the presbytery records of the same age evince that many of

adjacent to the church land; reserving, however, the right of Mr. Robert de Glen, the rector of the said church, till his death or resignation. Of this grant the monks obtained a charter of confirmation from David II. Ib., i. 86. What right John de Maxwell had to grant the patronage of this church does not appear. It is however certain that the monks of Kilwinning did not enjoy the patronage of this church in subsequent times, and hence it may be inferred that Maxwell's right to make such a grant was not well founded.

(*w*) On that beautiful hill there is a large rough stone having a hollow scooped out in the middle, which the common people point out with fond admiration as *Wallace's chair*, in which he used to sit and hold conferences with his followers.

(*x*) The property of different parts of this territory was held by several vassals under the Lords Somerville, who continued superiors of the whole. The lands of Quothquan were long held under the Somervilles by the respectable family of Chancellor of Shieldhill, and this family exists in the present times, and are now freeholders in this parish. (*y*) Chart. Paisley, No. 333. 322.

those readers were found to be incapable and unworthy of their office. In 1586 the Synod of Glasgow found that James Waugh, the reader at the church of Quothquan, had made irregular marriages, that he was a drunkard, a fighter, and was wanton and inconsistent (*z*). The estates of Libberton and Quothquan continued in the Somerville family till 1603, when Gilbert the eighth Lord Somerville, sold this property with the barony of Carnwath to John Earl of Mar, who granted the whole to his son, James Erskine, the Earl of Buchan (*a*). In 1634 the Earl of Buchan sold this property to Robert Lord Dalzell, who was created Earl of Carnwath in 1639, and his great-grandson James, the fourth Earl of Carnwath, sold the whole in 1676 to Sir George Lockhart, who became president of the Court of Session in 1685, and was assassinated on the 31st of March 1689 (*b*). The old parishes of Libberton and Quothquan were permanently united in 1660, when the church of Libberton, an ancient fabric, became the parochial church of the united parish, and the church of Quothquan was deserted and went to ruin (*c*). It stood between the two hamlets called Quothquan and Netherton of Quothquan. The patronage of the united parish belonged to the Earl of Carnwath till 1674, and since that time it has belonged to the Lockharts of Carnwath. [The present parish church (1812) has 160 communicants: stipend, £345.]

The parish of WALSTON derived its name from a copious spring of excellent water which was called Walston *well*, and which rises about half a mile above the church and hamlet of *Walston*. In former times this well was in great repute for its medicinal qualities, and was of course much frequented. From it the hamlet obtained the name of *Wall-toun* or *Walls-toun*. *Wall* is the vulgar pronunciation of a *well* in Scotland. The territory of Walston was anciently a pertinent of the lordship of Bothwell, and the patronage of the church of Walston belonged to the Morays of Bothwell. In February 1292-3, Sir William Moray of Bothwell granted to the chapter of

(*z*) Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts from the Presbytery Records, 8.

(*a*) On the 2nd of August 1603, John Earl of Mar obtained a charter of this property and patronage. On the 13th of March 1617, his son, James Erskine Earl of Buchan, obtained a charter of confirmation from the crown of the ancient inheritance of Lord Somerville in the lordship of Carnwath. Reg. Mag. Sig.; Ad. Sutherland's Case, v. 65.

(*b*) The whole of this property and patronage of churches was comprehended in the barony and lordship of Carnwath. It was generally called "the old inheritance of the lordship of Somerville." Inquis. Speciales, 337, 387.

(*c*) In 1648, the General Assembly recommended the people of Libberton to repair to the kirk of Quodquan. In 1649, the assembly recommended to the presbytery of Biggar the division of Libberton and Quodquan. Unprinted Acts of Assembly, 1648 and 1649.

the cathedral church of Glasgow the right of patronage of the rectory of the church of Walston (*d*). Robert de Lamberton, who was then rector of the church, held his benefice during life. In 1296 Robert de Lamberton, the parson of the church of Walston, swore fealty to Edward I., and thereupon obtained a mandate to the sheriff of Lanark for the delivery of his property (*e*). The grant of Sir William Moray conferred on the chapter of Glasgow the right to the rectorial tithes of the church of Walston, which the members of the chapter enjoyed in common till the Reformation. The church was served by a vicar, who had the vicarage tithes and revenues with the glebe, and the patronage of the vicarage appears to have been a pertinent of the barony of Walston which belonged to the lords of Bothwell (*g*). This great lordship passed from the Morays to the Douglases by the marriage of Johanna, the only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell, to Sir Archibald Douglas, the Lord of Galloway, who became Earl of Douglas in 1389. By the forfeiture of James Earl of Douglas in 1455, this lordship fell to the crown. In 1483 James III. conferred it on his favourite, Sir John Ramsay, who was created Lord Bothwell. After the fall of his sovereign he was forfeited in October 1488, and the lordship of Bothwell was given to Patrick Lord Hailes, who was created Earl of Bothwell (*h*). The superiority of this lordship, with the barony of Walston and the patronage of the vicarage of Walston, belonged to the Earls of Bothwell till the forfeiture of James Earl of Bothwell in December 1567, when the barony and advowson devolved on the crown (*i*). In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of Walston, in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual

(*d*) Chart. Glasg.; Crawford's Peerage, 39.

(*e*) Rot. Scot., i. 25.

(*g*) Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell granted to Sir Robert Erskine and Christian Keith, his spouse, the lands of Walston and Elgereth in Lanarkshire, to be holden of him and his successors, and this grant was confirmed by a charter of David II.

(*h*) Acta Parl., ii. 205-6. On the 18th of May 1495, Patrick Earl of Bothwell obtained a charter of the barony of Walston, with the advowson of the church of Walston in Lanarkshire. Reg. Mag. Sig., xiii. 340. On the 27th of August 1511, Adam Earl of Bothwell obtained a charter of the same property of Walston. Ib., xvii. 121. On the 28th of January 1502-3, Mr. Edward Sinclair obtained a presentation from the king to the vicarage of Walston, which was vacant by the decease of Mr. William Crechtoun. Privy Seal Reg., ii. 123. How the presentation came to be then in the king does not appear.

(*i*) James Earl of Bothwell exercised the right of patronage of the vicarage of Walston. Privy Seal. Reg., xxxvii. 5-6; and it belonged to him when he was forfeited during wretched times.

revenues. At the Reformation this vicarage was held by Sir David Dalgleish, who reported that the revenues were let for 50 marks yearly, payable to him, and 20 marks more which were payable to Laurence Leschman, a minister who had been placed in the said church by the Reformers (*k*). On the 20th of May 1567, James Earl of Bothwell, the patron, presented Walter Tweedie as an exhorter to the vicarage of the parish church of Walston; but Bothwell being soon after denounced a rebel before Tweedie obtained collation, he obtained a grant of the benefice from the Regent Moray on the 3rd of September 1567 (*l*). At the Reformation the rectorial tithes of the church of Walston, which belonged to the chapter of the cathedral of Glasgow, were let to the parishioners for £40 yearly (*m*). The rectorial tithes of this parish were afterwards granted to the college of Glasgow, but the whole of these tithes did not furnish a competent stipend to the parochial minister (*n*). The barony of Walston, comprehending the lands of Walston and Ellsridgehill, with the patronage of the church of Walston, were granted by James VI. to John Earl of Mar, and this grant was excepted from a revocation which was made in parliament on the 29th of November 1581 (*o*). In the 17th century the barony of Walston, with the patronage of the church, was sold by the Earl of Mar to Mr. Baillie, a son of Baillie of St. John's-kirk, and his grandson held this property in 1702 (*p*). It afterwards passed to Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, and this family still hold the estate and the patronage of the parish church. [The parish church (restored 1881) has 120 communicants; stipend, £195. A Free church at Ellsridgehill or Elsrickle has 92 members.]

49. The parish of DOLPHINTON, or *Dolfinstoun* as it was anciently called, derived its appellation from a person who was named *Dolfin*, who settled here in the 12th century, and gave to the place of his settlement the name of *Dolfinstoun*. This name continued long in the original form, but in

(*k*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 18.

(*l*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxvii. 5-6.

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, 7.

(*n*) Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account, 52.

(*o*) Acta Parl., iii. 245. The lands and barony of Walston, with the advowson of the church, were included in the grant of the whole property of the Earldom of Bothwell, on the 16th of June 1581, to Francis Stewart, who was created Earl of Bothwell; and this grant was ratified by parliament on the 29th of November 1561, when a protest was made against the grant to the Earl of Mar. Ib. 237, 257. The attainder of Francis Earl of Bothwell in 1593, extinguished whatever right he had to the barony of Walston, and left the Earl of Mar in undisputed possession of the whole property spiritual and temporal.

(*p*) Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Account, 52. The barony and the parish of Walston were co-extensive; and they comprehended the lands of Walston and Elgerigill, which is now called Ellsridgehill.

more recent times it appears in the form of Dolfintoun, Dolphinstoun, and Dolphinton. *Dolfin* was the elder brother of Cospatrick the first Earl of Dunbar, who lived during the reigns of Alexander I. and of David I., and other persons of the name of *Dolfin* appear to have settled in the south of Scotland during the 12th century. Besides this Dolfinstoun in Lanarkshire, there are several other places of the same name, such as *Dolphinstown* on the Jed in Roxburghshire, *Dolphinstown* in West Lothian, and *Dolphinstown* in East Lothian, at which there is the ruin of an ancient castle. The territory or manor of Dolphinton in Lanarkshire was in former times a pertinent of the lordship of Bothwell, and the patronage of the church of Dolphinton belonged to the proprietors of that lordship, the changes of the property whereof have been briefly mentioned in the account of the preceding parish of Walston. John de Saint Andrew, the rector of the church of Dolphinton, witnessed two charters of Alan the bishop of Argyle, at Paisley in September 1253 (*q*). John Silvestre, the parson of Dolphinton in Lanarkshire, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296 (*r*). In Bagimont's Roll the rectory of Dolphinton, in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation the rectory of Dolphinton was held by John Cockburn, the brother of Sir James Cockburn of Scraling, who had been presented to it by the Earl of Bothwell, the patron. In February 1561-2, John Cockburn, the parson of Dolphinton, reported that the revenues of that parsonage were let for £50 yearly, from which there were paid £13 8s. 8d. yearly to the minister who served in the church, and £3 6s. 8d. yearly to the archbishop of Glasgow for procurations and synodals (*s*). The barony of Dolphinton and the patronage of the church were held by the Earls of Bothwell, from 1488 till December 1567, when it escheated to the crown by the forfeiture of James Earl of Bothwell (*t*). In 1581 this property as a pertinent of the lordship of Bothwell was granted to his nephew Francis Stewart, who was created the Earl of Bothwell (*u*); and it again escheated to the crown by his attainder in 1593. The barony of Dolphinton, with the patronage of the church, were afterwards acquired by the family of Douglas, and it has continued in that family to the present time. The lands constituting this

(*q*) Chart. Paisley, No 333, 342. (*r*) Prynne, iii. 662. (*s*) MS. Rental Book, 11.

(*t*) Privy Seal Reg. xxxvii. 49-51. In 1511 Adam Earl of Bothwell obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Dolphinton and the advowson of the church, along with other pertinents of the lordship of Bothwell which had belonged to his father, Patrick the first Earl. Reg. Mag. Sig., xvii. 121. (*u*) Acta Parl., iii. 257. 410.

barony have been held in property by several vassals under the family of Douglas (*v*). A great part of those lands was held during the 17th century and a part of the 18th century by the family of Brown of Dolphinton (*w*). Lord Douglas is now the patron of the parish church of Dolphinton, and superior of the greatest part of the lands in the parish. The old church was almost rebuilt in 1786, when the whole fabric was put into a state of complete repair, and it is now a decent place of worship. Dolphinton is a small parish, and it has the smallest population of any parish in Lanarkshire. In 1821 it contained only 236 inhabitants. [The parish church has 109 communicants; stipend, £208.]

50. The parish of DUNSYRE obtained its name from the village where the church stands, and the village owes its name to a remarkable hill which is called pleonastically Dunsyre-hill, at the southern base whereof the village and church are situated. This hill is of a round form, and is so steep that the stones are frequently descending its sides. The name is derived from the British *dun-syrth*, which is pronounced *dun-syr*, and signifies the steep hill. The church of Dunsyre, with all its rights and pertinents, was granted to the monks of Kelso during the 12th century by Fergus Mackabard, and this grant was confirmed by William the Lion (*x*). The monks of Kelso also obtained a grant of the same church from Helias, the brother of Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow, some time between 1175 and 1199 (*y*). The church of Dunsyre was afterwards confirmed to them by Walter the bishop of Glasgow, in 1232 (*z*). An account of the property of the monks of Kelso, which was made up by those monks between 1309 and 1316, states that they had the church of Dunsyre "in rectoria," and received from it an annual payment of £5 6s. 8d. (*a*) The church of Dunsyre continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation, and the cure was served by a vicar-pensioner, who had a certain portion of the revenues, and he enjoyed the glebe and the church lands (*b*). At the Reformation the vicarage of Dunsyre was held by Sir James Greg, who reported that the revenues of his benefice were let for the yearly payment of £20 (*c*). After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the church of Dunsyre belonged to the commendators of the monastery of Kelso till the year 1607, when they were

(*v*) Inquis. Speciales, 257, 260, 397. Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc., 51.

(*w*) In 1693, Mr. Andrew Brown of Dolphinton obtained an act of parliament for holding a weekly market and two annual fairs at Dolphinton in Lanarkshire. Acta Parl., ix. Appx. 93.

(*x*) Chart. Kelso, No 13. (*y*) Ib., No. 353. (*z*) Ib., No. 278. (*a*) Chart. Kelso.

(*b*) The church lands and the glebe of the vicar of Dunsyre passed into lay hands after the Reformation. Inquis. Speciales, 207. This property is now called *Kirkland*. (*c*) MS. Rental Book, fol. 15.

granted, with the other property of that establishment, to Robert Lord Roxburgh. The patronage and tithes of this church were afterwards resigned by the Earl of Roxburgh to Charles I. The tithes being no more than sufficient for a competent stipend, they were assigned wholly to the minister of the parish (*d*). The patronage of the church belongs to the king. In the north-east district of the parish, upon the rivulet Garvald, there are the ruins of a church which is called *Roger's-kirk*, but nothing is known of the history of this ruined church, or by whom or for what reason it was erected in this sequestered place. [The parish church has 73 communicants; stipend, £203.]

Add to all those notices of the parochial districts of Lanarkshire the subjoined Tabular State:

(*d*) Hamilton of Wishaw's MS. Acc., 51. The parochial minister became of course the titular of the tithes.

Parishes.	Extent in Acres.	Inhabitants. 1755.	1801.	1881.	Churches. Est.	Free.	U. P.	R. C.	Epis.	E. U.	U. O. S.	Wes. M.	Bapt.	Cong.	R. Pres.	Stipends. 1755. £ s. d.	1798. £ s. d.	Valuation. 1887. £ s. d.
Glasgow, Govan, etc.,	—	31,840	86,947	674,095	84	78	65	16	14	12	3	6	9	11	1			4,190,840 16 4
Cadder,	14,088	2,396	2,120	6,965	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 16 8	166 14 8*	51,087 17 11
Rutherglen,	2,219	988	2,437	13,801	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	77 10 0	131 19 8	25,214 7 4
Carmunnock,	3,490	526	700	721	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 9 7	116 3 7*	7,765 4 6
Lanark,	10,560	2,294	4,692	7,580	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	95 6 5	169 2 1*	20,605 9 0
Carstairs,	9,899	845	899	1,955	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 17 9	108 16 0	14,986 6 0
Wiston and Roberton,	13,209	1,102	757	562	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 17 4	134 12 0	8,194 10 0
Carmichael,	11,373	899	832	770	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 11 1	110 16 9	9,119 16 0
Crawford-John,	26,460	765	712	843	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 4 5	75 13 4	11,092 0 8
Carnwath,	30,565	2,390	2,680	5,836	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 11 1	158 8 0*	37,538 6 0
Crawford,	68,839	2,009	1,671	1,763	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87 6 8	95 6 8	22,557 10 0
Carluke,	15,410	1,459	1,756	8,552	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	78 12 2	144 0 0	50,232 9 0
Pettinain,	3,997	330	430	360	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 19 7	120 17 9*	4,412 10 0
Lesmahagow,	41,533	3,996	3,070	9,949	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 14 5 49 14 5	138 8 4 77 9 9	60,741 8 0
Douglas,	34,317	2,009	1,730	2,641	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88 10 0	119 6 8	19,978 3 0
Biggar,	7,288	1,098	1,216	2,128	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 3 4	115 7 1	13,608 14 0
Culter,	11,932	422	369	574	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 17 9	117 9 4*	6,408 4 0
Symington,	3,549	264	308	462	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 8 10	63 11 1	5,608 15 0
Dunsyre,	10,759	359	352	254	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 0 9	118 3 8	5,463 13 0
Walston,	4,366	479	383	340	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 5 0	77 16 6	3,147 13 0
Dolphington,	3,581	302	231	292	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 4 5	67 4 5	2,986 7 0
Libberton,	8,320	738	706	625	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 7 9	127 2 6*	7,650 11 0
Lamington,	19,918	599	375	316	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 5 10	139 9 0*	7,053 1 0
Covington and Thankerton,	5,167	521	456	444	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 16 8	112 2 8*	5,896 8 0
Hamilton,	14,243	3,815	5,911	26,231	4	2	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	110 2 9 92 12 4	226 7 8* 168 14 9*	115,682 1 0
Blantyre,	4,027	496	1,751	9,760	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	62 1 1	120 17 4	37,155 6 0
Cambuslang,	5,209	934	1,558	9,447	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	71 16 8	145 9 10	70,929 1 10
Strathaven or Avondale,	37,666	3,551	3,623	5,466	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 11 10	144 12 0	40,579 10 0
New Monkland,	20,117	2,713	4,613	27,816	6	5	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	72 15 6	188 0 0*	77,994 15 7
Old Monkland,	11,281	1,813	4,006	37,323	8	5	2	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	74 3 7	157 4 2*	174,266 2 9
East Kilbride,	22,797	2,029	2,330	3,975	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108 10 6	175 19 6	40,517 10 0
Cambusnethan,	16,708	1,419	1,972	20,824	4	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	74 19 3	181 10 0*	77,903 19 0
Dalziel,	3,085	351	611	13,864	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	48 2 8	83 1 6	68,808 15 0
Stonehouse,	6,311	823	1,259	3,173	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 11 10	106 9 5	12,925 5 0
Dalserf,	7,035	765	1,130	9,376	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 6 8	148 15 0*	36,200 19 0
Glassford,	6,459	559	953	1,452	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 18 10	103 1 8	10,043 4 0
Bothwell,	13,774	1,561	3,017	25,450	5	4	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	84 11 1	150 19 0	145,478 3 0
Shotts,	25,336	2,322	2,127	11,214	4	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	73 5 6	160 15 7*	72,450 13 0
Totals,	—	81,781	150,690	904,412	164	125	105	33	21	21	5	8	11	16	3	3,758 4 7	7,122 6 4	—

(*c*) The amount of the stipends, in 1798, includes the allowance for communion elements

and the value of the glebes but not the value of the manses. The barley and meal have been valued at 17s. the boll, and the oats, in the stipend of Rutherglen, at 16s. the boll, being an average of the *fiar prices* of the commissariat of Hamilton and of Campsie for seven years ending with 1795. The victual of several of the stipends is decreed to be paid in money according to these *fiar prices*. The stipends which are denoted by a star (*) were augmented between 1790 and 1798.

The city of Glasgow contained only eight parishes in 1798, but a ninth parish was formed in 1819, and a tenth in 1820. In 1798 the stipend of each of the eight ministers of Glasgow was only £200 a-year; but in 1801 it was augmented to £250, in 1808 to £300, and in 1814 to £400. The minister of the Inner High Church has besides a valuable glebe.

The population of Govan parish, in this Tabular State, excludes the small part of that parish which is within Renfrewshire. The population of this part in 1821 was 550. The population of Lesmahagow parish in 1755 is 3,996 in Dr Webster's MS. Tables, and it has been so stated in the preceding Tabular State; but there is good reason to believe that this is full 300 above the real number.

The statement of the population in 1801, in 1811, and in 1821, does not include any soldiers in the regular army or in the old militia; nor does it include any of the seamen in the royal navy, or any of those navigating registered vessels.

CHAP. VII.

Of Renfrewshire.

§ 1. *Of its Name.*] Like other districts in Northern Britain, this shire in rather recent times derived its British name from *Renfrew*, the shire town. The name as applied to the site of the town is ancient, but its extended application to the barony of Renfrew and to the shire is much more ancient. In the charters of the 12th century the name of the town appears in the various forms of Rinfrew, Renfrew, Reinfreu, Ranfreu, and Rainfrew. *Rhyn* in the British, and *rinn* in the Gaelic, signify a point of land, a cape, a peninsula, and in this sense the word is frequent in the topography of Northern Britain and also in Ireland (*a*). *Freu* and *Frau* in the British signify a *flux* or flow, a stream. Hence Fraw is the name of a river in Anglesea, and the issue of this river or stream is called Aberfraw. Rinfrew, then, signifies the cape or peninsula of the flux or stream, or the peninsula subject to the flow. This name is strikingly applicable to the site of the town of Renfrew lying between the rivers Clyde and Cart, which unite their waters at some distance below, and the angular point which was formed by their junction bears the name of *Ren*-field. The tide flows upward in the Clyde on the one side, and upward in the Cart on the other side of Renfrew town, and a part of the adjacent lands are sometimes overflowed by high tides, especially when the high tides concur with the river floods. A branch of the Clyde indeed ran anciently by the north side of the town, and formed the lands on that quarter into an island, which was called "the King's-inch." In the latter part of the 17th century the river deserted its old channel, which had been formed into a large canal by which vessels came up close to the town of Renfrew.

Rin and *Ren* are the most common forms of the word in the charters of

(*a*) The *Rhinns* of Galloway have been already mentioned. In the topography of Ireland, this term occurs frequently in the names of capes and peninsulas. "It would," says O'Brien, in his Word-Book, "take up more than a sheet to mention all the neck-lands of Ireland whose names begin with the word *Rinn*."

the 12th century. In a charter of David I. to the monks of Kelso, he gave them in Renfru one toft, one ship, and one net's fishing (*b*). The same king granted to Walter the son of Alan the lands of Renfreu with other estates. Walter the son of Alan gave the monks of Dunfermline a toft in his burgh of Reinfreu; but in one charter of Walter the son of Alan the first *Stewart*, the name is *Ran*freu, and in another charter of the same personage the name is Reinfreu. These are probably mere variations of Rinfreu or Rainfreu, as uniformity in the names of places was but little attended to in ancient times. Yet even in this form the name would be equally significant in the Gaelic speech of the original people, for as *Rhan* in the British, and Rann in the Gaelic, signify a portion or division of land, so Ranfreu would signify the portion or division of land which was subject to the flow, and this is sufficiently applicable to the lands near Renfrew town.

Walter the son of Alan, in his liberality to the monks of Kelso, among other pieces of property, gave them in his town of Renfrew, which was adjacent to the toft that King David gave to the same monks—"usque ad rivulum qui descendit, de molendino, in Cluyd." We thus see in this very early charter that the name of the town is spelt *Reinfru*, and we have also obtained the notice of a stream and of a mill, with the flow and gush and torrent to the same belonging. Now, from all those circumstances, we may fairly conclude that Rin-fru, Rin-freu, or frew, signified in the ancient British speech the cape or point of the flux or stream. Such then were the circumstances of fact and the analogies of speech by which the shire town became known to fame by the name of Renfrew.

The country, which is drained by the river Gryfe and its tributary streams, forming the larger and western division of the shire, was called in the ancient language Strathgryfe, and by popular abbreviation *Stra-gryfe*. The district of Strathgryfe was bounded on the east by the river Black Cart, and comprehended the country lying westward to the Clyde. After the 12th century this district was called *the barony* of Renfrew from the town, which was the burgh of this *barony* under an ancient charter, where The Stewart had a castle which formed the principal messuage of the barony; and it may be added that the very term *barony* is but modern in the policy of Scotland after *tenures* were introduced.

A part of this district had also, in my opinion, another name when expressed in the Latinity of the English chroniclers, and which has puzzled all

(*b*) Chart. Kelso, No. 1.

the critics. Aldred, in giving his account of *the Battle of the Standard* in 1138 A.D., and enumerating the various clans who formed the numerous army of David I., speaks of the *Lavernani* as forming the third line with the men of Lothian (*c*). But who were the Lavernani? The answer must be, the men of Lavernside, one of the finest streams in this country, which, after many a circle, joins the White Cart below Paisley, near Crookston Castle. In the Celtic language *laver-an* signifies the *noisy stream.*

When this extensive barony was detached from Lanarkshire and made a separate sheriffdom, in the early part of the 15th century, the town of Renfrew, as the seat of the sheriff, gave to the whole sheriffdom the name of Renfrewshire.

§ II. *Of its Situaiion and Extent.*] This district has Ayrshire on the south, Lanarkshire on the east and north-east, the river and frith of Clyde divide it from Dumbartonshire on the north, and the frith of Clyde separates it from Argyle on the west. Renfrewshire, according to Arrowsmith's Map of Scotland, lies between 55° 40′ 40″ and 55° 58′ 10″ north latitude, and between 4° 15′ and 4° 52′ 30″ longitude west of Greenwich. The shiretown lies in 55° 52′ 40″ north latitude, and 4° 24′ 30° longitude west of Greenwich. The extreme length from east south-east to west north-west is about 31 miles, and the extreme breadth is full 13 miles. The area is 241 [253] square miles, or 154,250 [162,427] English acres. It lies wholly on the southern side of the Clyde, excepting a part of the parish of Renfrew, about 1294 English acres, which lies on the northern side of that river.

In 1821 Renfrewshire, containing 241 square miles, was inhabited by 115,900 souls (*d*), being 480.9 to every mile square. The 115,900 people composed 23,896 families, who inhabited 10,438 houses, being 4.85 to each family, and 11.1 persons to every house; a populousness this which exceeds that of any shire in North Britain. The inhabitants of Renfrewshire have quadrupled in 60 years, which is a more rapid progress than the vaunted augmentation of the UNITED STATES, much whereof was owing to *importation.* The progress of population in this shire, as it was returned under acts of parliament, was in 1801 79,891 souls, in 1811 it was 92,769,

(*c*) See the late Lord Hailes' Annals, i. 78; wherein his lordship says, "The word *Lavernani* is unintelligible to me."

(*d*) This includes 4104 seamen employed in registered vessels, which were not comprehended in the population returns of 1821.

and in 1821 it was 111,796 souls (*e*), being an increase of more than 20 per cent. in ten years. Such are the effects of constant employment and habitual economy. This shire has many small towns whose inhabitants are a very industrious people.

§ III. *Of its Natural Objects.*] Though this shire be considerably elevated above the sea level, yet has it no great irregularity of surface. A considerable portion of it forms what is called a *table-land*, as having no lofty mountains which are incapable of cultivation or planting, with few steep ascents. The most elevated parts in this shire are the hills in the south-east and western extremities. *Misty-law*, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, is the highest hill on the south-west, and Ballagiech and Dunwan in the parish of Eaglesham are the highest hills in the south-east side of the country—the first is said to be 1240 [1663] feet, the two last are about 1000 feet above the sea level. On the south side of the country the hills are far from being so elevated. Stanley braes in the parish of Paisley are computed to be 680 feet, and Neilston-pad 820 feet above the sea level. The medium elevation of this division of the country may be estimated from 500 to 600 feet.

The middle district contains 40,580 English acres of gently rising grounds, and comprehends the parishes of Cathcart and Eastwood, with parts of the parishes of Paisley, Inchinnan, Erskine, Houston, Kilbarchan, and Renfrew. In no part of Britain, perhaps, has Nature formed a more beautiful surface than in those parishes of Renfrewshire. There are little hills gently swelling in endless variety, interspersed with various-coloured copses, often watered at the bottom by winding rivulets. The low country, which forms the best but smallest district, consists chiefly of that beautiful level tract which is situated to the northward of Paisley, and comprehends the parish of Renfrew, and parts of Inchinnan, Erskine, Houston, Kilbarchan, and Paisley, lying in the whole length of this plain about six miles, and in breadth about three, and containing about 12,062 English acres. Such then are the natural views of the surface of Renfrewshire.

The next objects are its *waters*. This shire has the navigable Clyde along its whole northern side. It is abundantly watered in every district by the Gryfe, by the White Cart and Black Cart, the Levern, the Calder, and

(*e*) The numbers here stated at those three epochs do not include any soldiers in the regular army or in the old militia, nor do they include any of the seamen in the Royal Navy, or any of those employed in registered vessels. The population of this shire in 1851, including the seamen in registered vessels, amounted to 115,900 souls.

other streams, which turn much machinery whatever fish they may yield. It has many lochs, but Lochwinnoch is the only lake of considerable extent, and which forms the principal source of the Black Cart.

With the waters of every country the climate has much connection. The air of Renfrew as well as Lanarkshire is generally believed to be much moister and the rains more frequent than in the eastern parts of Scotland. The prevailing wind is the south-west. This circumstance, with the vicinity of the Atlantic, with the height of the hills in the more elevated parts of Renfrewshire, account sufficiently for the frequency of the rains and the difference of climate between the eaatern and western coasts of our island; yet frequent as the rains may be, the quantity which falls on both sides of Clydesdale and Strathgryfe is much smaller than in some parts of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. The average quantity of rain which has fallen annually during thirty years is 29.65 inches. Thus is the quantity of rain less to be dreaded in an agricultural point of view than its frequency. But in Renfrewshire itself there is a difference of climate. In the lower divisions of the country the spring is earlier, and the operations of seed time are considerably advanced, while the grounds in the higher districts are bound by frost. In the former divisions, also, the harvest is earlier and far less precarious than in the latter, where the inconvenience of a foggy and moist atmosphere is experienced. The climate, however, upon the whole is healthy, and even the division of the country which has just been described though flat, of considerable extent, and much intersected by rivers, is a stranger to *agues*.

This shire exhibits not only a varied surface of hill and dale, but also a diversity of *soil*. The most prevalent is a free light earth on a dry bottom of gravel or whinstone, or what is termed rotten rock, which readily absorbs the water and preserves the surface from a superfluity of moisture. In the middle or somewhat elevated country the soil is a thin earth, sometimes on a gravelly, but oftener on what is termed a *till* bottom. In this district, however, are many holms, the soil whereof is of a loamy mellow nature, and of great fertility. In this division there is little land which is not arable. In the flat division of this shire the soil is generally a rich deep loam of a dark-brown colour, and seems to be a deposition of vegetable mould from the higher and less fertile parts of the country. Much of it, indeed, is what is called *carse clay*, and in some parts, such as the burgh lands of Renfrew, the subsoil is sandy. While such are the prevailing soils in the various divisions of this shire, it will be easily conceived that in districts of such extent there must be different degrees of fertility. In the hilly division the grounds

are frequently very barren, producing more *ling* or heath, and many parts are covered with deep moss. In the lower districts, especially along the banks of the Black Cart, moss also prevails; less difference probably exists in the middle district, and in this last division no moss occurs (*g*).

Yet are there but very few *mineral waters* in Renfrewshire. There are, indeed, in Eaglesham parish two minerals springs; the one is of a purgative quality, and when used for complaints in the stomach gives immediate relief, the other is used as a remedy for the *muirill* in black cattle, and is carried to a great distance for that purpose (*h*).

Of minerals that have already been discovered in Renfrewshire, it may be asserted that they have augmented the wealth of this shire, and have added comfort to the inhabitants, as well as have enabled them to carry on many manufactures which have not yet found their way into other districts of Scotland, and it is probable that more mineral treasures may remain unexplored. Neither the highest nor the lowest divisions of this shire afford much probability of success in mineralogical research. The first division abounds with *whinstone* or mountain rock, where very little stratified matter is to be found. The coal, lime, and freestone at Ouplay, in the parish of Neilston, are situated in this division, and probably form the only exception to this general remark. It may be, however, observed that the extent of these strata is narrow, that they are often interrupted, and in a district of such moderate elevation, compared with the neighbouring hills, that they may be considered as belonging to the middle division. Some fissures of rhomboidal calcareous spar have been discovered in the parish of Kilmalcolm, but in this high region there is yet no substance found which assumes a regular bed.

In the flat division of this shire the strata are situated far below the surface, and are deeply covered with moss, earth, clay, sand, and gravel; and the discoveries of minerals in consequence of a few searches have hitherto presented but unpromising appearances. It is the middle division that affords the most interesting subject for a mineral survey, and to that part of the country must be confined the following observations.

Coal where manufactures are carried on so extensively is of much importance. There are about twelve different coal-works carried on, chiefly in the parishes of Eastwood and Cathcart, and in part of Govan and Paisley.

(*g*) In the lowest district there are four pretty large mosses, containing about 1970 English acres.

(*h*) Stat. Acc., ii. 119.

The most extensive and valuable coal-works in this shire are those of Polmadie, Hawkhead, Corsehill, and other parts of the eastern extremities of Renfrewshire. Coal is now the common fuel in every part of this shire. The price at present at the pits is from 4s. to 6s. per cart of 12 cwt., or from 6s. 8d. to 10s. per ton.

Limestone abounds in different parts of Renfrewshire, particularly in the parishes of Cathcart, Lochwinnoch, and Paisley. There are commonly eight different quarries wrought within this shire. The whole quantity of limestone which was burnt in the different lime-works in this county during 1795 was from 8000 to 10,000 chalders, of the value of about £5000. In consequence of the improved state of the roads, and of a more complete knowledge of agriculture which seems to be gradually prevailing among the farmers, the consumption of lime has increased every year, neither does it appear to be quite at its height. The quantity at present burnt and applied as manure is about 12,000 chalders, and the value at 16s. a chalder is £9600 sterling.

Of ironstone, it is only a few years ago that it has been wrought in this shire. On the banks of the Cart, upon the estate of Blackhall, considerable quantities have been dug and conveyed by land carriage to the Clyde iron-works in Lanarkshire, a distance of about eleven miles. At Hurlet the bands of iron-stone are still more numerous, and some of them are nine inches thick. Ironstone seems to be universally found within every division of Renfrewshire, but we hear nothing of any ironwork. It is, however, more than probable that in a shire which abounds with water for driving machinery, and has plenty of coal, that ironworks of every kind will be here established, and will be of importance in proportion to the capital that may be employed in various kinds of labour, so as to furnish employment more steadily to an industrious people.

In the stratum of coal at Hurlet and Househill, there are found considerable quantities of *pyrites*. These have been carefully separated since 1753 from the coal at Hurlet, and sold to a company established there for manufacturing sulphate of iron or *green vitriol*. A similar manufacture of *copperas* was begun in 1807 on the adjoining lands of Nitshill, which is supplied with pyrites from the coalwork of Househill, which adjoins Hurlet. These are rather uncommon manufactures, which require no small share of chemical science to manage with a view to any profit.

Along the banks of the Gryffe and Locher, within the parish of Kilbarchan, there are evident indications of an *aluminous* schistus, resembling the rock or

mine [schistus or alum rock] from which alum is manufactured at Whitby; but no experiments have yet been made to determine how far this substance is fit for preparing alum.

The middle division of this shire abounds with *freestone* of excellent quality lying near the surface. The most valuable are on the estates of Househill, Stanley, and Newton. The nearness to Paisley gives additional value to the quarries, which are situated on the south side of that prosperous town.

It has been already intimated that immense masses of *whinstone* are to be seen everywhere in the higher district of this shire. In the other two divisions *whinstone* seldom occurs. Yet detached masses are to be found at Elderslie, Paisley, Blackhall, Cathcart, Craigton of Erskine, Rashielee, etc. These afford excellent materials for paving streets, for making or repairing roads, and for forming the jettees which have been constructed for improving the navigation of the Clyde.

There are some appearances of copper in sandstone rock on the estate of Gourock, in the parish of Inverkip (*i*). About the year 1780 some experiments were made to ascertain its quality, but it is presumed those trials were unsuccessful, as the operations at Gourock have been discontinued.

Many fossil substances are found in the coal mines, and in the stone and lime quarries in this shire, which well deserve the examination of mineralogists. In the mines at Hurlet, besides specimens of native copperas or sulphate of iron and the plume alum which has been described, specimens of sulphate of magnesia, crystallized sulphate of lime, and native sulphur are occasionally found. On the highest parts of the country, specimens of prehnite and zeolite are frequently met with. There are also discovered a variety of marine exuviæ, fossil shells, figured stones, bitumens, spars, and other such objects in this shire (*k*).

At Ballagiech-hill there have been discovered several pieces of the *barytes* or heavy stone. It is of a reddish colour and laminated structure, and is often the matrix of lead. There are also found large masses of the *osmond-stone*, which seems to be a volcanic production. It stands the strongest heat without *renting*, for which reason it is used for building ovens and other furnaces (*l*).

(*i*) This vein of copper ore was discovered in 1767. See the Scots. Mag. of that year, p. 326.

(*k*) In this section I owe much to Mr. Wilson's elaborate as well as elegant "General View of the Agriculture of Renfrewshire."

(*l*) Stat. Acc. of Eaglesham, ii. 119.

In Neilston parish there have been found some petrified shells and stones with the impressions of trees on them (*m*). Many uncommon minerals and fossils have been found in the channel of the Cart. There is a stream which falls into it, a little way above the bridge, which it would appear has the power of petrifying vegetable substances. Pieces of wood and moss completely converted into stone have been discovered, bearing all the marks of their former textures. Spars and crystallizations of very curious forms and appearances have also been found (*n*). In the parish of Lochwinnoch has been discovered, two miles from Castle Semple, a very singular *magnetic* rock. The compass was sensibly affected all round the rock to the distance of 150 yards; but in every direction the effect was greatest as the compass was carried nearer to the rock itself (*o*). In Kilbarchan parish there is a quarry of excellent free-stone on the western side of the Barrhill, and a remarkable circumstance attending this quarry is, that the freestone has coal over it, and whinstone above the coal next the surface. The northern side of the Barrhill is perpendicular *basalt* incumbent upon coal, which was formerly wrought to a considerable extent. This fact seems to overturn the prevailing theories of natural history (*p*).

§ IV. *Of its Antiquities.*] The people and their speech are the earliest and most interesting antiquities of every country. The same Celtic tribes who occupied South Britain, also planted Northern Britain during very early times. Their descriptive language still appears on the county maps of Renfrewshire, and *Renfrew*, the name of the shire town, is pure British when properly understood and truly applied to the original site of the town, and the river which glided by it.

At the epoch of the Roman invasion, the Celtic tribe of the Damnii, which besides other districts inhabited all Strathclyde, the countries of Ayr, *Renfrew*, and Stirling. Their towns were *Vanduaria*, which is supposed to have been very near the site of Paisley, *Colania* and *Coria* on the east side of Clydesdale, *Alauna* on the river Allan, *Lindum* near to the present Ardoch, and *Victoria* at Dalginross, on Ruchel water.

The Roman period of the North-British annals would supply real antiquaries with many objects, such as the Roman roads, their camps, their villas. All these have been described in the first volume of Caledonia. The site of Renfrewshire lay within the Roman province of *Valentia*. The Roman army forded the Clyde a little above the rock of Dumbarton in

(*m*) Stat. Acc. of Eaglesham, ii. 148.
(*n*) Ib. v. 346-7.
(*o*) Ib. xv. 69.
(*p*) Ib. 495.

order to pass into the country on the southern side. They plainly had a station upon the hill of Paisley as remains evince, and seem indeed to have had their villas along the southern batk of the frith, even within Ayrshire (*q*).

The descendants of the Damnii, upon the recession of the Romans, remained in possession of all those countries during several ages.

The British kingdom of Strathclyde very probably comprehended the whole district of the present Renfrewshire, and the Britons living within it partook of the advantages or disadvantages of the troublous times, and specious adventures of the irritable people living for many ages in the British kingdom of Strathclyde.

In this shire there are not many remains of the ancient people of Celtic times. In Kilbarchan parish, however, there remains about two miles south-west of the village, a large upright stone which is called *Clochodrick*, and this name is supposed to be a corruption of Cloch-a-druid, the *stone of the Druids* (*r*). It consists of the common whinstone of the country, and is about 22 feet long, 17 feet broad, and 12 feet high. It is of a rude oval figure, extending east and west. At some distance around are some few large *gray stones*, but as the land is in tillage, and some of them have been carried away, it cannot be clearly understood whether they had any connection with the great stone, as forming all the same objects of Druid worship (*s*).

In Houston parish there is an ancient stone cross with various figures sculptured on it, but having no inscription it cannot easily be ascertained whether it denoted the fall of some noted warrior, or whether it was erected to commemorate some remarkable event (*t*).

In Kilmalcolm there are three remarkable mounts in a row from west to east. Whether those hills had any connection with the Druid worship, or if they were rather used for the administration of justice in the early times of the Scoto-Saxon period, cannot be clearly ascertained (*u*).

(*q*) See Caledonia, vol. i. ch. 2.

(*r*) Stat. Account, xv. 487. *Cloch-y-drywd* in the British, and *Cloch-a-draoi'ach* in the Gaelic, signify the stone of the Druids. This remarkable stone gave its name to the adjacent hamlet and lands which are mentioned in a charter of Alan the son of Walter the Stewart, in the twelfth century, by the name of *Cloch-rodric*. Chart. Paisley, No. 40. *Cloch-roderic*, both in the British and Gaelic, signifies the stone of Roderic. *Roderick* is the English form of the British *Rydderech*, which was a common name among the Strathclyde Britons; and Rydderrech, the bountiful, was one of the reguli of the Strathclyde kingdom.

(*s*) Stat. Account, xv. 487. (*t*) Ib. i. 326-7.

(*u*) By the common people they are called *Laws*, or *Law-hills*, from a notion that they were used in administering law to the people. Ib. iv. 278.

There have been frequently found in this shire the remains of the warriors of ancient times, in their stone coffins with urns and ashes. After violating the graves of the dead the farmers did not hesitate to carry away the grave stones for domestic uses (*x*). Nothing, however, was found in any of the cairns or tumuli, which distinguished those graves from similar sepulchres in different shires; but such cairns and tumuli are not so numerous here as in other districts, as the graves had been early demolished and obliterated.

In the name of *Cath-cart* it is implied that there had been in early times near the Cart and the church, some remarkable conflict which even tradition has ceased to recollect.

On the top of Barr-hill in Kilbarchan parish there is an ancient circular encampment, which is rather a remain of the ancient Celtic people than Danish, or a retreat of Wallace, who never encamped on such eminences.

There are in this shire a variety of small hills or mounts, which are commonly called *Laws*, and which are vulgarly considered to have been court hills, whence justice used formerly to be distributed. But it ought to be recollected that the Saxan *hlaw* is often applied to sugar-loaf hills, to tumuli which have been thrown up over the dead, or to hillocks, whence law and right were distributed. These *laws* are very frequent in England, and not unfrequent in the south and south-west of Scotland.

There are in this shire, though not very numerous, ruinous castles, old chapels, and other religious houses; but as they are too much defaced to furnish instruction, it is not necessary to dwell upon them as curiosities.

§ v. *Of its Establishment as a Shire.*] The area of Renfrewshire formed of old a barony which belonged to the Stewarts, and was comprehended within the sheriffdom of Lanark. Over this barony the Stewarts had a jurisdiction, which was exercised by their baron-baillie (*y*). They had also a Steward for the collection and administration of the revenues, and manage-

(*x*) In various parts of this shire there have been dug up urns containing human ashes, and stone coffins containing human bones. There are also cairns or tumuli, composed of earth and stones, some of which have been opened and were found to contain sepulchral remains of a similar nature. Ib., i. 329-331; ii. 148.

(*y*) In 1521, Sir John Stewart of Crookston, the predecessor of the Stewarts of Darnley and Earls of Lennox, was bailiff of the barony of Renfrew, under Robert the Stewart of Scotland. Chart. Paisley, No. 107.

ment of the lands of this barony (*z*). This policy continued at the epoch of the accession of Robert the Stewart of Scotland to the Scottish throne in 1371, and for more than thirty years after (*a*). Crawfurd asserts that "the barony of Renfrew was dissolved from the shire of Lanark, and erected into a distinct sheriffdom, by King Robert III., when he erected the ancient patrimony of his ancestors into a principality, in favour of James, Prince and Stewart of Scotland, his son, as is evident from the original charter of erection, which is yet extant, dated at Perth, on the 10th of December, 1404" (*b*).

The charter which is thus confidently referred to by Crawfurd as proving his statement, does not contain one word of a sheriff or sheriffdom of Renfrew, or any allusion to its establishment as a shire. It merely grants to the king's son and heir, James the Stewart of Scotland, the *barony of Renfrew* with its pertinents, and the other estates of the Stewart of Scotland, to be held in a free regality during his life (*c*). It is, however, probable, that it was about this time or very soon after that a sheriff was appointed for the barony of Renfrew, which was thus made a distinct sheriffdom (*d*).

Macfarlane of Macfarlane, who examined a vast number of original charters and records, and made large collections from them, says, "I have found one *Dominus Finlayus Buntyn Vicecom. de Renfrew*, witness to an instrument of a transumpt of a charter of Robert Senescallus Scotiæ (afterwards Robert II.) of the lands of Wester Perthnick, to Nicholas de Strivelin.

(*z*) "Thomas de Boscho" was seneschal of the barony of Renfrew, under Alexander the Stewart of Scotland, who succeeded his father in 1246, and died in 1283. Chart. Paisley, No. 144. Robert Sempill was seneschal of the barony of Renfrew, under James the Stewart of Scotland, who succeeded his father in 1283, and died in 1309. Charter in Crawfurd's Hist. Renfrew, 44, 52.

(*a*) In 1396, Robert III. granted a charter to the abbot and monks of Paisley of their lands "*in baronia nostra de Renfrew, infra vicecomitatum de Lanerk*," and of their other estates, to be held in a regality. Chart. Paisley, No. 198.

(*b*) Hist. Renfrewshire, p. 1.

(*c*) MS. Diplomata, p. 115; Carmichael's Tracts, p. 103; Macleod's Casus Principis, p. 59. In both those printed copies the charter has been abbreviated.

(*d*) On the 15th of June 1405, William Boyd, the son and heir of William Boyd of Badinhath, upon his father's resignation, obtained from Robert III., as tutor of his son James the Stewart of Scotland, a charter of the lands of Gavan and Risk, "jacen. *in baronia de Renfrew* et *infra vicecomitatum in Lanerk*." Carmichael's Tracts, p. 104. This cannot however be relied on as positive evidence that Renfrew was not then a distinct sheriffdom, for the charter being merely the renewal of a title, the specification of the lands may have been given the same as in the previous charter, a practice which was not uncommon.

The transumpt is dated *August* 12th, 1414" (*e*). This special notice of Macfarlane affords sufficient evidence that Renfrew was a sheriffdom in 1414, and it is highly probable that it was made so by Robert III., who died in 1406.

The sheriffdom of Renfrew is recognised in several records during the reign of James II., but it does not appear who was then the sheriff (*g*).

It is in the subsequent reign of James III. that the Sempils of Eliotstoun first appear as sheriffs of Renfrewshire, and the office became hereditary in that family. Sir William Sempil, knight, was sheriff of Renfrew in 1471, and he appears in the same office several years afterwards (*h*). He was succeeded in the office of sheriff of Renfrew by his son, Thomas Sempil, who held the office till his death (*i*). This loyal sheriff took the field with James III. against the rebels, and he fell in the battle of Sauchieburn on the 11th June 1488, when his sovereign was also slain. He was succeeded in the office of sheriff of Renfrew by his son, Sir John Sempil of

(*e*) Macfarlane's MS. Notes. A *transumpt* means an authenticated transcript. This notice proves that Crawfurd is mistaken in his statement that the family of Sempil enjoyed the hereditary office of sheriff of Renfrew from the first establishment of the shire. Hist. Renfrew, p. 5. "John Sympil of Eliotstoun" appears as a witness in the charters of Robert Duke of Albany, the regent, in 1406 and 1409, and he is not called sheriff of Renfrew. Reg. Mag. Sig.

(*g*) On the 13th January 1451-2, James II. granted to the abbot and monks of Paisley the power of repleging the tenants, farmers, and inhabitants of their lands, within the bounds of the *king's sheriffdoms* of Air, *Renfrew*, and Dumbarton. Chart. Paisley, No. 228; Regist. Mag. Sig., b. iii. 116; iv. 265. On the 8th of July 1452, James II. granted in parliament a charter to George Creichtoun, Earl of Caithness, admiral of Scotland, of the lands of Finnart in *the sheriffdom of Renfrew*. Acta Parl., ii. 75. In the following reign of James III., the Laird of Achinames and Robert Sympil of Foulwod, were appointed by parliament on the 12th January 1467-8, to ascertain the rent of each man's land in the *sheriffdom of Renfrew*, for the purpose of apportioning the tax which was then imposed. Ib. 91.

(*h*) Crawfurd's MS. notes from the exchequer books, An. 1471. Sir William Sempil, the sheriff of Renfrew, was the son and then the heir apparent of Sir Robert Semple of Eliotstoun. In 1474, the sheriff of Renfrew paid a composition of £66 13s. 4d. to the king for a writ to prevent his father from alienating his lands. Treasurer's Accounts. On the 4th of October 1474, Sir William Semple, the son and heir apparent of Sir Robert Sempil of Eliotstoun, obtained a charter, on his father's resignation, of the lands of Eliotstoun in Renfrewshire, Glassford in Lanarkshire, Southennan in Ayrshire, and Rossie in Perthshire. Regist. Mag. Sig., vii. 284, 306, For this charter he paid another composition of £66 13s. 4d. to the king. Treasurer's Accounts.

(*i*) "The sheriff of Renfrew" sat in the parliament on the 18th of March 1481-2, but whether Thomas Sempil, or his father Sir Willlam, does not appear. Acta Parl., ii. 137. "Thomas Simple, sheriff of Renfrew," was present in parliament on the 24th of February 1483-4. Ib. 153. The same sheriff of Renfrew sat in the several parliaments of James III. from this time till 1487-8. Ib. 167, 181.

Eliotstoun, who was created Lord Sempil by James IV. sometime between 1488 and 1495, and he fell with his sovereign on Flodden field in 1513 (*k*).

The office of sheriff of Renfrew continued till the reign of Charles I. in the family of Lord Sempil, who also acquired the office of bailie of the regality of the monastery of Paisley, and the office of coroner and mayor of fee for that part of Renfrewshire which lies between the rivers Black Cart and Levern (*l*). There were other coroners and mayors in Renfrewshire, which appears to have been divided into *wards* or districts, as Lanarkshire and other countries in the south of Scotland (*m*).

The most considerable jurisdiction which diminished the power of the king's sheriff of Renfrewshire was the regality of the monastery of Paisley (*n*). The monks of Paisley had from early times a baronial jurisdiction over their extensive estates. In 1396 they obtained from Robert III. a charter of their

(*k*) John Lord Sempil was sheriff of Renfrew in 1503. Balfour's Practicks, 16.

(*l*) On the 24th January 1543-4, Robert Sempil, the son and heir apparent of William Lord Sempil, obtained a charter, on his father's resignation, of the family estates and of the hereditary office of sheriff of Renfrew. Regist. Mag. Sig., xxx. 9. On the 3d of December 1553, Robert Lord Sempil obtained a grant of the nonentries and relief of the lands and baronies which were in the Queen's hands, by the decease of his father, William Lord Sempil, and of the office of sheriff of Renfrewshire, and the offices of coroner and mayor in the bounds betwixt the waters of Black Cart and Laveran. Privy Seal Reg., xxvi. 28. The same hereditary offices appear in subsequent charters to this family. Regist. Mag. Sig., xxxiii. 87.; Privy Seal Reg., xli. 52. In the reign of Queen Mary, Robert Lord Sempil obtained a commission of justiciary over the whole barony and sheriffdom of Renfrew; but he having abused this power, by cruelly oppressing James Glen of Bar and his family and connections, the privy council, upon the complaint of Glen, suspended his lordship's commission on the 10th of October 1564. Privy Council Reg. On the 9th of March 1602, Sir James Sempil, knight, was admitted sheriff substitute of Renfrewshire, upon a commission from Robert Lord Sempil, the sheriff principal; and Robert Vass was at the same time appointed sheriff clerk. Robertson's Renfrewshire, 504, from the records of Paisley.

(*m*) On the 5th of September 1439, John de Cathcart obtained a charter of the lands of Bartonholm, Snotgers, and Little Calderwood, with the office of *coroner* of the half barony of Renfrew. Regist. Mag. Sig., iii. 118. In 1505, several persons were denounced rebels for attacking and wounding William Cunningham, the *coroner* of Renfrew, in the execution of his office. Privy Seal Reg., iii. 41. In 1616, William Cuningham of Craigans was served heir of his father, Alexander Cunningham, to various lands, and to the office of *coroner and mayor of fee*, in the *west ward of Strathgryfe* and *upper ward of Renfrew*. Inquisit. Speciales, 38. In 1646 Alexander Cunningham was served heir of his father, William Cuningham, to the barony of Craigans, and to the same office. Ib. 124. The office of coroner fell into disuse long before the abolition of heritable jurisdictions.

(*n*) There was also in this shire the regality of Darnley, which comprehended the estates of the Stewarts of Darnley, who became Earls of Lennox. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1748, the Duke of Montrose was allowed £800 for the regality of Darnley.

whole estates in the barony of Renfrew, in Lanarkshire, in the barony of Kyle Stewart, in Ayrshire, and in other parts, the whole to be held in a free and pure regality with ample jurisdiction; and he prohibited all sheriffs, provosts, bailies, coroners, and other officers from obstructing or molesting them in the exercise of the rights and authority conferred on them. [Chart. Paisley, No. 198]. The jurisdiction of this regality was executed by two bailies appointed by the abbot and monks; one for their estates in Ayrshire, and the other for their estates in Renfrewshire and in other counties. This last office, after being held occasionally by the family of Sempil, became at length hereditary in that family, and they acquired with it certain lands, and had a fee of three chalders of oatmeal yearly (*n*). As the same family held the hereditary office of sheriff of Renfrewshire this obviated collision between the two jurisdictions.

The Sheriffdom of Renfrew formerly comprehended the barony and parish of Bathgate in West Lothian, which belonged to the Stewarts, and the jurisdiction of the Sempil family, as sheriffs of Renfrew, extended over that barony. This detached portion of their hereditary jurisdiction was resigned in January 1530-1, by William Lord Sempil to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, who thereupon obtained a charter for it from the king (*o*).

(*n*) Sir William Sempil held the office of bailie to the abbot and monks of Paisley in 1476. Acta Auditor., p. 43. The office of bailie of the regality of Paisley is said to have been made hereditary in the Sempil family during 1545, by a grant of John Hamilton the abbot of Paisley, to Robert the master of Sempil, who succeeded his father as Lord Sempil in 1553. Crawfurd's Renfrew, p. 6; Privy Seal Reg., xxvi. 28. John Hamilton the Archbishop of Saint Andrew's and abbot of Paisley, having been forfeited in 1568 for assisting Queen Mary, the regent Moray gave the commendatorship of the abbey of Paisley to his partizan, Robert Lord Sempill, who, after getting much from the Hamiltons, went over to the enemy, who gave him more. Privy Seal Reg., xxxvii. 84. Robert Lord Sempill, as commendator of Paisley, granted to his grandson and heir apparent, Robert the master of Sempill, and to his heirs male, the offices of justiciary, chamberlain, and bailie of the regality of Paisley, and of all the lands and possessions of that monastery; and he granted to him various lands, as his fee for executing the said offices. This grant was confirmed by a charter under the great seal, 15th December 1572. Precept in Privy Seal Reg., xli. 52. In 1648, Robert Lord Sempil, was served heir of his grandfather Robert, to the office of justiciary and bailie of the regality of Paisley, excepting that part within Ayrshire; and he was served heir to the yearly fee of three chalders of oatmeal for executing the said office. Inquisit. Speciales, 132.

(*o*) Charter, 13th January 1530-1, to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, of the office of sheriff of Renfrew, within the parish and barony of Bathgate, on the resignation of William Lord Sempil, the hereditary sheriff of Renfrewshire. Regist. Mag. Sig., xxiv. 21; Privy Seal Reg., viii. 229; ix. 39. Bathgate was afterwards a separate sheriffdom till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1748, when it was united to Linlithgowshire.

In 1636 Hugh Lord Sempil conveyed to Alexander Earl of Eglinton the heritable offices of sheriff of Renfrewshire and bailie of the regality of Paisley in wadset or security for the payment of £5000 English money and interest of the same (*p*). This debt was never paid, and those heritable offices became the permanent property of the Earls of Eglinton, who held them till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1748, when Alexander Earl of Eglinton was allowed £5000 sterling as a compensation for their extinction (*q*). According to the new establishment of sheriffs in 1748, Mr. Charles Macdonald of Crichen was appointed sheriff of Renfrewshire with a salary of £150 a year.

The royal burgh of Renfrew, which gave its name to this shire, has always been, and still is, the shire town, where are held the head courts of the freeholders and of the commissioners of supply and the general quarter sessions, and at Renfrew the election of members of parliament for the shire takes place. But since the reign of James VI. the sheriff's court has been held at the town of Paisley. This location of the sheriff's court seems to have been adopted for the convenience of the hereditary sheriff, who being also the hereditary bailie of the regality of Paisley, found it convenient to hold both courts in the same place (*r*). This arrangement was continued after the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, as the town of Paisley had risen to importance, and it is more centrically situated than Renfrew for the seat of the sheriffs court. The great increase of the towns of Greenock and Port Glasgow in the western part of this shire, occasioned in 1815 the appointment of an additional sheriff-substitute to hold sheriff courts at *Greenock*, and the judicial district which was assigned to him is the towns and parishes of Greenock and Port Glasgow and the parish of Inverkip, and this district is called *the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire.* This most populous county has now one sheriff-depute and two sheriffs-substitute, one of whom officiates at Paisley and the other at Greenock.

(*p*) Inquisit. Speciales, 131, 159; Crawfurd's Renfrewshire, p. 5. The heritable office of coroner and mayor of fee for the district between the Black Cart and the Levern, continued in the Sempil family. Inquisit. Speciales, 182.

(*q*) Report by the lords of session in the books of privy council.

(*r*) From a record book, commencing in 1739, which has been preserved, it appears that the proceedings of both those courts were recorded promiscuously in the same volume, and both jurisdictions were executed by the same officer. Mr. Henry Maxwell was the last person who officiated as deputy of the Earl of Eglintoun in the offices of sheriff of Renfrewshire and bailie of the regality of Paisley, at the epoch of the abolition in 1748. Robertson's Renfrew, p. 507.

§ VI. *Of its Civil History*]. The union of the Picts and Scots into one kingdom by Kenneth the son of Alpin, may be considered as the first and greatest circumstance of civil history which has occurred in the annals of Renfrew. The inhabitants of this district were now obliged to act in concert with this kingdom, whether they were Strathclyde Britons, Picts, or Scots, or Scoto-Saxons, to obey the same laws and to support the same government, whether in peace or in war; and they partook, of course, in the bloody scenes which were sometimes acted under the Celtic administration. They equally submitted to the silent revolution which took place under Edgar in 1097, when the Celtic customs were changed for the municipal laws which the Scoto-Saxon government gradually introduced. It was during the reign of David I. that Walter the son of Alan, fled from Shropshire in England, during the troublous conflicts of Maud and Stephen, in their competition for the crown of England, to look for shelter and for settlement in Scotland. By the influence probably of the Earl of Gloucester, David I. made him his stewart, and gave him lands to support the dignity of his office (*s*). The question, who was Alan the father of Walter, was often asked, till it was answered satisfactorily in the first volume of this work (*t*). In 1164 Walter founded the abbey of Paisley for Cluniac monks,

(*s*) David I. granted to Walter the son of Alan, the burgh and territory of Renfrew, the lands of Passeleth, Polloc, Talahec, Kethkert, le Drep, le Mutrene, Eglisham, Louchwinoch, and Inverwick, with their pertinents, and he conferred on him the office of steward. These estates were confirmed by a charter of Malcolm IV. in 1157, whereby he made the office of steward hereditary; and he granted in addition to Walter the son of Alan, part of the lands of Perthec, the whole lands of Inchinan, Steintoun, Halestanesdene, Legardswode, and Birchinside; he also granted to the steward in each of the king's burghs and in each of his domains a full toft, and with every toft, 20 acres of land to build a lodging or inn for himself, the whole of these possessions to be held of the king, "in capite," for five knights' service. [Chart. in Bibl. Harl., 4693-4, 4697.] Of those estates, Inverwick and Steintoun lay in East Lothian; Legardswode and Birchinside in Berwickshire; Halestaneden [now called Hassendean,] in Roxburghshire; all the others lay in Renfrewshire. Besides those possessions, Walter acquired the whole district of Strathgryfe in Renfrewshire, and the western half of Kyle in Ayrshire, both which territories he certainly held in 1164. [Chart. Paisley.] This division of Kyle was called from him, "*Walter's Kyle*," and in after times *Kyle Stewart*. The island of Bute appears in possession of his son Alan the Stewart before the year 1200. [Ib., No. 39.] Such were the extensive possessions of the first Stewarts during the 12th century.

(*t*) Pages 572-73. The whole deduction was derived from the evidence of charters and other records. No one has questioned this deduction, so fortified by record evidence, but the late re-publisher of Crawfurd's History of Renfrew, who endeavours to found upon that deduction and evidence the stories of Fleance and Banquo, who have no other supports than the fictions and follies of the

from Wenlock in Shropshire, whence many persons followed him, and obtained from his liberality lands within his territories, which seem to have been located upon the finest country.

The lands which were thus granted to Walter the son of Alan, seems to imply that they were not quite waste, but inhabited by a Gaelic people, who scarcely knew the name of charters; and living on the lands without charters, they had no valid title to what they possessed in the contemplation of English lawyers. It seems to be quite clear that the country now forming Renfrewshire, with all its inhabitants, their industry and their wealth, at the epoch of David's grant to Walter, was a mere Celtic country, which was governed by Celtic customs and animated by Celtic principles (*u*). We hear nothing of any rising of the people in opposition to such new measures and new men. The settlement of so many of Walter's followers formed a sort of military encampment, and the founding of the abbey of Paisley introduced a body of instructed men, who taught the ancient people domestic arts and foreign manners.

In the midst of all those settlements Somerled, a relation of the northern sea-kings by his blood and manners, came into the Clyde in 1164, and landing with his forces and followers at Renfrew, was attacked by a people as brave as himself, and with his son was slain (*v*).

From the demise of David I. in 1153 to the death of David II. in 1371, *the Stewarts* bore the chief sway in Renfrew, and were personages of great weight within the kingdom. Walter, the son of Alan of Shropshire, who was the son of Flaald, married Eschina of Moll in Roxburghshire, by whom he left a son, Alan; and after receiving much property from David I. and Malcolm IV., and giving much to others, died in 1177 A.D., as we learn from the chronicle of Melrose, which calls him *Dapifer Regis Scotiæ, et familiaris noster* (*w*).

Scottish histories. In Dugdale's Monast., ii. 528, there is a gift of some lands at Doveton in Shropshire, of Walter the son of Alan, to the hospital of St. John. Here is an additional proof of Walter's original country and family.

(*u*) David I., in the early part of his reign, granted to the episcopal church of Glasgow the tenth of his *can*, in swine and other beasts, from the country of *Strathgrive*. [Chart. Glasg., 17.] *Can* was a Celtic duty payable to the king or the superior by the occupiers of land.

(*v*) Chron. Melrose, 169; Lord Hailes' An., i. 108. Between Renfrew and Paisley there is a mount or tumulus, with a fosse round the base and a single stone erected on the top, which is said by tradition to be the memorial of Somerled's fall and the place of his interment. Pennant's Tour, iii. 151.

(*w*) See And. Stewart's Gen. Hist. of the Stewarts, 3-8.

Alan the son of Walter seems to have emulated his father in the munificence of his grants, and appears to have enjoyed full as much property, which enabled him to act thus munificently and wisely. He was also a witness to the charters of William the Lion, under whom he flourished. He seems to have married a daughter of Swan, the son of Thor, by whom he left two sons, Walter and David; and dying in 1204, he was buried in the abbey of Paisley (*x*).

His son Walter is the first who called himself, and was called by others, *Seneschallus Scotiæ* (*y*). He was appointed by Alexander II. the justiciary of Scotland in 1231, while Walter Cliford was justiciary of Lothian (*z*). He was sent in 1238 as an ambassador to negotiate a marriage with Mary, the daughter of Ingleram Count de Coucy. He imitated his progenitors in founding a monastery at *Dalmulin* upon the Ayr (*a*). This eminent man died in 1246, and was buried in the abbey of Paisley (*b*). Walter the Stewart, by whatever wife, left four sons; 1. Alexander, who succeeded him; 2. John, who is said to have been slain at Damietta in 1249, without issue; 3. Walter, who was designated in charters *senescallus*, and became Comes de Menteith by marriage; 4. William, who is mentioned in charters, but who died without issue (*c*).

Alexander succeeded his father Walter as Stewart of Scotland. He was one of the counsellors to Alexander III., and was appointed one of the regents in 1255 (*d*). Alexander the Stewart of Scotland commanded the Scottish army, which on the 2nd of October, 1263, defeated the Norwegians under Haco their king, at the battle of Largs (*e*). We may easily suppose that the hardy men of Strathgryfe partook of the glory of that victory. This Stewart was not only a brave, but a beneficent man. He confirmed the

(*x*) Crawf. Hist. of the Stewarts, 5, 6; Stuart's Gen. Hist. of the Stewart's, 8, 9.

(*y*) See the charter in Crawf. Hist., 7.

(*z*) He continued Justiciary of Scotland till 1240. Caledonia, i. 706.

(*a*) An account of this establishment has been given in the Ecclesiastical History of Ayrshire.

(*b*) Crawf. Hist. of the Stewarts, 7, who quotes the Chart. of Paisley for the fact; yet Fordun, l. ix. c. 56, and also the chronicle of Melrose, state his decease in 1241. Walter the Stewart gave up to the monks of Paisley an annual payment of two chalders of meal from the mill of Paisley, for the support of a monk to perform divine service for the soul of *Robert de Brus.* [Chart. Paisley, No. 182.] Robert de Bruce, the Lord of Annandale, died in 1245. We thus perceive an early connection between the Stewarts and the Bruces, which continued without interruption.

(*c*) Stuart's Gen. Hist. of the Stewarts, 11.

(*d*) Another of the regents was Robert de Bruce, who acted in conjunction with the Stewart during the minority of Alexander III.

(*e*) Fordun, ii. 98.

donations of the first Stewart and his other ancestors to Paisley, and other abbeys and churches. He was, moreover, a statesman; and npon the marriage of Margaret, the daughter of Alexander III., with Eric the king of Norway in July, 1281, this Alexander Stewart was one of the great men who engaged to see the articles on the side of Scotland performed (*g*). Yet historians are not agreed about the time of his decease (*h*). By his wife Joan, Alexander the Stewart left James, his eldest son and successor; 2. John, who was known as Sir John Stewart of Bonkle, and the progenitor of the *Steu arts* of Darnley, Lennox, and Aubigney; 3. Elizabeth, who married William Douglas of Lugton in Lothian (*i*).

James, the successor of Alexander as Stewart of Scotland, and one of the prime nobles, as he died on the 16th of July 1309, lived throughout eventful and perilous times. In September 1286, James the Stewart with his brother John, and his uncle Walter the Earl of Monteith, entered into an association with certain great men at Turnberry Castle, in support of Bruce's title to the crown (*k*). On the sad demise of Alexander III., the estates appointed six regents, among whom was James the Stewart, to govern the kingdom for Margaret of Norway, the grand-daughter of the unfortunate Alexander. After the demise of Margaret in September, 1290, James the Stewart continued one of the governors of the realm. In 1291 he was one of the auditors for Robert Bruce in the competition with Baliol (*l*). During this year, 1291, Robert the bishop of Glasgow, and James the Stewart of Scotland, swore fealty to Edward I. (*m*). The same necessity which induced their oaths must defend their conduct. In 1297, the Stewart associated with his brother John, with Wishart the Bishop of Glasgow, and Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, and above all with Wallace, for supporting the independence of the kingdom. In 1309 the Stewart was sent with other ambassadors to solicit the aid of Philip the King of France. In March 1309, many nobles and gentlemen wrote to Philip II., that they had acknowledged

(*g*) Rym. Fœd., ii. 1082.

(*h*) Some of them say that he died in 1283, aged 69, but Fordun, l. x. c. 38, says he died in 1281, and with him concurs the *Stemma Senescalli.* His son James and successor, in 1284-5, went before the king in his "*aula,*" within Edinburgh castle, at the king's *colloquium,* and surrendered some lands to William de Preston. [From the autograph charter.] This proves that James had then succeeded to his father as Stewart. It shows the good king, Alexander III., who died by a fall from his horse on the 19th of March 1285-6, sitting in his *court* within his castle hearing *pleas* as chief justice, before whom the Stewart surrendered his title, a mode of conveyance then and long after in use. (*i*) Stuart's Gen. Hist., 12-14; Caledonia, i. 583.

(*k*) Dugdale's Baron., i. 216 (*l*) Rym. Fœd., ii. 556. (*m*) Prynne, iii. 507.

Robert Bruce's right to the crown. Among those patriots was James the Stewart of Scotland. He died on the 16th of July 1309, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, leaving by his wife Cecilia, the daughter of Patrick Earl of Dunbar: 1. Walter, his successor; 2. Sir John, who was slain at the battle of Dundalk with Edward Bruce; 3. Sir James of Durrisdeer.

James the Stewart was succeeded by Walter, his son, who was born in 1293, succeeded his father on the 16th of July 1309, married Marjory, the daughter of King Robert I., in 1315, and died the 9th of April 1326. This gallant youth, when he was only one-and-twenty, brought a considerable body of men in the king's aid during the array at the Torwood in 1314, as preparatory to the battle of Bannockburn, wherein Edward II. was defeated and the independence of the nation was established. Walter the young Stewart and Sir James Douglas commanded the third division, and Walter was knighted by the king for his bravery. The stout men of Strathgryfe, who were led into battle by their gallant superior, thus partook of the glory of the victory, and the importance of contributing to the independence of their country. At the end of this glorious year Walter the Stewart was sent by King Robert I. to the English, in order to receive the king's family, the Earl of Mar, and Robert the Bishop of Glasgow, who had been prisoners in England and were now released. In 1315 the king gave his daughter Marjory in marriage to Walter the Stewart, who was then at the age of two-and-twenty, and with her gave in free marriage the barony of Bathgate, with Riccarton and Ratho, and other lands. Before the epoch of that marriage, perhaps at the parliament of Ayr on the 26th of April 1315, the crown was settled on Marjory, the king's daughter as above-mentioned, upon failure of the male heirs of her uncle, Edward Bruce. In 1316 died Marjory Bruce (*n*), the wife of Walter the Stewart, and leaving by him a son, Robert, who was born on the 2d of March 1316, and who lived to be king of Scots under the parliamentary entail of the crown. In the parliament which was held at Scone upon the 3d of December 1318, there was made, on the death of Edward Bruce, another act of entail which, in case of the demise of King Robert without leaving a lawful heir-male of his body, settled the crown on Robert Stewart, the son of the king's daughter Marjory. After the demise of David II., the male heir of Robert I., the Stewart under that entail succeeded to the Scottish crown in 1371.

(*n*) She was buried in the chapel of Paisley monastery, where a fine monument was raised over her grave, having the figure of a woman sculptured on it. In 1770 the relics and the monument of Marjory Bruce were removed from the ruined chapel, and deposited in an elegant Gothic chapel which was built by the Earl of Abercorn for a family burying place.

When the king went to Ireland in 1316 to assist his brother, he appointed Walter the Stewart and Sir James Douglas the governors of Scotland during his absence. When the town of Berwick was taken in 1318, it was committed in charge to Walter the Stewart. The English were impatient to regain this town, and prepared to besiege it. The Stewart made preparations to defend it by assembling his kindred and his vassals of Renfrew and Strathgryfe, and his followers from his various estates. In 1319 Walter the Stewart defended that great trust with signal bravery, as well as skill, against an English army which was commanded by Edward II. in person, who was obliged to relinquish his object. This defence by so young a soldier displays a talent and valour of which a nation may boast.

On the 6th of April 1320, the nobles and barons of Scotland, who were assembled in the abbey of Aberbrothock, wrote an epistle to Pope John, which explained their rights, and besought his protection. Walter the Stewart subscribed this spiritual declaration. The Stewart was rewarded in 1321 by the king, who gave him the forfeitures of Soulis and Mowbray, who were convicted of treason by the parliament of Scone in August 1320. He followed his race of glory by accompanying Douglas and Randolph into England in 1322, when by a forced march they endeavoured to surprise Edward II. at Biland Abbey in Yorkshire. Edward with some difficulty made his retreat to York. The Stewart with five hundred men pursued him to York, and in the true spirit of chivalry expected that Edward with a similar number of his army would renew the combat without the walls (*o*). This Stewart was pious in the contemplation of those times as well as brave, having given various donations to religious houses. He died on the 9th of April 1326 at Bathgate, and he was thence carried to the abbey of Paisley for burial (*p*). He appears to have been thrice married: 1. To Alice, the daughter of Sir John Erskine, of which marriage there was a daughter, Jane, who married Hugh, Earl of Ross; 2. To Marjory Bruce, who left him a son, Robert, who, on the demise of David II. without male issue became king; 3. To Isabel, the sister of Sir John Graham of Abercorn, who brought him a son, Sir John Stewart of Ralstoun.

Robert the seventh Stewart, who was born on the 2d of March 1315-16, of Marjory Bruce, succeeded to the offices and possessions of his father, who died, as we have observed, on the 9th of April 1326. Robert I., the

(*o*) Lord Hailes' Ann. Scot., ii. 134.

(*p*) Crawf. Hist. of the Stewarts; who however mistook the date of his decease.

illustrious restorer of the monarchy, demised on the 7th of June 1329. Randolph Earl of Moray, under the act of settlement 1318, assumed the regency during the minority of David II., the infant son of his late uncle, Robert I. But Randolph unhappily died on the 20th July 1332. By the same act of settlement Sir James Douglas was appointed regent, in case of the death of the Earl of Moray. But Sir James was unhappily slain in 1330, by the Saracens in Spain. A new regent, upon the death of Randolph, was appointed by the nomination of Donald Earl of Mar, the nephew of the late king; an unhappy choice, which left the Scottish nation at a very critical moment without a general to command their army, or a statesman to direct their affairs. Edward Baliol, the pretender to the crown, appeared in the Forth with his followers on the 31st July 1332. On the 12th of the subsequent August Baliol arrived at Dupplin, where a battle ensued, which was fought by the Scots with more bravery than skill, and when a defeat was of course sustained, which was followed by the most disastrous results. The regent was himself slain, the infant king was obliged to seek shelter in France; Edward Baliol was crowned at Scone on the 24th of September 1332. It is not easy to determine whether the first career of Robert Bruce, or the infancy of David II. were attended with the worst success.

The Stewart, as he was born in 1316, was still much under age. Yet when the capture of Berwick by the English depended on its relief by the regent Archibald Douglas, and when the regent collected his army at the foot of Halidon-hill, the youthful Stewart, under the inspection of Sir James Stewart of Rossyth, was placed at the head of the second body of that army. A vigorous conflict ensued on Halidon-hill, when the Scottish army was completely defeated. Many nobles were slain. The young Stewart made good his retreat to the Isle of Bute. It was thereupon supposed in England, when the news of this disaster was heard, that there did not remain in Scotland a man of sufficent influence to collect an army, or adequate knowledge to command it. Edward III. considering Scotland as his own from the grants of his pupil Edward Baliol, began to exercise over it every act of government, and during the same unfortunate year, 1334, Baliol conferred on David Hastings the Earl of Athol, the *whole estates of the young Stewart of Scotland.*

It was in this year that the young Stewart began to act for his country, in which he possessed so great a station, being presumptive heir of the crown, and was, perhaps, the most opulent person within the realm. But we have seen above that his estate had been given away by a pretender, and

we know from the evidence of record, that Edward III., disregarding his own law, purchased his stewartship from Fitzalan the Earl of Arundel, who had no right to sell it (*q*).

The young Stewart had lain concealed in Bute, from the epoch of the disastrous battle of Halidon-hill in July 1333; but in the subsequent year he resolved to pass over to the castle of Dunbarton, and resolutely stood up in his country's cause. Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell was now regent of Scotland, and with his ancient zeal for the public cause, endeavoured to collect the more strenuous friends of Scotland. At this time the Stewart with the aid of Colin Campbell of Lochawe, made himself master of the Castle of Dunoon in Cowal. The Stewart's tenants within Bute slew Alan de Lisle the English governor, and presented his head to their superior. John the son of Gilbert was made prisoner in the same action where De Lisle was slain. This John was the governor of the castle of Bute, and ordering the garrison to surrender the fortlet, joined himself to those who contended for the interest of Scotland. Encouraged by these successes, the Stewart invaded Renfrew, and compelled the inhabitants to acknowledge the sovereignty of David. He had now been joined by William Carruthers from Annandale, and by Thomas Bruce from Kyle.

At this critical period, John Earl of Moray, the second son of the illustrious Randolph, who had found shelter in France after the disastrous day of Halidon-hill, returned to Scotland. The Scots acknowledged him and the young Stewart as regents of their afflicted country, under the legitimate authority of their exiled sovereign. The Earl speedily collected a body of men, invaded the territory of the Earl of Athol, who was constrained to retire into Lochaber, where being deprived of the means of resistance, he found it necessary to embrace the party of his conqueror.

On this rapid change of affairs in Scotland, which was supposed to have been completely subdued, Baliol again retired into England and implored the aid of Edward III. his sovereign. Edward led his army against the Scottish insurgents in November 1334, and having overrun the Lothians, ruled at will a defenceless country. With another part of the English army, Baliol wasted Avondale and the adjacent countries. In the castle of Renfrew, Baliol celebrated his Christmas in royal state, when he distributed lands and offices among his guests (*r*).

In April 1335, the Stewart and the Earl of Moray assembled a parlia-

(*q*) Caledonia, i. 574.

(*r*) Genealog. Hist. of the Stewarts, 33.

ment at Dairsie in Fife, at which appeared many barons with various views; among others appeared the Earl of Athol, with a formidable train of followers, and behaving with insolence in the presence of his conqueror, thereby disgusted the Scottish barons, and the assembly, which was divided by a thousand intrigues, dispersed themselves without agreeing upon any object.

Edward III. again invaded Scotland in July 1335. In the subsequent month the regent Earl of Moray returning from the borders, was taken prisoner, and was long detained in England. The captivity of one regent and the inexperience of the other, had well nigh ruined the Scottish nation. Meantime Edward III. pardoned the vacillations of the Earl of Athol, and conferred on him the office of lieutenant in Scotland. But Sir Andrew Moray, with Douglas of Liddesdale and other nobles, having collected a body of men, marched into Aberdeenshire against the English lieutenant, and the Scots being joined by 300 men from Kildrummy, they surprised the confident Athol in the forest of Kilblain, dispersed his army on the 30th of September 1335, and slew the earl himself.

After the disgraceful death of Athol, Sir Andrew Moray assembled a parliament at Dumfermline, and was acknowledged in the character of regent. Edward III. after turning his thoughts upon the acquisition of France, endeavoured to sustain himself in his new acquisition in Scotland, by distributing lands and offices among his friends. Of course the contests between the Scots and English during the years 1335 and 1336 were attended by alternate success and defeat, in which the Stewart partook in the varieties of success and disappointment. In 1337 the English operations against Scotland were relaxed, when Edward prepared for his attack on France; and wise though he were, he seems not to have perceived that the conquest of two such warlike peoples, though certainly not beyond his ambition, was undoubtedly without the limits of his power. In 1338 died Sir Andrew Moray the regent of Scotland.

The Stewart of Scotland now succeeded Sir Andrew in his arduous office of regent, and he began his administration by preparations for the siege of Perth, which had long been deemed the chief seat of the English authority, particularly as Baliol had made choice of it for his usual residence. The Stewart appeared before it in the beginning of the year 1339. Ughtred the English governor made a gallant defence, the regent prepared to storm the town, and Ughtred capitulated for his garrison in August 1339, which he conducted into England. The Stewart was now emboldened to attack Stirling Castle, which surrendered after a proper defence on the same capitula-

tion as the garrison of Perth had surrendered. After thus freeing the whole country lying northward of the Forth from the English domination, the regent undertook a tour through Scotland, to administer justice, redress grievances, and to establish order in a distracted kingdom.

Much, however, was still to be achieved. The fortresses of Edinburgh, Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lochmaban, with other castles in the south of less importance, remained in the power of the English, and the territory of Teviotdale continued subject to that rival state. But in April 1341, the castle of Edinburgh was surprised and the garrison expelled.

David II. with his queen Johanna returned from France, 1341, from an exile since 1333. He now took upon himself the administration of the government during those difficult times. The Stewart seems not to have been publicly employed till David II. collected an army to invade England, in an evil hour for his own safety and credit. In 1346 the Stewart led the men of his territories to the army of David, and when the battle of Durham was resolved on, the Stewart and the Earl of March commanded the left wing. After a violent conflict the right wing and the centre were totally defeated; the Stewart with the Earl of March and the left wing which they commanded made good their retreat, though with some loss. The king himself, fighting bravely, was taken prisoner on that disastrous day. The Stewart was now elected to the office of regent, and notwithstanding those infelicitous times, he maintained the cause of his captive sovereign, and supported some shew of government in Scotland (*s*). He carried on many negotiations for the release of the imprudent king. In 1351 the King of Scots was enlarged, and permitted to visit his dominions, on his making oath that he would return into custody, and delivering hostages for the performance of his oath. One of these was John the regent's eldest son, who afterwards succeeded to the crown under the name of Robert III. (*t*). A parliament was held at Edinburgh in September 1357, for effectuating the release of David. Among others at this parliament was Robert the Stewart of Scotland, the king's lieutenant (*u*). In 1357 this treaty for the release of David was finally agreed on. The Scots engaged to pay 100,000 marks sterling, and to give hostages for the faithful performance of a wretched treaty (*v*).

(*s*) Fordun, xiv. 6; Lord Hailes' An., ii. 221; Rym. Fœd., v. 831.

(*t*) Rym. Fœd., v. 711-27; Lord Hailes' An., ii. 223. (*u*) Ib. 243.

(*v*) Ib. 244. After David's release, he conferred on his nephew, Robert the Stewart, the earldom of Stathearn, which was then in the crown. He also granted him a pension of £40 a

In 1363 David held a parliament at Scone, chiefly with a view to propose to them, that in case of his death without issue, they should choose for their king Lionel Duke of Clarence, the son of Edward III., the king forgetting, if he ever knew the fact, that by acts of parliament the crown had been already entailed on the Stewart and his issue. The estates unanimously made answer "That they would never permit an Englishman to reign over them; that by acts of settlement and the solemn oaths of the three estates during the fortunate reign of Robert Bruce, the Stewart had been acknowledged presumptive heir of the crown, and that he and his sons were brave men, and fit to rule." One might be apt to suppose that David, owing to his long exile in France, and his tedious imprisonment in England, did not know the law of Scotland, as it had been left by his father with regard to the succession. Distrust now arose among all ranks who had so long struggled for their independence. Many of the nobility entered into associations for mutual support; and the Stewart entered into associations with the Earls of March and Douglas, the most powerful of the southern barons; and what is more remarkable, he formed a confederacy with his own sons (*w*).

These associations were easily defeated by the king's intrepidity. He issued a proclamation commanding the associators to desist from their rebellious practices. He called on his people to protect their sovereign. These measures being treated contemptuously by the associators, he had recourse to arms. Many resolute men drew their swords in support of the throne. The insurgents seeing the hazards they had run, and the dangers of civil war, sued for peace. A general amnesty was granted, on condition that the barons should renounce their associations and bind themselves to avoid private confederacies in future. The Stewart entered into an obligation, the penalty whereof was forfeiture of all right to the crown and loss of his own inheritances (*x*). In this manner a very dangerous insurrection which the absurd propositions of the king in the parliament at Scone had raised, was suppressed by the royal fortitude and forgiveness. Scarcely was the public quiet restored when this capricious monarch repaired to London,

year. Robertson's Index, p. 45. On the 8th of April 1358, Robert the Stewart of Scotland and *Earl of Strathearn*, granted to William Gordon of Stitchel, the heritable office of keeper of the new forest of Glenkens in Galloway, as fully as the Earl had got it from his uncle David II. Charter in Adv. Lib. MS. Jac. V., 29, p. 197. When the Stewart succeeded to the crown in 1371, he conferred the earldom of Strathearn on his younger son David Stewart. Regist. Mag. Sig.. b. i. 286, 293-4, 310. (*w*) Ib. 350-1. (*x*) Fordun, xiv. 27.; Lord Hailes' An., ii. 252.

and again involved himself in the most dangerous intrigues with Edward III., all tending to overthrow the established law as settled by his illustrious father. But David II., by long exile and harsh imprisonment, had been converted from being a brave prince into a low intriguer (*y*). Happy for the safety of David that the secret of this base intrigue was well kept. The bonds taken from the late insurgents would not have protected him from the irresistible indignation of his whole people. We may easily perceive how much David acted against his father's principle, how he sacrificed the rights of the Sewart to the grossest prejudices and lowest adulation; and how much he undervalued the blood of his people, which they had shed abundantly in support of his crown against a pretender. About this time the king married an unequal match in Margaret Logie, a woman of singular beauty, who could not bear the prince's follies (*z*).

David, actuated by his jealousy of political intrigue, perhaps by the suggestions of his consort in 1369, imprisoned the Stewart and his three sons, John, Robert, and Alexander. This imprisonment of the heir presumptive and his sons, is one of the singular events of a reign which consisted of singular incidents (*a*). On the disgrace of Margaret Logie the Stewart and his three sons were released from prison and reinstated in the king's favour. David finished his inglorious reign in the castle of Edinburgh, on the 22d of February 1370-1, in the 42d year of his rule (*b*).

After some intrigues and a little opposition Robert the Stewart of Scotland succeeded to the crown under the act of entail, which was read at his coronation. Thus, then, at the end of so many years of violent disputes, both civil and foreign, did Renfrew and Strathgryfe give a king to the Scottish nation.

At the epoch of the acquisition of Renfrew by Walter the son of Alan, there does not appear to have been either religious houses or baronial castles in the country of Strathgryfe. The inhabitants, as they were generally Celtic, possessed no such castles or religious houses, and even did not enjoy charters for their lands. As David I. and his chancery considered such unchartered lands to be lawfully in the crown, so might he grant those lands to strangers. Of such a principle his charters are the best documents and appropriate illustration. In the history of the persons and property in Renfrewshire by Crawfurd, we never see a Celtic name of any

(*y*) Lord Hailes' An., ii. 253.
(*a*) Ford., xiv. 34.
(*z*) Ford., xiv. 28.; Scala Chron., 579.
(*b*) Id.

proprietor, though we may perceive many of the lands to be distinguished by Celtic appellations. This territory then became from that epoch settled gradually by new inhabitants from the south. At the epoch of the sad demise of Alexander III. none of the *Magnates Scotiæ* were inhabitants of this country except the Stewart (*c*). At the parliament of Brigham, in March 1289-90, we scarcely perceive any baron or country gentlemen from Strathgryfe (*d*); and the reason seems to have been that they were not tenants in chief of the crown, but were merely tenants of the Stewart as a subject superior of the whole barony of Renfrew. There was, however, a much greater number of the inhabitants of this barony who swore fealty to Edward I. at the critical periods of his intrigue and warfare in 1296 (*e*). They are not, however, very many, but we see none of the Celtic people among them. The Stewarts, as we have seen, acted great parts during the struggles arising from the competition for the crown, and the subsequent wars of so many years, which were the necessary result of that competition and the ambition of the three Edwards. The men of the Stewarts and the inhabitants of Strathgryfe partook of those struggles, and felt the sad effects (*g*).

(*c*) Rym. Fœd., ii. 266.

(*d*) The abbot of Paisley was present amidst the ecclesiastical estate of parliament.

(*e*) There were James the Stewart of Scotland, John the Stewart, knight, Gilbert of Akenheved, John de Montgomery, Finlawe of Hustoun, knight, William the Fleming, knight, Hugh of Dameston [Danielstoun] knight, Thomas of Raulfestoun, John of Irskyn [Erskin], William of Shawe, Walter Spreul, John of the Glen, Giles of the Estwode, Robert de Kent, Patrick of Selvenland, John de Maxwell, Symon of the Schawe, Alan the son of Thomas of Fulton, Nicol of Fulton, William the son of Nicol of Strathgryf, Peres of Pollock, David of Cresswell, Henry of Foulton, Robert Cruik of Fingalestoun, John Hunter of the forest of Passelay, John de Anesleye of Crucsfeu, William of Coughran, [Cochran], Peres the son of Gerard of Strathgrife, Hugh the hunter of Strathgryfe, Richard the Hunter of Strathgrif, Thomas the Brewster of the forest of Passeley, Thomas the Wright of the Blackhall, William Knightesson of Eglisham, John Petit of the Mernes, Gilbert the son of Gregory of Crourotheryk [Clochroderick], Gotheric the son of Matthew of Crourotheryk.

(*g*) We may form some idea of the effects of those protracted struggles from the statement which was laid before parliament on the 20th of July 1366, specifying the land rents of the several sheriffdoms according to the ancient extent and to the true value after the ravages of a long and grievous war. As the barony of Renfrew was then comprehended in Lanarkshire, the statement in the record stands thus :—

"Lanerk, per antiquum extentum	-	-	-	£4057 9 0	
per verum valorem	-	-	-	1715 19 8	„
Ranfrw, per veram valorem	-	-	-	539 9 8	

[Record Parl., p. 107.] Various documents in the Chartulary of Paisley and other records, mention the great depreciation of property which was occasioned by the "*diram guerram*," as it is feelingly called.

It was but a small consolation after so many sufferings that they at length gave a Stewart king to the Scottish nation.

Robert II. succeeded to the throne on the 22nd of February, and he was crowned at Scone on the 26th of March 1371. After a reign of little glory he died on the 19th of April 1390, in his castle of Dundonald, and was buried at Scone. He left many children, legitimate and illegitimate, as we may learn from Crawfurd (*h*). He married Elizabeth Mure, a daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, after he had obtained a dispensation from the Pope on the 22nd of November 1347, and he was married in the face of the church in 1349 (*i*). John, his eldest son, was undoubtedly born before this marriage and that dispensation, but the subsequent marriage legalized the illegitimacy of his birth, and that legitimation was recognized by the parliament of Scone at the coronation of his father, Robert II.; in fact, the legitimacy of John was never questioned in that age and for some ages afterwards. It was only factious history of more modern times who spoke of John as born before the marriage of his father and mother, and as being a bastard. Elizabeth Mure died before the year 1355, the date of the dispensation for Robert's second marriage with Eupheme, the daughter of Hugh Earl of Ross.

On the demise of Robert II. he was immediately succeeded by his eldest son, John (*k*), who, upon his coronation, changed his name in the presence of parliament to Robert III., a name of better import. His administration was in a great measure entrusted to his brother, Robert Duke of Albany. His eldest son, the Duke of Rothesay, was put to death, said for *the public good*, by Robert Duke of Albany, who had the concurrence of Archibald Earl Douglas, whose daughter Rothesay had married; and after an examination in parliament they received as full a pardon, it has been sneeringly said, as if they had murdered the heir apparent of the crown. The king's second son, James, being sent towards France for his safety, was taken prisoner with his attendants on the 30th of March 1405, by an English ship. In the meantime Robert III., with the view of preventing the dilapidation of the estates of the stewartry, and to protect his son, on the 10th of December 1404, by charter, erected a *principality* consisting of the barony of Renfrew and the whole estates

(*h*) Hist. of the Stewarts, 17-20.

(*i*) In the dispensation he is called Robert Stewart, Lord of Strathgrif, knight.

(*k*) John, the eldest son of Robert the Stewart, was for many years styled *Lord of Kyle*. On the 22d of June 1368, he obtained a grant of the *earldom of Carrick*. Harl. MSS. 4694, art. 5. After his accession to the throne, he conferred the earldom of Carrick on his eldest son, David, who was created Duke of Rothsay in 1398; and after his assassination in 1402, the king conferred the earldom of Carrick on his son James.

of the Stewarts, with the earldom of Carrick and the barony of King's Kyle, all which he granted in a *free regality during the life of the prince* (*l*). After some doubts and some inconvenience, the holders of lands within the principality or stewartry were greatly benefited by the change of tenure from *Ward* to *Blench*, after the 25th of March 1748.

The next occurrence of any importance after the establishment of the stewartry or principality, was the separation of Renfrew and Strathgryfe from Lanarkshire, and its establishment as a new shire by the name of Renfrew, from the shire-town, as we have already seen (*m*).

This new shire, however, during subsequent times partook of the same conveniences and inconveniences from public causes as the old. Those families of Renfrewshire who adhered, from whatever principle, to James III., were involved in his fate. Upon the great revolution which followed James the third's death, the Earl of Lennox, Lord Lile, and Matthew Stewart obtained the rule of *Renfrewshire*, the lower ward of Lanarkshire, and the barony of Lenzie in Dumbartonshire, till the king should arrive at one-and-twenty years of age (*n*). Renfrew participated in the sad disasters of Flodden-field. During the subsequent reign of James V., the Earl of Glencairn, one of the corruptest of men, with his followers from Renfrew, felt the captivity and disgrace of Solway rout. Owing to the treachery of that noble and other traitors who received the corrupt money of Henry VIII., Renfrew and other districts of Scotland for many a year were involved in the miseries of those various changes (*o*). The battle of Langside on the 13th of May 1568, which decided the question of *legitimate sovereignty* with bastard *illegality*, made many an eye weep in Renfrewshire. The people of Renfrew saw with similar regret, Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, driven away by the ruling faction. They enjoyed thoughout the whole reign of King James little quiet and less profit. During the subsequent reign of misfortunes and miseries, Renfrewshire partook greatly of the manifold effects of those various evils of misgovernment and fanaticism. While Renfrewshire was not yet a manufacturing and commercial country, the population suffered by military proscriptions, and their estates and

(*l*) See the charter in *Casus Principis*, p. 59; see a copy in Carmichael's Tracts, p. 103, with useful commentaries thereon. See the acts of parliament on this subject, 1469 A.D., and 1477 and 1489, and finally the act of the 20 G. II. (*m*) See the preceding section.

(*n*) Acta Parl., ii. 208, of the 15th of October, 1488.

(*o*) Extracts from the Records of the Presbytery and Synod of Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Porteous. MS.

property, by engaging in political projects and warfare beyond the abilities of the country, without gaining any object but a slight experience which was thrown away on a fanatical people.

The king was at length restored in May 1660, after a civil war in Scotland of great malignity during two-and-twenty years. The king was proclaimed on the 8th of May at London, and at Edinburgh on the 14th *(p)*, and they seemed to rejoice at Edinburgh with sincere gratulation. But the clergy on one side, and the committee of state on the other, recollected *late times;* the one with secret hopes and some demonstration of their revival, and the other with strong apprehensions from the past and considerable fears for the future (*q*). Yet tranquility was not for some time disturbed. The spirit of the new administration under Lord Middleton, and the misdoubts of the legislature, soon decided upon the measures which were to prevent the return of the disasters of the past. As early as 1665 and 1666, the clergy in Lanark and Renfrew shires began to speak against the king and his government in their prayers and sermons. As early as 1667 there were in those shires conventicles within private houses, though not much attended, and the clergy at the same time were required by the government to give in lists of *rebels*, which they declined to perform (*r*). In proportion as the clergy were obstinate, the government became still more severe, from apprehensions of the future, owing to recollections of the late times (*s*). Those principles were carried into practice on the one side to field preaching under the security of arms (*t*), to avowals of resistance,

(*p*) MS. Diary.

(*q*) In 1662, December 23, Mr. John Norry, indeed, and Mr. Alexander Dunlop, the minister of Paisley, were banished for whatever offences. [MS. Diary.] In March 1662, a commission was issued by Charles II. for trying Mary Lamont and six other women of the parish of Inverkip in this shire, for witchcraft, which they confessed in a ludicrous manner. They were found guilty; but, whether they were executed according to law appeareth not. [Original Papers in MS. communicated by Mr. Campbell, sheriff-substitute of Renfrew,] It had been of more importance to have sent those women, deluded as they were by their own follies, to the House of Correction, to be kept to hard labour and hard fare. "People," says Bacon, "are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft."

(*r*) Rev. Dr. Porteous's MS. Notes.

(*s*) Alexander Porterfield of Fulwood, and John Porterfield of Duchal, acting against law, which has long teeth, were laid hold off by the law and suffered from its gripe. In Wodrow, ii. App. 106, there is a list of persons in Renfrewshire who had been denounced rebels, and were proclaimed fugitives in 1684. It is not very long nor are the persons of great importance.

(*t*) The Records of the Presbytery of Glasgow show that many bastard children were fathered on conventicle preachers. The Rev. Dr. Porteous's MS. Extracts. It was easy to perceive that such conventicles would produce immoral conduct and laxity of manners.

and to actual rebellion. On the other side, field conventicles were proscribed by proclamations founded on positive law; the conventiclers were dispersed by the military under positive orders for that end; and the government finally went the full length of bringing from the mountains *the Highland host* to live upon the western shires at free quarter (*u*). On the 8th of June 1682, a commission was issued, appointing Andrew Atchison to be sheriff-depute of Renfrewshire, and under the direction of certain commissioners to execute the laws against persons who were guilty of disorders in that shire (*v*). In 1684, under that commission, several heritors of some consequence in Renfrewshire were prosecuted and fined (*w*). In 1685, the Earl of Argyle, after fording the Clyde from the opposite side to Renfrew, and endeavouring to retire to Argyle, was attacked by some militiamen when in the act of crossing the Cart river near Inchinnan, was taken prisoner, and soon recognised, though he was disguised like a peasant with a long beard (*x*).

Twelve years after, Renfrewshire was disgraced by imposture and by trials for Witchcraft. It is apparent from the circumstances of the case, that the whole of this affair, in which three men and four women, who were called witches, were tried, found guilty, and executed, originated in the artifice and imposture of Christian Shaw, the daughter of John Shaw of Bargarran, with the ignorance and folly of her mother. This girl was only eleven years of age, but she appears to have been mistress of much art. After the previous examination of witnesses at Bargarran before commissioners who were appointed for that end, several women and men were tried at Paisley for witchcraft (*y*). Margaret Laing defended herself on her trial with uncommon ability and eloquence, yet, says a bye-stander, who published what he saw and heard, "I thought that when she spoke

(*u*) It was at the end of 1676 that the highland host was let loose on the western shires. MS. Diary or Journal.

(*v*) Wodrow, ii. 235. See the commission itself, in his App. No. 81. (*w*) Ib. 335-6.

(*x*) Ib. 537.

(*y*) The particulars of this tragic affair, from beginning to the end, were collected by John MacGilchrist, the town clerk of Glasgow, and they were embodied in a copious narrative by Mr. Francis Grant, advocate, who was afterwards a lord of session with the title of Lord Cullen. This "true narrative" was printed at Edinburgh by James Watson, in 1689, 8vo., and it was reprinted at London in the same year in 4to. Christian Shaw, the young impostor who produced those disgraceful proceedings, afterwards exercised her ingenuity to a better purpose by originating the manufacture of fine thread, which was carried to a great extent in Renfrewshire. Stat. Acc., ix. 74; Wilson's View of Agricult., 244.

in a matter of any concern her eyes stood squint and fixed, as if she had been turning her ears, and attending to some *invisible dictator.*" What folly here is! This case is reported by Arnot in his Criminal Trials, under the head of the "*Impostor of Bargarran*" (*z*). "This actress," says he, "was abundantly pert and lively, and her challenging one of the housemaids for drinking, perhaps for stealing, a little milk, which drew on her an angry retort, was the simple prelude to a complicated and wonderful scene of artifice and delusion, of fanaticism and barbarity."

The western counties, which had been so much harassed during the late times, concurred zealously in the Revolution of 1688-9. They sent forces to Edinburgh to support *the convention* for establishing that event, and when their presence was no longer necessary, they were thanked by the convention and offered money for their expenses (*a*).

At the other great epoch, *the Union*, which followed in the subsequent reign, the towns and shires of the west did not act so patriotically. The effects of *the Revolution* were immediate, the effects of *the Union* were in *the result*, which required many a year of active industry and prudent attention to make that *result* palpably felt. There were tumults on that occasion in several of the towns in the western shires. These ended in an insurrection of the lower orders at Glasgow, which closed in a sort of rebellion that did not last long. When the insurgents heard that a body of dragoons had marched from Edinburgh against them, when they perceived that of the numerous parties who were said to have taken arms not one person joined them, they came to the prudent resolution of returning to their own affairs, and of delivering their arms to the *deacons* of the several trades (*b*). The government of Scotland had a great transaction to carry into effect, and it became necessary to practice the virtue of patience, and to follow the footsteps of lenity. This measure was carried through

(*z*) Crim. Trials, 361.

(*a*) The proceedings of *the convention*, which were printed for Chiswell, London. A large quantity of arms and amunition was delivered from Stirling castle, for the supply of Glasgow and the western counties. Ib. p. 20. An act was passed approving of *the good service* of such men from Argyle, Glasgow, and the western shires, as were in arms, and kept guard in Edinburgh. Ib. 21. On the 26th of March 1689, the forces that came from *the west counties*, having received the thanks of the estates, marched away with their arms to their respective homes; having upon their colours a bible, with some other devices, and these words:—"For Reformation, according to the word of God." The convention offered to make them some compensation, but they would accept of none, declaring that they came only to save and serve their country, and not to impoverish it by enriching themselves. Ib. p. 22.

(*b*) De Foe's Hist. of the Union; of the carrying into effect the treaty, p. 57-80.

with great prudence, and when several acts of the United Parliament were passed for improving the Union, it became apparent that the Scottish people had been adopted into a system more liberal than their own, and were now shown that wider scenes of business were opened to all who felt the energies of industry and the enterprises of traffic. *The Union*, then, has become one of the happiest events of the Scottish annals, which are full of disastrous occurrences.

§ VII. *Of its Agriculture, Manufacture, and Trade.*] Renfrewshire may be considered as a part of Clydesdale, having the Clyde with all its benefits along its northern limits, and having the same climate and nearly the same soil. Like it, also, it has three divisions, the upper, the middle, and the lower districts (*c*).

The more elevated country, as it is chill and damp, is chiefly occupied in pasturage, and has only a small proportion in tillage. In the middle and low divisions there is a large proportion in tillage.

Owing to the principles of encouragement and competition, Renfrew has obtained what may be deemed improvements of no little importance. Their ploughmen have become very expert, and their progress in the art of levelling, straightening, and laying out the ridges, is deserving of much praise. Even up to recent times many of the ridges were of a serpentine form, broad and gathered to a considerable height in the middle; owing to those causes these deformities have been reduced, and the alteration of the ridges into better forms has been of great advantage.

At the epoch of the improvement the farmers were in the habit of beginning their operations too late in the season, but owing to the remonstrances of an intelligent clergyman (*d*), the farmers have departed somewhat from the evil of their ways; and though much of alertness has been obtained, yet in so changeful a climate earlier ploughing and sowing ought to be more watchfully attended to.

One of the first points of improvement which was recommended by the

	English Acres
(*c*) The high district, lying chiefly on gravel or rock, contains - - - -	101,578
The middle district, having in general a soil of thin earth on a gravel or stiff clay bottom - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	40,595
The lower or flat district, having in general a soil of rich loam or clay - -	12,067
The total of English acres - - - -	154,240

(*d*) The Rev. John Warner, the judicious minister of Kilbarchan, published in 1772 *the advantages of early ploughing demonstrated.*

improvers of Scotland was *fallowing*; yet has this useful practice been hitherto little attended to in Renfrewshire, however much it would be for the benefit of the husbandmen, considering that fallowing may be deemed the very first step towards bringing land into good tilth. But unhappily the farmers of this shire used formerly to consider *saving* of more importance than *gaining* in the practice of agriculture, though they might have learned from the manufacturers and traders that enterprise and gain rather than penury are the chief means of getting rich. Owing to this mistaken reasoning the farmers of this county have not yet gone fully into another great point of improvement, a *rotation* or stated series of crops. The corn chiefly raised here are oats and bear; some barley, indeed, some wheat and some beans and peas are sown, but not in great quantities. Of late the culture of wheat has greatly increased, but beans and peas have been rather relinquished, it being supposed that such articles are less productive since rye-grass has been sown, and lime made use of as a manure. Green crops are little cultivated; clover is seldom sown, and very few turnips. Some attempts were indeed made towards the introduction of the turnip husbandry, but the soil of this country, except in the higher district, is too stiff for that kind of crop; and this circumstance concurring with the *prejudice* of the farmers against *turnips*, it being understood by them that the crop following turnips is far inferior in bulk and quality to a crop succeeding potatoes.

Though this root had been introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh during the reign of Elizabeth, yet in Renfrewshire the early potato was a rarity at the table as late as the memorable year 1760; the culture was so little understood that when raised in the garden they were seldom produced before the *middle of August*. Potatoes are now cultivated in Renfrewshire with great skill and success, owing to the populousness and industry of this shire, which form a great demand and a ready payment. They may be said, indeed, to be almost the only *green crop*, and almost the only instance wherein the drill husbandry is practised. The potatoes were introduced to Paisley and Renfrew about the year 1750 from Kintyre, and were at that time first planted in the field. They were not till then an article of general consumption, but are now cultivated to a great extent. In the cultivation of this useful vegetable it may be truly said that Renfrewshire and the neighbourhood of Glasgow excel most districts in the United Kingdom. The crop is kept extremely clean from weeds, and a degree of industry and neatness, which is highly commendable, appears almost everywhere throughout the shire as well as in the vicinity of Glasgow in the management of this valuable crop. All this arises from the vast population

of those districts, which creates an extraordinary demand for a root so salutary and so cheap.

Turnips are but very seldom cultivated as we have already seen. Their importance as food for cattle is sufficiently obvious, but their culture is not growing greater. Carrots have been raised, but to no great extent, though they be perfectly known as very nutritive to horses. Cabbages have also been sometimes planted in the field, and the Swedish turnips as winter food for live stock. A little flax is sown chiefly in Lochwinnoch and Kilbarchan, but no progress is making in the cultivation of that material of a great manufacture.

Next to the cultivation of potatoes for the food of man, grasses natural and artificial for the sustenance of beasts, are cultivated in Renfrewshire. The high district of this shire is naturally covered with good pasture, and excepting in those exposed situations where from the height the heath abounds, the surface is covered with white clover and other grasses. The middle division produces only a scanty pasture; but as this part of the country is chiefly in the neighbourhood of Glasgow and Paisley, the farmer generally avails himself of the advantages of manure, and sows a mixture of rye-grass and clover on the lands which he had thus put into good condition. The same mode of management is followed on the flat grounds. But it is the highest district which is chiefly adapted for pasture, and in many parts of this district and in other places, the value of the soil is well appreciated, and a culture suited to it is pursued. In this high district there is a considerable number of natural meadows, affording a coarse kind of hay for winter fodder; they are sometimes watered, but in a very imperfect manner. Their produce is scanty, and the hay from them is always of an inferior value.

In the middle district there is not a large portion of the lands in pasture; and in the flat division smaller quantities of land are appropriated to the useful purpose of pasturage. The quantity of grass seeds which are sown are but scanty, yet when the first crop of hay is cut the after-growth is often extremely rich. The hay harvest is generally in July on the low arable lands, when clover and rye-grass are sown; for these are now the only grasses cultivated. The practice of hay-making is in this part of Scotland well understood; no more work is bestowed upon it than merely to dry it, preserving at the same time the natural juices and flavour.

The dairy is a great object in a great part of Renfrewshire, and therefore the system of fattening or feeding live stock is not pursued to any great extent. There are some, though not many fields around gentlemen's seats

stocked with sheep. Nothing very special occurs on the subject of grazing. Judicious farmers consider it as prudent to stock their lands moderately which in this, as in every other district that is equally extensive, are of the best quality.

Whatever there may be in Lanarkshire, there are no orchards in Renfrewshire, except upon a few steep banks of small extent near Port-Glasgow. The experiments which have been made there evince that the soil, climate, and exposure, are all favourable for orchards.

In the vicinity of Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow, there are considerable portions of land which are set apart for the cultivation of all sorts of vegetables. Good land near those towns lets for this useful purpose at from £10 to £15 per acre; but the highest rents for garden grounds are obtained at Greenock and Port-Glasgow. The noblemen and gentlemen, and many of the wealthy manufacturers and merchants in this shire, have excellent gardens of considerable extent, which are extremely well cultivated and stocked with all the varieties of fruits that are found throughout the kingdom. There are about fourteen or fifteen hot-houses and green-houses within this county. The farmers in general have gardens adjoining to their farm-houses, which are sufficient to produce abundance of common kitchen vegetables.

This shire was once covered wholly with woods in the days of our British progenitors. Even now the county is in many parts well covered with woods and plantations. The natural or *copse woods* are chiefly situated in the parishes of Paisley, Houston, and Eastwood; but the last probably contains one half of the whole. They are cut every thirty years, and in 1796 such of them as had been well preserved sold at from £25 to £30 per acre. The plantations in this shire are valuable, and some of them have been even estimated at more than £30,000. The larch, which has not been long known in this shire, is now become the favourite, all circumstances considered. The pheasants have found shelter and food in the woods of Renfrewshire, and increase in numbers if they be not destroyed by the folly which killed the hen which laid the golden eggs.

The *commons* and wastes of this county, consisting of 13,800 acres, or one eleventh part of the whole superfices of this shire, have been mostly all during late times divided and improved. No marle has yet been discovered in this county, but lime and compost are chiefly used for manure. The lime which is annually applied as manure has been estimated at the value of £12,000 yearly.

Through all this county the dairy is of great importance; in the upper

division it is the prudent farmer's chief practice. The cows are of course objects of great attention. Their produce is chiefly sent to Glasgow, to Paisley, and Greenock, in butter and butter-milk. In places which are more remote from populous towns, the milk is made into cheese of excellent quality, which meets with a ready sale in all parts of Scotland, under the name of Dunlop cheese. Yet there are at present few cheese dairies in this shire. [In 1887 there were 15,800 acres of corn crops; 6224 acres of green crops; 26,365 acres of clover grasses, etc., under rotation; 47,130 acres of permanent pasture; and 183 acres of bare fallow. In the same year there were 3341 horses; 25441 cattle; 31,318 sheep; and 1505 pigs.]

Till recent times there were no proper roads in this county, without which all other improvements are made in vain. Even as late as 1770, lime, coals, corn, and other articles were generally conveyed on horses' backs. Even as far back as 1753, a turnpike act was passed for making certain roads leading into Glasgow, and in consequence thereof, and the act for building Inchinnan bridge, the roads from Glasgow to the confines of Ayr, at Floak on the Kilmarnock-road, and from Glasgow to Greenock, and the road from three-mile-house to Clerk's bridge on the road to Beith, were all executed. Till the year 1792, however, the roads in Renfrewshire met with slight attention, however important to country gentlemen, there being no turnpike roads except those three from Glasgow, which had been conducted on improper and inconvenient tracts. But two acts of Parliament were at length obtained, the one for converting the statute labour, the other for making certain new roads. These were passed in 1792, and very unusual exertions were instantly made in repairing old roads, building and widening bridges, and making new communications; so that in the three subsequent years from 1792, more than £30,000 were expended on those very important objects. Improvements being once begun were now continued with great perseverance and effect. The magistrates of Greenock have made new roads of communication on the west, and along the shore to Kelly-bridge on the boundary with Ayrshire. These roads cost them £12,000. Upon all those beneficial objects the road trustees within this shire have laid out upon roads and bridges during late times £100,000; and pathways for travellers on foot, leading to Paisley and Greenock, have been made and kept with great attention, as conveniences of vast benefit to such towns and in such a country, wherein small people carry on a great traffic in small affairs (*e*). The late General Paóli, when he threw his intelligent eyes upon such pathways for the common people, declared them to be the finest examples which he had anywhere seen of the liberty and influence of the people.

(*e*) Much of the above detail has been taken from Mr. Wilson's instructive and elegant Gen. View of the Agriculture of Renfrewshire, 1812.

A comparison of Mr. Wilson's View with Wight's Tour in 1777, would show that great improvements had been made in the meantime in every desirable object. "Renfrewshire," says the observant Wight, "is a populous country: Greenock and Port-Glasgow are full of inhabitants, besides a constant resort of sailors from all quarters: Paisley, famous for its manufactures, is increasing in numbers daily; hence a vast demand for everything the ground can produce, beef as well as corn. The encouragement of farming is great, and yet there are two obstacles to the improvement of the land that will not soon or easily be overcome. The one is high wages for labouring servants, 1s. and 14d. per day to very ordinary hands, and 16d. to the better sort. Even at these wages, labourers are scarce. This is occasioned by the great encouragement that is given to manufactures, in many instances from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per day. The other obstacle is a mean and miserable tenantry, who are satisfied with bare subsistence, and are unwilling to do better for fear of having the rents raised on them. What can gentlemen, the proprietors, do in such a case? They may well improve their own little farms, but will find it a difficult task to reform their tenants, and to make them act against inveterate custom, which is a second nature. I can discover no remedy but patience. When the manufactures of this county have arrived at their height, many rich men will retire from business to the country, and amuse themselves with improvements; and if they once enter fairly into that plan, money and industry will produce wonderful effects. It is by such means that the most obstinate soil in the world lying about Aberdeen has been improved to the highest perfection. The country about Glasgow is daily improving by the same means, and by such means Renfrewshire will in time become a fine country." Thus much from the intelligent Wight. It is apparent, however, from comparing Wight's views with the statements of Mr. Wilson, that there had been meantime in this shire a great improvement, and that much more had taken place than Wight foresaw. But after every melioration Renfrewshire can scarcely be called an agricultural county. The glory of Renfrewshire is its vast populousness and ingenious industry, its opulent manufactures, and its most numerous shipping.

The population of this shire increased from 26,735 souls in 1755, to 97,169 in 1811, and to 115,900 in 1821, including the seamen who were employed in navigating registered vessels (*g*). In 1821 the inhabitants of towns

(*g*) The seamen were not included in the population returns of 1811 or 1821. The number of people returned in 1811 was 92,769, and the number of seamen not included in the return

and villages, including the seamen, amounted to 94,100, and those of the country to 21,800. It thus appears that in 1821 more than four-fifths of the people of this shire lived in towns and villages. It is, indeed, the very rapid increase in the towns and villages which has swelled the population of this small county to its great amount. The only town which has not made a very rapid increase in population, is the shire town of Renfrew, which has been far outstripped even by some of the manufacturing villages that had no existence fifty years ago.

But though Renfrew has been overshadowed by manufacturing and commercial upstarts, it may claim distinction for its honours and antiquity. It is the shire town and the royal burgh in the county, and it is certainly the most ancient town in the shire. There was in early times some collection of houses called a town at Renfrew, but it was David I. who first made Renfrew a burgh (*h*); and he endeavoured to increase its buildings and its trade, by granting to some of the monasteries tofts at this burgh, for building, with certain rights of fishing and trading (*i*). Renfrew and the adjacent territory formed part of the estates that were granted by David I. to Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart, and it thus became the burgh of a baron, in place of being the burgh of the king. Walter continued the policy of his sovereign by granting tofts or pieces of ground for building on at Renfrew, with certain rights of fishing in the adjacent waters (*k*).

was 4400, which makes the total population of this shire 97,179 in 1811. Of this number there lived in towns and villages 76,717; and in the country 20,452 The number of people returned in 1821 amounted to 111,796; and the number of seamen not returned being 4104, make the total population 115,900 in 1821.

(*h*) The charters of David I. show that it was a burgh, and one of the king's burghs. A bull of Pope Urban in 1186, states that David I. constructed *the burgh of Renfrew.* Chart. Glasg., 115.

(*i*) David I. granted to the monks of Kelso a toft or piece of ground at Renfrew, and the right of trading with one ship, and also one net's fishing at the same place free of all exaction. Chart. Kelso, No. 1.

(*k*) Walter the son of Alan granted to the monks of Kelso some additional lands at Renfrew, near the toft which King David had given them. Chart. Kelso, No. 169. Walter granted to the monks whom he planted at Paisley a full tenement in his burgh of Renfrew, and one net's fishing for salmon, and six nets and one boat's fishing for *herrings.* Chart. Paisley, No 1. He also granted to the monks of Paisley the island in the Clyde near his burgh of Renfrew, with the fishing between that island and Perthic; a full toft in the same burgh; half a mark of silver yearly from the firms of the burgh; and he also gave them the mill of Renfrew. Ib., No. 7. Walter granted to the monks of Dunfermline one full toft in his burgh of Renfrew. Chart. Dunferm.; Crawfurd's Renf., 44. In the charters of Walter he calls Renfrew "*burgo meo,*" and it is so called in the charters of his successors.

And the same policy was cotinued by Alan, the son and successor of Walter (*l*).

Walter the son of Alan the first Stewart, built at Renfrew a castle, which was the principal messuage or manor place of the extensive barony of Renfrew. This castle stood on a small height called the *Castle-hill*, on the margin of that branch of the Clyde which formerly approached to the burgh of Renfrew, and it was surrounded by a large fosse (*m*). After the accession of the Stewarts to the crown, this castle was committed to the charge of a constable, and in the reign of James IV. this office became hereditary in the family of Lord Ross of Hawkhead (*n*). They had with it the island in the Clyde called the King's Inch (*o*), and a fishing in the Clyde, and they levied certain customs at the principal fairs of the burgh of Renfrew, as their constabulary comprehended the burgh as well as the castle (*p*). At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747-8, Lord Ross claimed for the heritable office of constable of Renfrew £500; but he was not allowed anything (*q*).

Renfrew continued the baronial burgh of the Stewarts, and after the accession of that family to the crown, it was created a royal burgh by a charter of Robert III., in the sixth year of his reign [1396], to the burgesses and community, whereby he confirmed to them the burgh with its lands

(*l*) Alan the son of Walter granted to the monks of Newbattle a full toft at Renfrew, adjacent to *his garden* on the west of the town, and a net's fishing in the Clyde. Chart. Newbattle, No. 199. He also granted to the monks of Cambuskenneth a full toft in his burgh of Renfrew, and a net's fishing in the Clyde. Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 29; and he granted to the monks of Cupar a full toft in his burgh of Renfrew, adjacent to the burying-ground, and one net's salmon fishing in the Clyde. Chart. Cuper., No. 76.

(*m*) Of the castle of Renfrew nothing remains but the fosse which surrounded it.

(*n*) In 1468, Robert Lord Lyle obtained a lease of the castle of Renfrew, with the orchards and meadows, for payment of £4 6s. 8d. yearly. Crawfurd's Hist. of Renfrew, 44, who says that he saw the lease. In the following reign of James IV., the office of constable of this castle was granted heritably to John Lord Ross of Hawkhead.

(*o*) This island was granted to the monks of Paisley by Walter the first Stewart, but it was afterwards resigned to his grandson by the monks, who received other lands in exchange for it. Chart. Paisley, No. 47.

(*p*) In 1615, James Lord Ross was served heir of his grandfather James to the lands of Inche and the fishing in the river Clyde, with the office of *constable of the burgh of Renfrew*. Inquis. Speciales, 36; and see Ib., 92, 99, 112, 139. In 1669, William the Master of Ross, eldest son of George Lord Ross, obtained a charter of the same property, which was ratified by parliament. Acta Parl., vii. 600.

(*q*) MS. Report by the Lords of Session.

and fishings, and the privilege of trading and levying customs, tolls, and anchorages throughout the extensive barony of Renfrew, the whole to be held of the king for payment of eight marks yearly (*r*). This charter of Robert III. was confirmed by subsequent charters to the burgh from James V., from James VI., and from Queen Anne (*s*).

Before the Union the burgh of Renfrew sent a representative to the Scottish parliament, and at that epoch this burgh, with Glasgow, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton, obtained the joint right of sending a representative to the British parliament. The burgh of Renfrew is governed by a provost, two bailies, and sixteen councillors. The gross revenue of this burgh in 1788, as returned to parliament, amounted to £391 12s. 11d. (*t*). In 1811 it had increased to about £800 in the year. This revenue is derived from the rent of lands and fishings, from a ferry-boat across the Clyde, from feu-duties, and from the customs or tolls levied within the burgh and its territory. Crawfurd says that Renfrew had once some little foreign trade, but when he wrote in 1710 its chief trade was with Ireland (*u*). Though the situation of Renfrew is favourable both for trade and manufactures, it has made but little progress in either, while all the other towns in this shire have been running such a rapid course of prosperity (*v*). "Had it not been for the fatal effects of borough politics, Renfrew might at this time have been one of the principal seats of manufactures in the west of Scotland," says the intelligent minister of Renfrew (*w*), who thus assigns the cause of the only royal burgh in this shire being so far behind in the general race of prosperity. The number of people in the burgh of Renfrew was 680 in

(*r*) Charter in the archives of the burgh.

(*s*) Charter of James V. to the burgesses and community of Renfrew on the 28th June 1542. Great Seal Reg.; and Privy Seal Reg., xvi. 22. Charter of James VI. to the bailies, councillors, and community of Renfrew, 5th February, 1575-6. Another charter of James VI. to the *provost*, bailies, councillors and community, 11th August 1614. Charter of Queen Anne to the same, 7th August 1703, which recites the charter of Robert III., creating Renfrew a royal burgh. These charters are in the archives of the burgh.

(*t*) Report of the House of Commons Committee, 1793, Appx. E. Before 1788, the revenue of this burgh had been increased by the judicious improvement of an extensive common on the south of the town, which was drained and inclosed by the magistrates, and let for considerable rent.

(*u*) Hist. Renfrew, 45.

(*v*) In 1791, Renfrew had a bleach-field, a soap and candle-work, four thread mills, and about 120 looms, which were chiefly employed by the manufacturers of Paisley. Stat. Account, ii. 168.

(*w*) Id.

1755; 1013 in 1791; 1637 in 1811; and 1880 in 1821. It thus appears that Renfrew has considerably more than doubled its population since 1755, but this is nothing compared to the prodigious increase of the neighbouring town of Paisley during the same period.

Next to Renfrew in antiquity, but vastly superior to it in population and opulence, is the burgh of PAISLEY, which is now much the largest town in Renfrewshire, and, excepting the cities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, is the largest town in Scotland. When Walter the first Stewart founded a monastery at Paisley in 1164, there does not seem to have been any village at the place (*x*). The monastery was planted on the eastern bank of the White Cart, and opposite to it on the western bank of that river there arose a village which, as it stood on the lands of the monastery, belonged to the monks. The inhabitants of this village enjoyed certain advantages from the protection and privileges of the monks, but it was only in the beginning of the reign of James IV. that Paisley obtained special privileges from the crown as a burgh of barony. George Shaw, the abbot of Paisley, having assisted the rebellious faction which overthrew and assassinated James III., he obtained from the new government a charter on the 19th of August 1488, to the abbot and monks of Paisley, creating their town of Paisley a free burgh of barony, and granting to this burgh and its inhabitants the right and privilege of buying and selling within the same all kinds of goods and merchandise, and having all kinds of tradesmen and artizans, also the right of having a market cross, and of holding a weekly market on Monday, and two fairs yearly, one on Saint Mirin's day, and the other on Saint Marnoc's day; and this charter conferred on the abbot and his successors the power of electing annually a provost, bailies, and other officers for this burgh, and of removing them and electing others when necessary, without any other election of the burgesses (*y*). Two years afterwards on the 2d of June 1490, George Shaw, the abbot of Paisley, with consent of his chapter, granted to the provost, bailies, burgesses, and community of Paisley in fee-firm, the burgh of Paisley with its privileges and pertinents, and a certain adjacent territory within boundaries specified, the whole to be held of the abbot and monks for payment of the burgage firms and annual rents, according to the rental and register of the monastery. By this charter the abbot granted a jurisdiction within the burgh, with the power of holding burgh courts and of appointing serjeants and other subordinate

(*x*) See the several charters of Walter in the Chartulary of Paisley, Nos. 1, 7, and 9.

(*y*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 231, 227, and 233.

officers, and he also conferred the right of making burgesses, but he reserved to himself and his successors the right of appointing the magistrates for the burgh (*z*). During several years after the creation of Paisley into a free burgh of barony, violent contests took place between it and the royal burgh of Renfrew, which had the exclusive privilege of buying and selling and of levying toll and custom throughout Renfrewshire. The magistrates and burgesses of Renfrew threw down the market cross of the new burgh, and they attempted to levy custom as formerly for goods sold in Paisley; but the question having come before the king and parliament, the lords auditors in 1493 decided that the magistrates of Renfrew had no right to levy custom in the town of Paisley (*a*). This decision emancipated the burgh of Paisley from the exactions and claims of the royal burgh of Renfrew, but it continued long subject to its baronial superiors, the abbot and monks of Paisley, and after the Reformation to the commendators of Paisley and the lords of Paisley. In 1658 the bailies and community of Paisley purchased the superiority of the burgh and the right of electing the magistrates from William Lord Cochran, who then held the lordship of Paisley, and they obtained from the king in 1665 a charter of the burgh, its territory, and privileges (*b*). Since that time the burgh of Paisley has been held directly of the crown, and it enjoys nearly all the advantages of a royal burgh, without any of the disadvantages. It has not, indeed, any share of the burgh representation in parliament, but as freeholders, the magistrates of Paisley

(*z*) Chart. Paisley, No. 232.

(*a*) In order to compel the payment of custom the officers of Renfrew seized some beef, cheese, and white cloth, which was exposed for sale in Paisley. The bailies of Paisley rescued the goods seized, and for this rescue they were prosecuted by the magistrates of Renfrew before the lords auditors in parliament, who decided on the 13th of June 1493, that the bailies of Paisley had not done wrong in rescuing the goods, as the magistrates of Renfrew had no right to levy custom for goods sold in Paisley. This decision was given upon the ground that the town of Paisley was within the *regality* of the abbot and monks of Paisley, and that the charter which granted this regality in 1396 was of a prior date to the charter which created Renfrew a royal burgh in the same year. Acta Auditorum, 176. This adjudication was of such importance to Paisley, that the abbot immediately obtained a confirmation of it by the king, on the 22d of June 1493. Chart. Paisley, No. 224. Having obtained this advantage, George Shaw, the abbot of Paisley, prosecuted the bailies of Renfrew before the parliament, for illegally levying custom in the town of Paisley during 100 years past, to the amount of a mark yearly; also for demolishing the market cross of Paisley, and for several other acts. The warrant for summoning the bailies of Renfrew is dated the 2d of December 1495, but it does not appear that the abbot succeeded in this prosecution. Ib., No. 221.

(*b*) In 1690 the bailies and council of Paisley obtained an act of parliament for holding two additional fairs annually in that town. Acta Parl., ix. 214.

have a right to one vote in the election of a member of parliament for the shire. Till 1739 the burgh of Paisley was governed by two bailies, but in that year the magistracy was enlarged to three bailies and seventeen councillors, with a treasurer and clerk. During recent times it has been further enlarged to a provost, three bailies, and seventeen councillors, who appoint a treasurer, a chamberlain, a town clerk, and other officers. By the great increase of the town of Paisley it has extended considerably beyond the limits of the territory of the burgh, and comprehends in its suburbs several villages which were formerly distinct. The adjunct, which is called the *Newtown*, on the eastern side of the White Cart, though only begun in 1779, has already spread over a considerable extent, and is distinguished for the spaciousness and regularity of its streets, and the size and uniformity of its houses. It occupies the site of the garden, the orchard, and the park of the old abbey, and it is connected with the old town by three bridges over the river White Cart. For the more convenient administration of the government and police of Paisley, the burgh has been divided into nine wards and the suburbs into six more wards. Paisley is entirely a manufacturing town, and owes its great increase and opulence to the extraordinary skill, industry, and enterprize of its busy inhabitants. The progressive increase of Paisley may be distinctly seen in a statement of the population of the burgh and its suburbs at different periods. In 1695 the number of its inhabitants was nearly 2200, and in 1755 they amounted to 4600. In 1781 they had increased to nearly 16,000, in 1791 to 19,903, in 1801 to 24,324, in 1811 to 29,541, and in 1821 to 38,500. In the present year, 1823, the burgh and its suburbs contain fully 40,000 industrious people. This extraordinary increase is not the only effect of the manufactures of Paisley. They have also been the means of greatly increasing the population of a number of villages throughout the surrounding country, which is inhabited by swarms of industrious people, many of whom derive their employment and support from the manufacturing establishments of Paisley.

Next to Paisley in magnitude and population is the seaport town of *Greenock*, which is pleasantly and commodiously situated on the south-western margin of a beautiful bay of the Frith of Clyde. Greenock, which is now one of the largest shipping towns in Scotland, was in the end of the sixteenth century a mean fishing village consisting of a single row of thatched cottages, which was inhabited by poor fishermen. During the seventeenth century it acquired some shipping, and engaged in foreign trade as well as the coasting trade, but its natural haven was without any

pier. In 1696 and in 1700, Sir John Shaw, the proprietor of Greenock, applied to the Scottish parliament for public aid to build a harbour at Greenock, but his applications were both unsuccessful (*c*). The importance of the measure induced the inhabitants of Greenock to make a contract with the superior, by which they agreed to an assessment of 1s. 4d. sterling on every sack of malt brewed into ale within the limits of the town, the money so levied to be applied in liquidating the expense of forming a proper harbour at Greenock. This work was begun at the epoch of the Union in 1707, and a capacious harbour containing upwards of ten Scottish acres was formed by building an extensive circular pier, with a straight pier or tongue in the middle, by which the harbour was divided into two parts. This formidable work, the greatest of the kind at that time in Scotland, incurred an expense of more than 100,000 marks Scots (*d*). The magnitude of this debt alarmed the good people of Greenock; but such was the effect of the new harbour in increasing the trade and the population of the town, that the assessment and port dues cleared off the whole debt before 1740, and left in that year a clear surplus of 27,000 marks Scots, or £1500 sterling. The shipping, the trade, and the town of Greenock continued to increase gradually till about 1760, when the increase became very rapid, and continued its course till it met with a check from the American war. After the peace in 1783 the increase became still more rapid; and during the seven years from 1784 to 1791, the shipping trade of Greenock was nearly tripled in its amount (*e*). In the beginning of the present century the shipping of Greenock had increased to a much greater amount than that of any other port in Scotland. Since that time its shipping has continued to increase, but a part of its coasting trade has been transferred to Glasgow, by the great operation of deepening the Clyde, whereby coasters of con-

(*c*) Acta Parl., x. 18, 231. Sir John Shaw obtained, however, in 1696, an act of parliament giving to him and his heirs the right of holding three annual fairs at the town of Greenock, and of levying the tolls, customs and casualties of those fairs. Ib., 107.

(*d*) The above expense was equal to £5555 11s. 1d. sterling. After the completion of this harbour, Greenock was established a custom-house port and a branch of Port Glasgow, by an exchequer commission dated the 16th of September 1710. Gourock in Renfrewshire, and Inverary and Loch Gilp in Argyleshire, are creeks within the limits of the port of Greenock.

(*e*) Wilson's Agricult. View, 209. In 1783 the harbour dues of Greenock produced only £111 4s. 8d., but in 1792 they produced £812 9s. Stat. Account, v. 576. After more capacious harbours and dry docks were formed, the harbour and dock dues of Greenock produced in 1809 £4219 4s. 5d.

siderable burden are enabled to go up the river to Glasgow. Greenock has still, however, a much greater quantity of shipping than any other port in Scotland. The harbour which was formed in 1707, great as it was for the time, and much as it was improved in subsequent times, became altogether insufficient for the shipping of Greenock; and it has given way to far more capacious harbours, with dry docks and other appropriate accommodations, formed at an immense expense (*g*). Greenock is entirely a town of shipping and trade, and the only considerable manufactures carried on at it are those connected with shipping and commerce, such as shipbuilding (*h*), the manufacture of cordage and sail-cloth, of soap and candles, sugar-refining, and some tan-works. By all those means Greenock has risen from a mean fishing village to be a large and fine sea-port town containing 24,000 people, if we include its seamen and the inhabitants of its suburb called Crawfords Dike (*i*). The progress of this great increase may be shown by a statement of the population at different periods. In 1695 the villages of Greenock and Crawfords Dike did not contain 1000 people, but in 1755 they contained near 3000 (*k*). In 1791 the population of the town of Greenock and the suburb of Crawfords Dike had increased to 15,000; in 1801 it had risen to 18,4000; in 1811 to 20,580; in 1821 to 23,5000; and in the present year, 1823, it has amounted to 24,000, including the seamen who are an efficient part of the population of every sea-port town.

(*g*) The harbours of Greenock occupy a space of 20 Scottish acres. There were in 1818 two dry docks, each capable of receiving vessels of 650 tons burden, and two more were projected. A magnificent custom-house has been recently built on the site of a part of the old harbour.

(*h*) Before the American war all the large vessels belonging to the Clyde were built in America, but since that epoch ship-building has been carried to a great extent at Greenock and at Port Glasgow.

(*i*) Crawfords Dike, situated on the east of Greenock, on the margin of the same bay, was like Greenock a mean fishing village in the end of the 16th century. It was created a burgh of barony by a charter of Charles I. in 1633, and confirmed by a charter of Charles II. in 1669. Though it had a convenient haven for shipping, it did not increase much during a century and a half. In 1782 it had only 88 houses, most of them of a mean kind, inhabited by seamen and mechanics. It has now elegant and commodious houses, but its harbour having been superseded by that of Greenock is no longer used, and a considerable part of it has been converted into wood yards. The extension of Greenock eastward has joined it to Crawfords Dike, which has thereby become a suburb of Greenock.

(*k*) Their population has been stated as amounting to 1651 in 1695, and to 3858 in 1755; but these numbers include the inhabitants of the country district of the parishes of Greenock.

Greenock while only a village was created a burgh of barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market on Friday and two annual fairs, by a charter of Charles I. to John Shaw of Greenock in 1643, and this creaton was confirmed and renewed by a charter of Charles II. in 1670, which was ratified by parliament in 1681 (*l*). Thus Greenock continued the burgh of barony of the Shaws of Greenock till 1751, when the community obtained a charter for the burgh of barony of Greenock, with its rights and privileges, from Sir John Shaw of Greenock the superior *(m)*. This burgh is governed by a council consisting of nine members, two of whom are bailies; and they appoint a treasurer, a clerk, and other officers. They have a baronial jurisdiction within the limits of the burgh, and hold burgh courts weekly. The defects of their limited jurisdiction have been remedied by the appointment of an additional sheriff-substitute in 1815, for the western part of Renfrewshire, who resides at Greenock, and holds sheriff courts there; and by a commission as deputy admiral he has also a jurisdiction in maritime affairs.

Port-Glasgow, the town next to Greenock in population and consequence, is also a sea-port, and owes its rise to shipping and trade. It is commodiously situated on the bay of Newark, about two miles farther up the frith of Clyde than Greenock. Soon after the Restoration the magistrates of Glasgow, feeling the want of a shipping port in the frith of Clyde, fixed their eyes on Dumbarton on the north side of the frith, where they proposed to form a harbour; but the magistrates of Dumbarton decidedly opposed this proposal, because the great increase of inhabitants which a large shipping port would produce, might raise the price of provisions. Being thus repulsed, the magistrates of Glasgow turned their attention to the south side of the frith, and in January 1668, they purchased from Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, about 22 English acres of ground on the bay of Newark, adjacent to the village of Newark, with the right of making a

(*l*) This charter in 1670 granted to John Shaw of Greenock, and his son and heir, Sir John Shaw, power to appoint bailies, clerks, serjeants, and other officers for governing the burgh of barony of Greenock, also to build and keep there a tolbooth, a market cross, and a trone, and to hold burgh courts weekly; and it also gives them power to build and maintain free ports and harbours at Greenock. Acta Parl., viii. 344.

(*m*) See the act 13 Geo. III. c. 28, for deepening, cleansing, and making more commodious the harbour of Greenock, for supplying the inhabitants with fresh water, and for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets. Other acts for similar purposes were passed in 1789, 1801, 1803, 1810, and 1817.

harbour there (*n*). Of this property they immediately obtained from the king a charter of confirmation, whereby the said lands and harbour were erected into a free port, and power granted to the magistrates of Glasgow to build a harbour, and also a tolbooth or prison, and to appoint bailies, clerks, and officers, for the administration of justice, and to exercise jurisdiction, civil and criminal, competent to a baron; and they were also empowered to levy customs, tolls, and anchorages (*o*). Under this ample authority the magistrates of Glasgow constructed a large harbour, to which they gave the name of *New Port-Glasgow.* They built some houses, and they granted to individuals allotments of ground for building more according to a regular plan for the formation of a handsome town. The town and the oversea trade of New Port-Glasgow made no great progress till after the Union, when they increased more rapidly, and they have continued to prosper and increase down to the present time (*p*). The narrow limits of the ground acquired by the magistrates of Glasgow became too confined for the town, which spread over the site of the adjacent village of Newark, that belonged as a burgh of barony to Hamilton of Wishaw, who had acquired the barony of Newark. The town thus comprehended two burghs of barony subject to two different superiors. In order to remedy this inconvenience, and at the same time to improve the town of Port-Glasgow and Newark, there was passed in 1775 an act of parliament which gave to this town a municipal government, consisting of thirteen trustees or councillors, two of whom are elected bailies annually, the senior bailie by the magistrates and council of Glasgow, and the junior bailie by the thirteen trustees. To these bailies were committed the full powers of jurisdiction belonging to a burgh of barony, and to the whole council ample powers for regulating and managing the police, and the affairs of the town and its harbour (*q*). Under the government thus established Port-Glasgow continued to prosper, and increase, and it is now one of the most handsome,

(*n*) Charter of sale by Sir P. Maxwell, 4th January 1668.

(*o*) Charter of confirmation 8th January 1668, which was ratified by parliament in 1669. Acts Parl., vii. 648.

(*p*) Port-Glasgow was established the principal custom-house port of the Clyde, by an exchequer commission dated the 16th of September 1710.

(*q*) 15 Geo. III. c. 60. This act provided for supplying the town with fresh water, for paving, cleaning, lighting, and watching the streets, for erecting public markets, and for repairing the quays of the harbour. The powers of this act were enlarged by a subsequent statute in 1803, which also provided for the erection of a new court-house, a gaol, and other public buildings.

and regular built sea-port towns in Scotland. Its harbour has been greatly improved under the authority of several acts of parliament (*r*), and it has now a greater quantity of shipping in proportion to its population than any other sea-port in Scotland. In 1700 Port-Glasgow had not above 400 inhabitants. In 1755 its population had increased to 1695 souls; in 1790 to 4036; in 1801 to 4565; in 1811 to more than 6000; and in 1821 to 6200, including seamen, who form a considerable part of the population of this town.

The only other port on the frith of Clyde in this shire is GOUROCK, which is pleasantly situated on the western side of the beautiful bay of Gourock, two miles west of Greenock. In 1694 Gourock was created a burgh of barony and a free sea-port, with the right of holding a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs (*s*). Though Gourock has an excellent harbour, and its fine bay is one of the best anchoring grounds in the Clyde, it has not risen to much consequence, as the shipping trade has been attracted to Greenock and Port-Glasgow higher up the frith (*t*). It has, however, doubled its population during the last thirty years. In 1791 it only contained about 425 inhabitants, but in 1821 they had increased to more than 850 industrious people, many of whom are usefully employed in the herring and white fishery, and in the manufacture of cordage at a large rope-work which was established here in 1777.

It is the manufacturing establishments in Renfrewshire that have most rapidly increased the population. The town of Paisley, as we have seen, contains many more people than all the shipping towns in the shire, great as some of them are. By means of manufactures petty hamlets have rapidly grown to considerable villages, and the villages are rapidly growing to towns.

JOHNSTONE, on the Black Cart, in the abbey of Paisley parish, was in 1782 only a mean hamlet consisting of a few cottages, but by means of the cotton manufacture it has rapidly increased to be a handsome town, which

(*r*) 12 Geo. III., c. 16; 41 Geo. III., c. 52. During ten years, from 1801 to 1811, upwards of £15,000 was expended in deepening and cleaning this harbour, and in extending the quays. The harbour dues yielded an annual revenue of £2011 9s. 1d. in 1811. The first dry or graving dock in Scotland was constructed at Port-Glasgow in 1762, and in 1811 this dock yielded a clear revenue of more than £500, after deducting the ordinary expenses. Extensive warehouses have been erected at Port-Glasgow for the reception of West India produce.

(*s*) Charter to Sir William Stewart of Castlemilk, the proprietor of the barony, 24th of April 1694, which was ratified by Parliament in 1695. Acta Parl., ix. 519.

(*t*) Gourock is a subordinate member of the custom-house port of Greenock.

contained 3647 inhabitants in 1811, and upwards of 5000 in 1821. *Pollokshaws* on the White Cart, in Eastwood parish, was a village of 220 houses in 1782, but it has since increased to be a town which contained 3084 inhabitants in 1811, and upwards of 3500 in 1821. It has been recently created a burgh of barony, which is governed by a provost, a bailie, and six councillors. *Lochwinnoch* on the Calder, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, was a village of 88 houses in 1782, but it has since become a handsome and regular-built town, which contained 1907 inhabitants in 1811, and nearly 2500 in 1821. The village of *Kilbarchan*, at the church of Kilbarchan, which was created a burgh of barony more than a century ago, contained only about 160 inhabitants in 1740, but they increased to 1184 in 1774, to 1584 in 1791, to 1898 in 1811, and to 2250 in 1821. The conjoined villages of *Barrhead* and *Newton Ralston*, in the parish of Neilston, which have grown up during late times, contained 1230 inhabitants in 1811, and about 1500 in 1821. *Thornliebank*, a village of recent origin in Eastwood parish, contained 1073 inhabitants in 1811, and in 1821 upwards of 1500 industrious people, where there were not three families five-and-thirty years before. *Eaglesham*, a handsome new village founded in 1769, contained 943 inhabitants in 1811, and about 1250 in 1821. There are in this populous shire many other manufacturing villages, each of which contains from 300 to 1000 industrious people.

From such gratifying details we are naturally led to a consideration of the manufactures and the commerce, by means of which the towns and the villages of Renfrewshire have so greatly increased their population.

Even at the epoch of the Union Paisley manufactured some *linen* and muslin, saith Crawfurd (*u*). Yet the whole linen made for sale in Renfrewshire during the year 1728 was 85,527 yards, of the value of £6852 14s. 9d. sterling. Now this statement, from the registers of the Board of Trustees, only evinces that Renfrewshire had some linen manufacture one-and-twenty years after the Union. The manufacture of linen, however, rose in after times to be much more valuable. In 1784 it manufactured of linen no less than 1,922,020 yards, which were valued at £164,386 sterling. The vast fall of the linen manufacture from 1,922,020 yards in 1784 to 50,162 yards in 1820, marks the effect of the introduction of the more lucrative fabrics of cotton. From that epoch the linen manufacture declined in amount and value to very little, and in the presence of the cotton fabrics can scarcely be called a manufacture.

(*u*) Hist. Renfrewshire, 40.

After many a year of labour and attention, the Paisley manufacturers in 1750 began to feel that they had acquired some capital. They extended their views even to London, where they vended their light fabrics or *fancy lawns*, and they even directed their attention to the silk gauzes of Spitalfields. The year 1759 is the epoch of the introduction of the manufacture of those *silk gauzes* into Paisley; and such was the industry and taste of the masters and workmen, that their success was complete, and they now emulated Spitalfields in the elegance, variety, and tastefulness of the silk gauzes. The superiority of Paisley for such manufacture in the cheapness of labour, plenty of fuel, and commodious water-carriage was such, that several companies from London settled at Paisley. The mourning for George II. having induced fashionable people to use Indian muslins, the thread gauzes of Paisley were no longer worn; and many weavers were of course left unemployed, so that the price of labour thereupon fell. This reduction of wages induced other English manufacturers to establish themselves at Paisley; and thus in less than twenty years the silk gauze manufactures became the chief manufacture of Renfrewshire, where every town and every village gave constant employment to the weavers in this tasteful and wealthy manufacture. The traders who set so many loom at work had their warehouses in London and Dublin, in Paris and in other large towns on the European continent. In 1781 there were about twenty mercantile establishments in Paisley which were engaged in the silk gauze manufacture, and of which one-third of the masters were from London. There were now employed 5000 looms, which produced annually £350,000 worth of this beautiful fabric (*v*).

The manufacture of *ribbons* and of some other silk matters of dress was introduced in 1772, and carried on very briskly for some time. But fashions seldom last long, and now there are not above a dozen looms which are employed in the manufacture of silk. The introduction of cotton spinning and the weaving of muslins turned the attention of the ingenious traders to new projects of industry, which put an end to the making of silk gauzes, which were no longer demanded by the fashionable world.

The manufacture of *thread* from linen yarn was introduced by female ingenuity and attention at Paisley in 1722, and it was gradually carried to considerable extent, and furnished employment to many industrious

(*v*) The manufacturers of Paisley drew for silk gauzes no less than £300,000 in each of the years 1775 and 1776, and upwards of £100,000 for other articles. Wight's Tour, iii. 328.

families (*w*). The making of *thread* became completely established at Paisley, and produced by the employment of skiful hands and many mills, the value of £100,000 yearly. But competition at length took place in other parts, and the manufacture of *cotton thread* was introduced; so that in the year 1812 Paisley had scarcely a dozen mills fully employed in the manufacture of linen thread.

We are thus conducted to the *cotton* manufactures of this shire. The ingenious machinery of Arkwright for carding and spinning cotton naturally attracted the traders of Renfrewshire, who went early into the *cotton manufacture*, which is undoubtedly the greatest and most gainful of any fabric in Northern Britain. It was about the year 1782 that a number of mills, with powerful machinery for spinning cotton, were erected on various streams in this shire. During thirty years the number of these mills increased to forty-one. These employ many persons, and of course have added many new people to the old inhabitants of this county. The consumption of cotton wool in this shire and in the adjoining county of Lanark is prodigious. In 1755 there were only 105,831 *lbs.* imported into all Scotland; in 1775 the cotton imported into the Clyde alone amounted to 137,160 *lbs.*; in 1790 to 1,757,504 *lbs.*, and according to a six years' average ending with 1809, there were imported yearly into the Clyde, 8,468,832 *lbs.* Of this large quantity at least 3,850,000 *lbs.* were annually manufactured into yarn by the cotton-works in Renfrewshire, which employed 932 men, 2449 women, and 1792 children; and they sent to market cotton yarn of the value of £630,000 sterling. The natural result of cotton spinning was the *muslin manufacture.* About the year 1785 after the fashion had frowned on silk gauzes, muslin fabrics engaged the attention of the manufacturers. It was now necessary that new and varied fabrics should be found to gratify female fashions. The skill of the Paisley weavers surpassed the muslins of any other district within the United Kingdom. This observation is so fully admitted that Paisley is resorted to as the original seat of the muslin

(*w*) In 1744 there were in Paisley 93 mills for twisting thread. In 1791 there were at the same place 137 thread mills, which sent to market threads to the value of £60,000 yearly. Wilson's Agricult. View, 246. From a survey made by authority of the Board of Trustees it was ascertained that the value of the linen thread manufactured in Scotland in the year 1784, amounted to £210,000, and the number of persons employed in this manufacture was not less than 15,622. These interesting facts were communicated to me by the late Robert Arbuthnot, Esq., the secretary of the board.

manufacture, and many weavers in this town are employed for such articles by the Glasgow warehousemen (*x*).

Tambouring and fine needlework are also carried to greater perfection here than in any other district, and employ a greater number of young women.

Whatever may be the ingenuity of the weavers, looms have been set up in this shire which are worked by machinery and steam for weaving coarse cotton goods, for calico printing and sheeting, and they weave annually about 2,700,000 yards of the value of £125,000 (*y*). The vast manufacture of cotton, exclusive of the weavers, employs a great variety of trades which are connected with it.

The *tape* manufacture was pretty early introduced into Glasgow, as we have seen. This ingenious fabric was not introduced, however, into Paisley till 1788, when a company began this business with thirteen looms, which in a few years were augmented to forty-one, and in 1810 to sixty, employing ninety persons. The tapes of Paisley are manufactured from a mixture of cotton yarn which is spun here, and of linen yarn that is imported from Ireland (*z*).

The making of *soap*, which was introduced into Paisley in 1764, was carried on in 1781 by five several companies, which brought to market to the value of £30,000 a year, and the excise duties which were paid by those works might be about £16,000 a year; but this necessary manufacture, owing to whatever cause, has in some degree declined at Paisley. The manufacture of soap has been carried on to a considerable extent at Greenock and at some other places (*a*). In the same manner the manufacture of candles has been carried on at Paisley, at Greenock, at Renfrew, and at Kilbarchan, but this manufacture has also somewhat declined, owing perhaps to the greater use of oil, both in cotton mills and in private houses.

There are four *tanworks* in Paisley, and one at Bridge of Weir on the

(*x*) In 1812 the number of looms for manufacturing muslins in Paisley and its suburbs were about 5000, and in the whole county about 7000.

(*y*) Wilson's General View, 1812, p. 256. There were then about 500 looms wrought by steam engines and water wheels.

(*z*) Wilson's Gen. View, 262. There is in the Gentleamn's Magazine, 1787, p. 372, 465, a description of Paisley and its manufactures in 1784. In the Scots Magazine, 1806, p. 499, 577, there is a similar account of the manufactures of Paisley and its suburbs in 1805. Both those intelligent papers were written by William Carlile, Esq., an experienced and respectable manufacturer of Paisley.

(*a*) There are three manufactories of soap and candles at Greenock, and one at Renfrew.

Gryfe. The value of *leather* thus tanned amounted in 1812 to about £45,000 yearly, and the duties paid on these tanworks to government amounted to £2700 a year. The quantity of oak bark used by those leather manufacturers was about 800 tons, valued at £13,000, and the number of men which was employed by them was sixty (*b*).

Considerable *distilleries* have been carried on at Paisley and in its vicinity, but some of them have been removed to the banks of the Forth and Clyde canal in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. There is also a large *brewery* at Paisley, another at Greenock, and two smaller ones at Johnstone and at Thornleypark in the vicinity of Paisley. *Bottles* and *green glass* are manufactured at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, and between those towns there has been established a *pottery* for the manufacture of table and tea services and other earthen ware, for which Staffordshire has been long famed.

There are at Paisley two *founderies* for cast-iron work, and two *naileries*, and there are also iron founderies at Greenock and Port-Glasgow (*c*), which evince the truth of what has been already said, that one manufacture, if it be carried on to any great extent, induces others. The machinery which is used in the cotton mills requires iron work of a particular construction, and these iron-works make a variety of utensils for domestic uses.

In the same manner the making of thread, of lawns, and of muslins, has long given employment to a great number of bleachers in the adjacent country, so that in the progress of business there are now in this shire more than fifty-six *bleachfields* or bleaching-works, for chemical science has in a great measure superseded the use of the *fields*, which are less used since the bleaching process has been applied within doors. *Calico-printing* has been long carried on in this shire to a great extent. Paper-making, though to no great amount, has been long practised in this county.

The progress of business in Paisley has been well ascertained and illustrated from the postage of letters which has been received by the government at particular epochs (*d*).

This shire also enjoys some manufactures which require chemical processes and scientific knowledge, hence the people are instructed in such

(*b*) There are also some tan-works at Greenock.

(*c*) There are also at those places forges for the manufacture of malleable iron articles, and at Port-Glasgow anchors of the largest size are made.

(*d*) The office of postmaster here has been executed by the grandfather, father, and son; and from their books it has been ascertained that in 1726 the postages amounted to £28 13s, in 1769 to £223 3s. 8d., and in 1809 to £2814 16s. 7d. These statements furnish very clear proof of the progress of business in Paisley during the times mentioned.

lore, and the manufacture promoted by the aid of science. There is at Hurlet an *alum* manufacture, which was begun in 1797. *Copperas* is occasionally prepared at Hurlet from its alum-work. The oldest copperas-work was begun at this place in 1753 by a company from Liverpool, and continued to be the only one in Scotland till 1807, when a similar work was established on the adjoining lands of Househill. The quantity which is annually produced of this manufacture amounts to 400 tons of copperas by the consumption of 750 tons of coals. We have now seen that Renfrew is a great manufacturing county of the most ingenious and scientific nature, while it can hardly be considered as an *agricultural* shire (*e*).

There are other manufactures at the sea-port towns in Renfrewshire which are of great importance to the country, as well as of value to the undertakers. At Greenock and at Port-Glasgow the manufacture of *cordage* and *sail-cloth* has been long carried on to a great extent, and there is a large rope-work at Gourock. There are extensive *cooperages* at Greenock, where a great herring fishery has been successfully carried on for many years (*g*). At Port-Glasgow there has been erected a flax-mill which is driven by steam, for spinning yarn towards the making of canvass. The refining of sugars is carried on very extensively at Port-Glasgow and Greenock. Since the revolt of the colonies shipbuilding has been successfully practised to a great extent in the ports of the Clyde.

We are thus conducted to the shipping of this noble river within this shire. Greenock exceeds considerably any other port in Scotland in the quantity of its shipping.

	Ships.		Tons.
In 1760 Port Glasgow and Greenock possessed - -	327	carrying	21,274
In 1780 Port Glasgow and Greenock possessed - -	334	„	22,287
In 1800 Greenock possessed - - - - -	475	„	35,738
„ Port Glasgow possessed - - - -	66	„	9371
In 1810 Greenock possessed - - - - -	380	„	44,789
„ Port Glasgow had - - - - -	142	„	17,370
In 1820 Greenock possessed - - - - -	341	„	46,171
„ Port Glasgow possessed - - - -	114	„	18,255

(*e*) A very curious statement has been made by the intelligent Mr. Wilson in his General View, p. 284, between *Renfrewshire* and *Berwickshire*, the one a manufacturing and the other an agricultural shire; and though the last is nearly the double of the first in the area, land rent and valued rent, yet is Renfrew greatly superior in direct taxes, and it has three times the population of Berwickshire.

(*g*) At Greenock nets are manufactured to a considerable extent for the use of the herring fishery.

Such were the *registered shipping* of Greenock and Port-Glasgow in those several years. It will give a different view of the shipping of those two ports if we show how they were employed.

	Foreign Trade.		Coasters.		Fishing.		Totals.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Greenock in 1800, - -	204	26,707	165	9546	187	7954	556	44,206
Port-Glasgow in 1800, -	51	8837	29	2117	7	218	87	11,172
Greenock in 1810, - -	181	32,508	110	7468	69	2911	360	42,887
Port-Glasgow in 1810, -	65	12,646	39	2624	1	18	105	15,288
Greenock in 1818, - -	171	34,296	99	6310	68	2774	338	43,380
Port-Glasgow in 1818, -	66	11,242	14	962	—	—	70	12,204

Such are the accurate representations of the custom-house registers, and from statements with regard to shipping we are easily conducted to the analogous doctrines of trade.

We may easily suppose that the commerce of a shire enjoying such opulent manufactures, and such a numerous shipping, must be considerable. The traffic in corn and flour, and the manufacture of corn for the supply of such a population, forms a necessary and important branch. The value of the corn and flour which were imported into the Clyde in 1810, amounted to £397,000. The increase of the foreign trade at Greenock and Port-Glasgow since the commencement of the present century is considerable, while the coast commerce of both those ports seems to have declined since the year 1800. But this domestic traffic has only shifted the scene of its operations to Glasgow, many of the coasters going now directly to Glasgow instead of stopping at Greenock or Port-Glasgow. This evinces the beneficial effects of the improvements in the navigation of the river Clyde, there having been expended £2700 annually since 1797, in deepening the channel of the river (*h*)

The very material of such a manufacture as the cotton of Renfrewshire creates much trade (*i*). What must the export by *land* and water be of fine manufactured cotton?

(*h*) The number of vessels that came up to the bridge of Glasgow in 1796 amounted to 1326, carrying 55,980 tons; but the number in 1806 amounted to 1678 vessels, carrying 80,683 tons, being an increase of 24,703 tons. Wilson's General View, 211.

(*i*) In 1790 there were imported into the Clyde of cotton wool - - - 1,757,504 lbs.
In 1810 there were imported into Greenock and Port-Glasgow - - 9,962,359 „
In 1811 „ „ „ - - 11,002,723 „

The West India trade for sugar, rum, and other articles is prodigious. But the best evidence of the vast extent of the foreign trade of Greenock and Port-Glasgow is the number of ships which are employed in carrying it on, as we have already seen (*k*). Of the progress of trade, the post-office revenue is very satisfactory evidence:

In 1797 this revenue from Greenock was - - -	£2800
In 1811 it yielded - - - - - -	5300
In 1804 this revenue from Port-Glasgow was - - -	£789
In 1811 it yielded - - - - - -	1268

Compare the whole documents together concerning the affairs of Renfrewshire, and it will appear that in twenty years of war, of such a war, the manufactures and trade of this most prosperous shire have nearly doubled. The agriculture of the country has partaken of this prosperity; and, arguing from the past acquirements to the future, we may easily concur with Mr. Wilson in his conclusion that there is sufficient reason to expect that the agriculturalists may be animated by the examples of industry, attention, and ingenuity of the manufacturers and traders, and by a full demand for all the products of the soil, to exert themselves in a very high degree of vigour, so as to render Renfrewshire, as it is already one of the most beautiful and populous and industrious, also one of the most productive shires in Scotland.

§ VIII. *Of its Ecclesiastical History.*] In former times the whole of Renfrewshire was comprehended in the episcopal see of Glasgow. The only monastic establishment in this shire was that of Paisley, which was founded by Walter, the son of Alan, the first of the Stewarts, and became the most considerable and the most opulent monastery in the West of Scotland. About 1160 A.D., Walter brought from Wenlock, in Shropshire, his native country, a prior and thirteen Cluniac monks, for whom he erected a monastery and a church on the eastern bank of the White Cart, at the place which was called in ancient times *Passeleth* (*l*), and in modern times *Pasley*, and

(*k*) See also the details in Mr. Wilson's General View, 209-219, 227-234.

(*l*) In the charters of the 12th and 13th centuries, the most common form of this name is *Passeleth* and *Passelet*. This appellation may be derived from the British *Pasgel-laith*, signifying the moist pasture ground. It has, however, been supposed that a remarkable ledge of rock which runs across the channel of the river White Cart has given rise to the name of this place. *Bas-lech* in the British, and *Bas-leac* in the Gaelic, signify the flat stone shoal.

Paisley. This establishment was dedicated in general to God and the Virgin Mary, and in special to St. James and St. Mirin. This last-named saint was a Scottish confessor in early times, who is said to have passed his holy life in this vicinity, and he became the tutelar saint of the place, and was commemorated on the 15th of September (*m*). By the original constitution of this monastery it was to be ruled by a prior, and this continued till 1219, when it was constituted an abbey by a bull of Pope Honorius, who authorised the election of an abbot, and it was rendered independent of the parent monastery of Wenlock (*n*). By a bull of Pope Benedict, the abbots of this monastery were entitled to wear a mitre, a ring, and other pontificals (*o*). Walter the son of Alan, the founder of this monastery, endowed it liberally with no fewer than thirteen churches, and with various lands, mills, fishings, tithes, and other property and revenues (*p*). Eschina, the wife of the

(*m*) Abacuk Biset in his Rolment of Courts, and Dempster in his Menolog. Scot., call St. Mirin, Abbot of Paslet, but in the charters to this monastery he is called *St. Mirin the Confessor*, and sometimes *the Glorious Confessor St. Mirin.* Chart. Paisley. One of the altars in the abbey church of Paisley was consecrated to St. Mirin, and one of the annual fairs of the town of Paisley was held on St. Mirin's day.

(*n*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 138 and 137. This change was also authorised by Walter the Stewart, the grandson of the founder. Ib., No. 140.

(*o*) Chart. Paisley, No. 141. The abbot and monks obtained from the popes many bulls confirming their rights, and giving them certain privileges, exemptions, and protection from injury. Ib., Nos. 11, 149-172, 380-391.

(*p*) He granted to the monks the church of Inverwick, and the mill of Inverwick in East Lothian; the church of Legerwood in Berwickshire; a carucate of land at Hassenden in Roxburghshire; the churches of Cathcart and of Paisley; and all the churches of Strathgryfe in Renfrewshire, except that of Inchinnan; the church of Prestwick-burgh and the church of Prestwick, with all the lands of Prestwick in Ayrshire; a salt-work at Callander in Stirlingshire; the lands of Drep and of Paisley, and other lands in the barony of Renfrew; a toft in his burgh of Renfrew, and half a mark of silver yearly from his rents in that burgh; the mill of Renfrew; the island in the Clyde near Renfrew, and the fishing between that island and Perthec; one net's fishing for salmon and six net's fishing for herrings in the Clyde; four shillings yearly from the mill of Paisley, and the right of grinding their corns at this mill free of multure; the tenth of the produce of that mill and of all his other mills; the tithes of all his wastes, and of all the lands which were settled or should be settled in his forests; the right of pasturage and all other easements in his forest of Paisley; the tenth of his venison and the skins of his venison; the tenth penny of the rents of all his lands, except those in Kyle. Chart. Paisley, Nos. 1, 7, and 9. Of those three charters of Walter, the first is a foundation charter which was granted at Fodringey in England about 1160, and was confirmed by Humbolt, the prior of Wenlock, and by Stephen, the abbot of Clunie. Ib., Nos. 2 and 3. The second is a charter of endowment which appears to have been granted in 1164, and was confirmed by Malcolm IV. Ib. No. 8. The third is also a charter of endowment which was granted a few years after, and was confirmed

founder, granted to the monks some lands and pasturage in her territory of Moll in Roxburghshire (*q*). Alan the son of Walter, confirmed his father's endowment, and he augmented it by several additional grants (*r*). Walter, the third Stewart and the grandson of the founder, made a very large addition to the possessions of the monastery by several donations of churches, of lands, and other property (*s*). The vassals of the founder and his successors also contributed to the endowment of this favoured establishment (*t*). To the bountiful endowment of the three first Stewarts, there was afterwards added by Walter the Stewart, in 1318, the church of Largs in Ayrshire, with all its property and pertinents, which he granted to the monks for the salvation of the soul of his wife, Marjory Bruce, who was buried in the monastery of Paisley (*u*). King William the Lion conferred on the monks of Paisley the church of Rutherglen in Lanarkshire, and they obtained from Henry, the

by William the Lion. Ib., No. 10. The whole was ratified by a bull of Pope Alexander in 1172. Ib., No. 11.

(*q*) She gave them a carucate of land and pasture for 500 sheep, and for other cattle in the territory of Moll. Chart. Paisley, No. 30. She also gave them another carucate of land at Blackdene, in the same territory, with common pasture. Ib., 31.

(*r*) Chart. Paisley, No. 35. He granted to the monks the mill of Paisley, for which they were to pay to him and his heirs four chalders of oatmeal, and four chalders of oatmalt yearly. Ib., 37. He granted to them an annual rent of five marks, which the monks of Melrose paid him for Mauchline, in Ayrshire. Ib., 38. He also gave them the church of Kingarf in Bute, with its chapels and a large tract of lands in that island. Ib., 39. And he granted to them the lands of Moniabrock in Strathgryfe, and the half of the fishing of Lochwinnoch. Ib., 40.

(*s*) He granted to the monks all the lands between the rivulets of Aldpatrick and Espedair, with certain rights in the adjacent forests; and he gave them the lands between the Mach and Calder in Renfrewshire, they having resigned to him the island in the Clyde near Renfrew. He also granted to them and their men the right of pasturage and cutting wood in his forest of Senecastre in Ayrshire, all which was confirmed by William the Lion, who died in 1214. Chart. Paisley, Nos. 46, 47, 21. In 1238 he granted to them all the lands, pastures, fishings, and other property that he had conferred on the Gilbertine convent at Dalmulin in Ayrshire, which was then broke up. Ib., No. 123. He also gave to the monks of Paisley the church of Sanquhar, and the church of Dundonald, with its two chapels of Crosby and Riocartoun, which had belonged to the same convent, and he further granted to them the church of Auchinleck in Ayrshire. Ib., 113.

(*t*) The church of Craigie in Ayrshire, with a carucate of land, was granted to the monks of Paisley by Walter Hose about the year 1175. Chart. Paisley, No. 72. The church of Pollock in Renfrewshire was given to them by Peter the son of Fulbert, and they obtained the church of Mearns in the same shire from Helias, another son of Fulbert, sometime before 1190. Ib., Nos. 54, 57. From William de Hertford they obtained the church of Neilston in the same shire as early as 1227. Ib., 81. From other vassals of the Stewarts the monks obtained grants of lands in Renfrewshire and elsewhere.

(*u*) Chart. Paisley, No. 184.

son of Anselm, the church of Carmunnock in the same shire before 1189 (*v*). In Dumbartonshire the monks of Paisley acquired a large property, chiefly by the grants of Maldowen Earl of Lennox and his three brothers, Amelec, Havel, and Dufgal, in the reign of Alexander II. (*w*). In Argyleshire they acquired several churches, with some lands and revenues, by the grants of the Lords of the Isles (*x*) and of other proprietors (*y*). Such were the principal donations to this monastery. The monks made many smaller acquisitions of lands and of tenements in burghs, partly by the grants of pious individuals and partly by purchase. Paisley thus became the most opulent monastery in the south of Scotland except Kelso, and the only monasteries on the north of the Forth that exceeded it were those of St. Andrews, Dunfermline, and Aberbrothock; but all those were of royal foundation, and there was not in all Scotland any example of a monastic establishment being so liberally endowed by a private family as that of Paisley was by the first three Stewarts.

(*v*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 86 and 83.

(*w*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 257 to 321. Maldowen Earl of Lennox, granted to the monks of Paisley the church of Kilpatrick with many lands in that extensive parish. Ib., 258, 259. He also gave to them some fishings in the river Leven. Ib., 308, 310. His brother Amelec granted to them the church of Rosneath in 1225. Ib., 302. And he also gave them a saltwork on the Gareloch, and a salmon fishing in the same estuary. Ib., 305. Havel, another brother of Maldowen, granted to the same monks another saltwork on the lands of Rosneath. Ib., 307.

(*x*) Somerled, the Lord of the Isles, who was defeated and slain by the people of Renfrew in 1164, was succeeded by his son Reginald, who granted to the monastery of Paisley eight oxen, and from every house on his lands whence smoke issued two pennies the first year, and one penny from every house yearly in all time afterwards; and his wife Foma granted to the monks the tenth of all her goods, for which grants he obtained the privilege of being a brother and she a sister of the order. Chart Paisley, No. 328. This grant was repeated by some little variation by the successors of Reginald. Dovenald, the son of Reginald, granted to the monks eight cows, and from every house on his lands one penny yearly. Ib., 330. Angus, the son of Dovenald, granted to them half a mark of silver from his own house, and one penny from each house on his lands yearly. Ib., 321. Angus also granted to the monks the church of Kilkeran in Kintyre, Ib., No. 333, and this church was confirmed to them by Alexander of the Isles, the son of Angus. Ib., 335.

(*y*) Duncan the son of Ferchard, and Lauman the son of Malcolm, granted to the monastery of Paisley the church of Kilfinan in Cowal, also the nummata of land of Kilmarie on Loch Gilp, with St. Mary's chapel on the same land; also three half nummatas of land at Kilmun with the fishings. These grants were made sometime between 1204 and 1246. Chart. Paisley, No. 338. Dufgal the son of Fyfin granted to the same monastery in 1261 the church of Kilcolmanel in Knapdale, and the chapel of St. Columba near his castle of Schepinche. Ib., 322. Dovenald Macgilchrist of Tarbert granted to the monks of Paisley the liberty of cutting all kinds of timber in his woods. Ib., 355.

From the epoch of the foundation of this monastery the monks of Paisley enjoyed a baronial jurisdiction over their estates (*z*); and after the accession of the Stewarts to the throne they obtained the higher jurisdiction and privileges of a regality. In 1380 they obtained from Robert II. a charter of their lands in Dumbartonshire to be held in a regality (*a*). In 1396 they obtained from Robert III. a charter of all their estates in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, of their lands of Moll, Huntlaw, and Hassendean in Roxburghshire, and of their lands of Ord in Peeblesshire, the whole to be held in a regality with the usual jurisdiction and privileges (*b*). Both those charters of regality were confirmed by James II., who enlarged the powers of jurisdiction by granting the four points of the law that belonged to the crown (*c*). James II. at the same time granted to the abbot and monks the power of repleging from the king's chamberlain courts the tenants and inhabitants of their lands within the sheriffdoms of Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton; and he gave them the power of holding chamberlain courts for the people living on their lands within those shires (*d*). These privileges were confirmed and enlarged by a charter of James IV., who granted to the abbot and monks the power of repleging from the king's justiciary and chamberlain courts the people living on their estates, who might be prosecuted for any offence, criminal or civil, the four points of law belonging to the crown not excepted, and of trying in their own justiciary and chamberlain courts the persons who should be so repleged (*e*). The ample jurisdiction of the abbot and monks was exercised by bailies appointed by them. The office of bailie over all their estates, excepting those in Ayrshire, became hereditary in the family of Lord Sempil as we have seen. The office of bailie for their estates in Ayrshire was held at the epoch of the Reformation and for a long time before by Wallace of Craigie, who

(*z*) Chart. Paisley, No. 27. (*a*) Ib., 199. (*b*) Ib., 198.

(*c*) Charter 13th January 1451-2, in Chart. Paisley, No. 201; Reg. Mag. Sig., iii. 117; iv. 263. The regality and the rights and privileges of the monastery were also confirmed by a charter of James IV. the 19th August 1488. Ib. xii. 23.

(*d*) Charter dated 13th January 1451-2, in Chart. Paisley, No. 228; Reg. Mag. Sig., iii. 116; iv. 262. By a bull of Pope Clement in 1265, the monks of Paisley and the people living on their lands were exempted from being called before any secular judge. Chart. Paisley, No. 161.

(*e*) Charter dated 19th August 1488, in Chart. Paisley, No. 202; and Reg. Mag. Sig., xii. 23. On the same day another charter was granted to the abbot and monks erecting their town of Paisley into a burgh of barony with ample privileges. Ib., xii. 24: Chart. Paisley, No. 231. The

received for his service six chalders and 15 bolls of meal annually from the tithes of the church of Craigie, which belonged to the monastery (*g*).

The abbey of Paisley was the family burying place of the Stewarts before their accession to the throne (*h*), and even after that epoch Euphemia, the queen of Robert II., was buried there in 1387; and Robert III., who died at Rothesay in Bute, on the 4th of April 1406, was buried at Paisley. This monastery was better known as a noted place of pilgrimage, to which many a weary pilgrim travelled to perform his devotions at the shrine of St. Mirin. Remote as this monastery and the great part of its property was from the usual scene of warfare between England and Scotland, it suffered severely from the ravages of the long and oppressive succession war, which is emphatically mentioned in various documents in the Chartulary as the "*diram guerram*," by which the monks and their people were oppressed and their property greatly deteriorated. Early in this war the abbot and monks obtained from Pope Boniface in 1300, a bull prohibiting every person from invading or injuring the lands and possessions of this monastery (*i*). This protection was unavailing, and the English not only ravaged the lands, but they burnt the monastery in 1307 (*k*). The monastery was rebuilt and

powers and privileges acquired by those charters were particularly levelled against the royal burgh of Renfrew, the rights and privileges of which had produced frequent contention with the town of Paisley. About two years before the vassals and tenants of the monastery made a violent and felonious attack on the people of Renfrew, for which they were prosecuted, and a number of them convicted in a justiciary court held at Renfrew. George Shaw, the abbot of Paisley, obtained from James III., on the 30th of April 1487, a complete remission for his people who were thus convicted, and a grant of all the fines and amerciaments imposed on his tenants in the same justiciary court. Ib., Nos. 225, 226. This favour did not prevent the abbot from assisting the rebel faction who overthrew and slew James III. in the following year, and soon after the king's death he obtained from the new government, then in the hands of the rebels, the above two important charters on the 19th August 1488, one of which rendered his town of Paisley independent of the burgh of Renfrew, and the other withdrew from the king's justiciary, and placed in his own power the trial of the people living on the estates of the monastery for whatever crimes they might commit.

(*g*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 27.

(*h*) Chart. Paisley. Marjory the daughter of Robert Bruce, the wife of Walter the Stewart, and the mother of Robert II., was buried in this monastery in March 1315-16, and a sculptured monument was placed over her sepulchre. This monument and the relics of Marjory Bruce were removed from the ruined monastery about 1770, and deposited in a fine Gothic chapel which the Earl of Abercorn built near to the abbey church of Paisley for the purpose of a family burying place.

(*i*) Chart. Paisley, No. 150.

(*k*) Fordun, l. xii. 14.

in more settled times it was greatly enlarged and embellished. The magnificent abbey church which existed at the Reformation appears to have been built in the reigns of James I. and James II., and was nearly completed by Abbot Thomas Tarvas, who died in 1459, and is celebrated for his excellent rule of this monastery (*l*). This stately church was built after the model of a cathedral in the form of a cross, and had a very lofty steeple, which was finished after the death of Abbot Tarvas (*m*). The spacious buildings of this monastery, with its large orchards and gardens, were surrounded by a magnificent wall of cut-stone, upwards of a mile in circumference, which was built in the reign of James III. and finished in 1484 by George Shaw, the abbot of Paisley, as we learn from an inscription which he caused to be engraved on a large stone in the corner of the wall.

The monks of Paisley are said to have written a chronicle of Scotland which, was called "*the Black Book of Paisley*" from the colour of its cover; but this like "*the Black Book of Scone*," appears to have been merely a transcript of Fordun's Scotichronicon (*n*).

At the epoch of the Reformation the rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was reported to the government in January 1561-2, amounted to

(*l*) On the 29th of June 1459 "decessit, at Paslay, Thomas Tarvas, abbot of Paslay, the quhilk was ane richt gud man, and helplyk to the place of ony that ever was, for he did mony notable thingis, and held ane noble hous, and was ay wele purvait. He fand the place all out of gud rewle, and the kirk unbiggit, the body of the kirk fra the bricht stair up, and put on the ruf. He biggit and theckit it with sclait, and riggit it with stane, and biggit ane gret portioun of the steple, and ane staitlie yethous, and brocht hame mony gud jowellis, and clathis of gold. silver, and silk, and mony gud bukis, and maid staitlie stallis, and glasynnit mekle of all the kirk, and brocht hame the staitliest tabernakle that was in all Scotland, and the mast costlie. And schortlie he brocht all the place to fredome, and fra nocht till ane michty place, and left it out of all kynd of det, and at all fredome till dispone as thaim lykit, and left ane of the best mysteris that was in Scotland, and chandillaris of silver, and ane lettren of bras, with mony uther gud jowellis." ("Ane schort Memoriale of the Scottis Corniklis," p. 19.)

(*m*) In the abbey church of Paisley there were a number of altars dedicated to different saints, to the Virgin Mary, St. Mirin, St. Columba, St. Ninian, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Catharine, and St. Anne; and chaplains were endowed by pious persons to perform divine service at those altars, the greater number if not the whole of which were in that division of the abbey church which served as the parish church of Paisley. The altars were all demolished at the Reformation, and in 1576 the endowment and revenues of the altars and chaplainries were granted by the king to the bailies, council, and community of Paisley for the erection and support of a grammar school and a schoolmaster in the burgh of Paisley. The lands and revenues of St. Rock's chapel at Paisley were granted at the same time for the same purpose. Charter dated 3d January 1576-7 in the archives of the burgh.

(*n*) Nicholson's Scottish Hist. Library, 93.

£2468 in money, 72 chalders and 4 bolls of meal, 40 chalders and 11 bolls of bear, 43 chalders, 1 boll, 1 firlot, and 1 peck of oats, and 706 stones of cheese (*o*). At that time there belonged to this opulent monastery no less than 29 parish churches, eleven of which were in Renfrewshire (*p*). John Hamilton, the archbishop of St. Andrews, was then commendator of this monastery, and enjoyed a great part of its revenues. He was appointed abbot of Paisley in 1525 (*q*), he was made bishop of Dunkeld in 1546, and archbishop of St. Andrews in 1549. In December 1553 his nephew, Lord Claud Hamilton, the third son of the Duke of Chatelherault, a boy ten years of age, was appointed his successor in the abbacy of Paisley; but the rule and the revenues of the monastery were reserved to Archbishop Hamilton during his life, and he continued in possession of this valuable benefice as commendator. In 1568 a sentence of forfeiture was passed against the archbishop for having assisted Queen Mary after her escape from Loch-leven, and the regent Moray gave the monastery of Paisley to his partizan Lord Sempil. Archbishop Hamilton was taken prisoner in the castle of Dumbarton on the 2nd of April 1571, and three days afterwards he was cruelly put to death, in the most ignominious manner, by order of the regent Lennox, who had a rooted enmity to him and to the whole of the Hamilton family. The succession to the monastery of Paisley was now opened to Lord Claud Hamilton, but he had also been forfeited in 1568 for assisting Queen Mary. The treaty of Perth in February 1572-3 restored Lord Claud to his rights, and he expelled Lord Sempil from the monastery

(*o*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 27-29. In the course of every year 112 bolls of meal were distributed in weekly alms to the poor by the elemosinar of the monastery. Ib., 28.

(*p*) The others were the churches of Monkton, Prestwick, Craigie, Riccarton, Dundonald, Auchinleck, St. Quivox, and Largs in Ayrshire; Rutherglen and Carmunnock in Lanarkshire; Kilpatrick and Rosneath in Dunbartonshire; Kilfinan, Kilkeran, and Kilcolmanel in Argyleshire; Cumbrae in Buteshire; Inverwick in Haddingtonshire; and Legerwood in Berwickshire.

(*q*) Robert Shaw, a son of Shaw of Sauchie, was made abbot of Paisley in March 1498-9, upon the resignation of his uncle George Shaw. Privy Seal Reg., i. 79. When Robert Shaw was made bishop of Moray, John Hamilton was appointed abbot of Paisley by the pope on the 18th of May 1525, and he obtained from the king admission to the temporal property of the monastery. Id. vi., fo. 1; Innes's Chronol. MS. John Hamilton, the abbot of Paisley, was a natural son of James the first Earl of Arran, and the brother of James the second Earl of Arran, who was created Duke of Chatelherault. He obtained a legitimation on the 20th of June 1546. Privy Seal Reg., xx. 34. He was keeper of the privy seal from January 1542-3 till August 1546, and he was also treasurer of Scotland from August 1543 till April 1554, when his brother resigned the regency.

of Paisley, and took possession of its property as commendator. The enmity of Morton and the violent proceedings against the Hamilton family in 1579, obliged Lord Claud Hamilton to fly into England, from whence he returned to Scotland in 1585, and was again restored to his property and rights. On the 29th of July 1587, the whole property of the monastery of Paisley, which Lord Claud Hamilton held for life as commendator, was erected into a temporal lordship, and granted to him and his heirs in fee, and he was created Lord Paisley (*r*). He died in 1621, aged 78, and the opulent lordship of Paisley was inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn, who sold this lordship in 1652 to the Earl of Angus, from whom it was purchased in 1653 by William Lord Cochran (*s*), who was created Earl of Dundonald and Lord Cochran of *Paisley* in 1669. In the following century the Earls of Dundonald sold most of the property of the lordship of Paisley to various persons at different times, and what remained was repurchased by James Earl of Abercorn in 1764, and it now belongs to the Marquis of Abercorn.

At the Reformation a part of the spacious buildings of the monastery of Paisley were demolished, and what remained formed successively the residence of Lord Paisley, of the Earl of Abercorn, and of the Earls of Dundonald. Being at length deserted and falling into disrepair, the abbey became the habitation of a number of tradesmen's families. The magnificent abbey church was stript of its altars and images, and otherwise disfigured at the Reformation. The lofty steeple and a great part of the church was demolished. The only part of the fabric that has been preserved is the chancel, which has long served as the parochial church of the abbey of Paisley parish, and it is regarded as one of the most magnificent parish churches in Scotland. The abbey park and its orchards and gardens are now the site of the handsome Newtown of Paisley, which has arisen since 1781, and the magnificent cut-stone wall that enclosed the park has been all pulled down, and the stones used in building the houses of the Newtown.*

In Renfrewshire there does not appear to have been any convent of friars or of nuns, and there was only one collegiate church. In 1504, John

(*r*) Acta Parl., iii. 595, 432, 587.

(*s*) Some of the property of the lordship of Paisley was otherwise disposed of. The barony of Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire was sold to Hamilton of Orbistoun; the lands of Monkton in Ayrshire to Lord Bargeny; and the lands of Glen in Renfrewshire to Lord Sempil.

[* *See* Lees' Abbey of Paisley, 1878; Semple's Saint Mirin, 1872-74; Mackie's Abbey and Town of Paisley, 1835; Brown's History of Paisley, 2 vols., 1886; and various works by Hector, Parkhill, and in the New Club Series].

the first Lord Sempil founded near to his mansion of Castle Sempil a collegiate church for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys (*t*). He endowed this establishment with lands, mills, and annual rents, and he granted to the provost the rectory and revenues of the parish church of Glasford in Lanarkshire, of which he was patron (*u*). The founder of the collegiate church of Sempil fell along with his sovereign on the bloody field of Flodden in 1513. After the Reformation the endowment of this establishment was appropriated by the heirs of the founder as being the patrons (*v*), and the collegiate church was used as a family burying place. It is still used for the same purpose by the proprietors of the estate of Castle Sempil, and the building has acquired a venerable and picturesque appearance, being overgrown with ivy and woodbine, and surrounded by a fine tall hornbeam hedge.

The only ancient hospital that can be distinctly traced in this shire (*w*) is one which was founded for infirm men before the end of the twelfth century by Robert Croc, one of the most considerable vassals of the first Stewart, who settled at and gave the name to *Croc's-toun*, which in after times was called Crukstoun or Crookston. The founder endowed this

(*t*) Innes's MS. Chronol. sub anno 1497, where he quotes the foundation charter dated the 21st of April 1504, in the Chartulary of Glasgow. The founder granted a subsequent charter to this establishment in 1506, whereby he endowed the prebendaries or chaplains with the lands of Over Pennel and Nether Pennel and the mill; the lands of Achenlodmont and the mill; an annual rent of 40 shillings from the lands of Easter and Wester Birkenshields; and he granted to them three acres of land adjacent to the collegiate church for their manses and gardens. This was confirmed by a charter of James IV. on the 24th of December 1506. Reg. Mag. Sig., xiv. 359; MS. Donations, 104.

(*u*) In the Register of the Incorporati of the College of Glasgow, there appears in A° 1514, on St. Crispin day, "Magister David Dun," provost of the collegiate church of Sempil and rector of Glasford. Mr. Archibald Layng, the provost of Sempil, died on the 21st of March 1524-5. Obit. of Glasgow. Soon after the Reformation, John Sempil of Beltrees, the provost of the collegiate church of Sempil, reported that the revenues of his parsonage of Glasgow were let for £40 in money and two chalders of oats yearly, of which he had received nothing since he was appointed provost. MS. Rental Book, fo. 30.

(*v*) Inquisit. Speciales, 131, 182.

(*w*) In a roll of small benefices which existed at the Reformation, there appears the "*Hospitality of Renfrew;*" but whether this alludes to some ancient hospital at the town of Renfrew, or to some establishment of the Knights Templars in that vicinity, cannot be ascertained. The knights of St. John, and after them the Knights Templars, who were called Hospitallers, appear to have had a small establishment at Inchinnan, about a mile west from Renfrew, and the parish church of Inchinnan belonged to them.

hospital and he built a chapel and endowed a chaplain to perform divine service for the inform brothers of the hospital (*x*). This hospital and its chapel appear to have stood on the west side of Levern water, between old Crookston and Neilston. Of the subsequent history and ultimate fate of this establishment nothing is known.

Before the Reformation all the parishes in Renfrewshire were comprehended in the deanery of Rutherglen, which was one of the ten deaneries of the extensive diocese of Glasgow (*y*). After the Reformation the policy of presbyteries and synods was introduced. When the presbyteries of Glasgow and Dumbarton were established in 1585, the parishes in the eastern part of Renfrewshire were attached to the former, and those in the western part were assigned to the latter. In 1590 all the parishes of Renfrewshire, excepting those of Eaglesham and Cathcart, were formed into a presbytery, the seat of which was established at *Paisley*, and this has continued to the present time. The parishes of Eaglesham and Cathcart were then detached from the presbytery of Glasgow, and assigned to the new presbytery of Hamilton, but in 1596 those two parishes were restored to the presbytery of Glasgow, to whom they have ever since belonged. The presbyteries of Paisley and Glasgow were constituted members of the synod of Glasgow, which was associated with the synod of Ayr, in 1639, and formed the united synod of Glasgow and Ayr, an arrangement which has continued to the present day. The presbytery of Paisley now contains 19 parishes, which are all in Renfrewshire.

1. The parish of RENFREW obtained its appellation from the town of Renfrew, which also gave the name to the shire as we have seen. The church of Renfrew, with its tithes and pertinents, was granted by David I. to the bishop of Glasgow (*z*), and it was constituted a prebend of the chapter of Glasgow, by John the bishop of that see, who died in 1147 (*a*). The

(*x*) A license for the establishment of this chapel was obtained from the prior and monks of Paisley. Chart. Paisley, No. 43.

(*y*) Bagimont's Roll, and Chart. Paisley, No. 373. "Rogero *decano de Renfrew*" witnessed a charter of Robert de Polloc in the reign of Alexander II. Ib., No. 64. From this notice it would appear that there was in the 13th century a *deanery of Renfrew*. It is, however, certain that during the 15th and 16th centuries all the parishes of Renfrewshire were comprehended in the deanery of Rutherglen.

(*z*) Chart. Glasgow, 115. It was confirmed to the bishops of Glasgow by a bull of Pope Alexander in 1178, by one of Pope Lucius in 1811, and by a bull of Pope Urban in 1186. Ib., 81, 91, 104.

(*a*) Chart. Glasg. 115. The church of Renfrew, with its tithes and pertinents, was confirmed to the dean and canons by a bull of Pope Alexander in 1172. Extracts from Chart. Glasg., No. 1.

prebendary of Renfrew was rector of the church and enjoyed the tithes and fixed revenues (*b*). The cure was served by a vicar pensionary, to whom was assigned the vicarage dues. In Bagimont's Roll the prebendal rectory of Renfrew was taxed £10. 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the epoch of the Reformation this prebend was held by Mr. Andro Hay, who adopted the doctrines and submitted to the discipline of the reformers (*c*). He reported that the tithes of his parsonage of Renfrew, with an annual payment from the monastery of Paisley, amounted to 19 chalders of victual, which were let for 240 marks yearly (*d*). He also reported that the revenues of the vicarage were let for £12 yearly, and that the payment of a great part of the vicar's dues had been stopped. In the church of Renfrew there were several altars dedicated to different saints, and chaplains were endowed to perform divine service at those altars, which were all demolished at the Reformation (*e*). At the mill of Renfrew, on the south-east of the town, there was in former times a chapel which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary (*g*).

In 1617 the whole tithes and revenues of the church of Renfrew, parsonage and vicarage, were by act of parliament granted to the college of Glasgow, with the burden of paying twelve chalders of victual yearly to the minister serving the cure, who was ordained to be a member of the charter of Glasgow, and to be styled Parson of Renfrew; and by this act the presentation of the minister was declared to belong to the archbishop of Glasgow and his successors (*h*). Upon the final abolition of episcopacy in

(*b*) By a taxatio in 1401 the prebend of Renfrew was taxed £3 yearly for the use of the cathedral church. Chart. Glasg., 490.

(*c*) After him his son and grandson, both named John Hay, successively held the parsonage and vicarage of Renfrew, in the reigns of James VI. and Charles I.

(*d*) Out of the revenues of this parsonage there were paid 12 marks yearly to a chaplain in the church of Renfrew, and 6½ marks yearly to St. Nicholas' Hospital at Glasgow. MS. Rental Book, fo. 31.

(*e*) The patronage of the two chaplainries of St. Thomas the Apostle, and St. Thomas the Martyr in this church belonged to the Lords Ross of Hawkhead, and the endowment of these these two chaplainries was appropriated by this family after the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 36.

(*g*) This chapel, which stood on the west of the mill, is specially mentioned in an indentnre between the monks of Paisley and the burgesses of Renfrew in 1414. Chart. Paisley, No. 219. There belonged to this chapel some lands in the vicinity which were called the *Chapel Lands*.

(*h*) Acta Parl., iv. 555, 695. The act of 1617 was ratified by parliament in 1633. Ib., v. 75. The tithes of the whole parish now belong to the college of Glasgow, and the college pay to the minister of Renfrew the value of 12 chalders of meal yearly, according to the fiar prices of the commissariat of Hamilton and Campsie.

1689 the patronage of the church of Renfrew was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. The old parochial church of Renfrew was of a large size and ancient model, and there was adjoined to it a spacious aisle which was the family burying-place of the Lords Ross of Hawkhead. This ancient church was supplanted in 1726 by a new church, which was not well constructed, and is insufficent for the accommodation of the parishioners. Besides the royal burgh of Renfrew this parish comprehends a country district, more than a third part of which lies on the northern side of the Clyde, and is the only part of Renfrewshire lying on that bank of this great river (*i*). [The parish church (1861) has 523 communicants; stipend, £576. A Free church has 329, and a U.P. church 220 members. There is also a Roman Catholic church].

2. The ABBEY OF PAISLEY parish has been so called since 1736 to distinguish it from the burgh of Paisley, which was then separated from it and erected into a distinct parish. Previous to this separation the whole district was called the parish of *Paisley*. The church of Paisley, with all its pertinents, was granted by Walter the son of Alan the first Stewart, in 1164, to the monastery which he founded at Paisley (*k*). The monks enjoyed the tithes and revenues of the parochial church, and they employed chaplains to serve the cure (*l*). Of the magnificent abbey church which was built in the 15th century, one of the divisions appears to have been used as the parochial church, and it contained a number of altars dedicated to different saints, as we have seen (*m*). The rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was reported to the government at the Reformation, states that the tithes of the parish church of Paisley produced yearly 5 chalders, 1 firlot, and 3 pecks of meal; and 6 chalders, 9 bolls of bear, also £10 for the tithes of the lands of Whitefurd and Ralston; £26 13s. 4d. for the tithes of the town of Paisley. The same rental states that

(*i*) The whole parish of Renfrew comprehends 3776 English acres, of which 1294 acres are on the northern side of the Clyde. (*k*) Chart. Paisley, No. 7-11; Chart. Glasg., p. 115.

(*l*) "Domino Mauricio, capellano de Passelet," witnessed a charter of Thomas De Cragy in 1272. Chart. Paisley, No. 73. "Domino Hugone, capellano parochialis ecclesiæ de Passelet," witnessed a charter at Paisley in 1295. Chart. Lennox, ii. 147.

(*m*) See the preceding account of the monastery of Paisley. On the 14th January 1540-1, Sir Robert Sklater, a chaplain, obtained from the king a presentation to the chaplainry at the altar of St. Anne, the Matron in the parish church of Paisley. Privy Seal Reg., xiv. 86. At the Reformation, the chaplainry of the altars of St. Mirin and St. Colm, in the parish church of Paisley, was held by Sir John Urie, the chaplain, who reported that he received yearly, 10 bolls of meal and 5 bolls of bear from the lands of Seedhill in the parish of Paisley, and 50 shillings as the rent of the Wellmeadow, which pertained to the said chaplainry. MS. Rental Book, fo. 33.

the vicarage revenues of the parish churches of Paisley and Lochwinnoch produced £100 yearly (*n*).

There were in former times several chapels within the parish of Paisley. At the town of Paisley there was a chapel which was dedicated to St. Rock (*o*). The Stewarts had a chapel at their manor place of Blackhall on the south-east of Paisley (*p*). Before the end of the twelfth century Robert Croc and Henry Ness, two of the vassals of the Stewarts, obtained a licence from the prior and monks of Paisley to have within the walled courts of their habitations two oratories or private chapels for the celebration of divine service, upon the condition that all the oblations received in those chapels should be carried to the mother church of Paisley (*q*).

After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the parish church of Paisley belonged to the commendators of Paisley till 1587, when the whole property of that monastery was granted in fee to Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, and his heirs. Upon his death in 1621 the patronage and tithes of this church were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn, who sold them with the lordship of Paisley in 1652 to the Earl of Angus, from whom they were purchased in 1653 by William Lord Cochran, who was created Earl of Dundonald in 1669. In 1764 the patronage of the church of the Abbey of Paisley parish was purchased with the remnant of the lordship of Paisley from the Earl of Dundonald by James Earl of Abercorn, and it now belongs to the Marquis of Abercorn. After the Reformation the greater part of the magnificent abbey church was demolished, but the chancel was preserved, and it has long served as the parochial church of this parish, and is regarded as one of the most magnificent parish churches in Scotland. The Abbey of Paisley parish has had the benefit of two ministers since the year 1641. It is extensive (*r*) and has become very populous, as it contains the suburbs of the burgh of Paisley, and several large manufacturing villages. In 1755 this parish contained only 2509 inhabitants, but in 1821 it was inhabited by 20,575 industrious people. [The parish church, with two charges, has 960 communicants. The *quoad sacra* parishes of Elderslie, Johnstone and Levern have among them 1650 communicants. Free churches at Johnstone and Nitshill have 758 members. Four U.P. churches have 1840 members. There are also Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Baptist churches].

(*n*) Rental given up in January 1561-2; MS. Rental Book, fo. 27, 28.

(*o*) The endowment of St. Rock's chapel at Paisley, with seven roods of land that belonged to it, was granted on the 3rd of January 1576-7, to the bailies, council, and community of Paisley, with the endowments and revenues of the altars and chaplainries in the church of Paisley, for the erection and support of a grammar school and a schoolmaster in the burgh of Paisley. Charter in the Archives of the Burgh.

(*p*) Chart. Paisley. "Domino David, capellano de Nigra Aula," witnessed a charter of John de Cragy in 1272. Ib., No. 73. (*q*) Ib., No. 44. (*r*) It contains 16,160 English acres.

3. The burgh of PAISLEY, which now contains three parishes, was formerly a part of the Abbey of Paisley parish that completely surrounds it. The increase of population and of opulence induced the magistrates and community to build a church within the burgh in 1736 (*s*), and in the same year they obtained a decree of the lords commissioners for the plantation of churches, whereby the burgh of Paisley was separated from the old parish of Paisley and erected into a distinct parish. This new establishment was called the parish of *Paisley*, and the old parish has been distinguished by the name of the *Abbey of Paisley* parish. The population of Paisley continuing to increase rapidly, another church of a large size was built in 1756 on the height called the *Oakshawhead*, a name which indicates that the site of the populous town of Paisley was in former times covered with oak wood (*t*). This church, standing in the highest part of the town, was distinguished by the name of the *High church* (*u*), and the former church, built in 1736, was, from its relative situation, called the "*Laigh kirk*" or Low church. Twenty-five years afterwards, the increased population of Paisley required a third church, which was built in 1781 near to the High church, and it was called, from its situation, the *Middle church*. The burgh of Paisley, which till now had continued one parish, was on the 20th of February 1782, divided into three parishes, which were called from their several churches, the *Low church* parish, the *High church* parish, and the *Middle church* parish. The patronage of those three parish churches belongs to the magistrates and council of Paisley (*v*), and the stipends of the ministers are paid from the funds of the burgh. Besides the established churches there are in the town of Paisley and its populous suburbs a number of dissenting establishments of various sects and denominations. [The three parish churches, High, Low, and Middle, have 3469 communicants. The *quoad sacra* church, Martyr's, North, St. Columba's, and South, have 1757 communicants. Seven Free churches have 3528, and six U.P. churches 2307 members. There are also Episcopal, R.C., Evangelical Union, Congregational, Baptist, United Original Secession, and Reformed Presbyterian churches.]

4. The parish of INCHINNAN acquired its name from a long narrow island in the river White Cart where it joins the Gryfe, opposite to the church of Inchinnan. *Ynys* in the British, and *Inis* or *Inish* in the Gaelic, signify an

(*s*) This church was built in the form of a Greek cross, and judiciously disposed for the accommodation of a great number of people.

(*t*) This fact we may indeed learn from various documents in the Chartulary of Paisley.

(*u*) To this church there was afterwards added a lofty and well-proportioned spire, which rises to the height of 161 feet, and owing to the elevated site of the church it forms a very conspicuous object.

(*v*) Preparatory to the erection of the burgh of Paisley into a distinct parish in 1736, the magistrates and council purchased from the Earl of Dundonald in 1733 the right of patronage of churches within the limits of the burgh of Paisley, which formed a part of the old parish of Paisley of which the earl was then patron.

island and also a peninsula. This vocable is common in the topography of North Britain, and from the Scoto-Saxon pronunciation it has obtained the form of *Insh* or *Inch*. The derivation of the adjunct in the name of *Inch-inan* is not so obvious. It may indeed be derived from St. *Inan*, to whom there is some reason to believe that the church was dedicated (*w*).

Conval, one of the disciples of St. Kentigern, is said to have founded a religious establishment of some kind at Inchinnan, where he preached the gospel, and where he died in 612 A.D. (*x*); but the seat of St. Conval's establishment was probably Pollok rather than Inchinnan, for the church of Pollok was certainly dedicated to Conval, and he was regarded as the tutelar saint of the place.

The church of "*Inchinan*" with all its pertinents was granted to the knights of the Temple by David I., and it continued to belong to them till their suppression in 1312, when this church, with all their property in Scotland, was transferred to the knights of St. John, who held it till the Reformation (*y*). The Johannites enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar (*z*). In Bagimont's Roll the "Vicarage of Killinan," in the deanery of Rutherglen, was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation the vicarage of Inchinnan was held by Sir Bernard Peblis, who reported that its revenues amounted to £60 yearly, including all profits and duties (*a*).

(*w*) In various charters and records from the 12th century till the epoch of the Reformation, the church and parish are called by the name of *Inchinan*, but in Bagimont's Roll the church is called "*Killinan*," which signifies the church of St. *Inan*, the Celtic *Cil* signifying a church being usually prefixed to the name of the saint to whom it was dedicated. St. Inan is said to have been a confessor at Irvine in Ayrshire, where he died in A.D. 839, on the 18th of August, and he was annually commemorated on that day.

(*x*) Abacuk Bisset's MS., fo. 100; Fordun, l. iii. 29; Spottiswood's Hist., p. 11; Keith's Bishops, 232.

(*y*) The Templars, and after them the Johannites, had lands in various parts of Renfrewshire, all which were comprehended in their regality of Torphichen, with ample powers of jurisdiction. At the Reformation this property was vested heritably in the last preceptor of this order, Sir James Sandilands, Lord Torphichen, by whom it was afterwards transferred to Sir James Sempil of Beltrees, and was inherited by his son in 1625. Inquisit. Speciales, 67.

(*z*) On the 15th of March 1478-9, Sir William Knollis, the preceptor of the knights of St. John, obtained a decree of the lords auditors in parliament, against Robert Lord Lyle, for payment of nine chalders of meal yearly for two years by-gone, owing by him for the rectorial tithes of the church of Inchinnan which he had levied. Lord Lyle was prosecuted at the same time for payment to the vicar of the said church of five chalders of meal yearly for two years past, owing for the vicarage revenues which his lordship had also levied. Acta Auditorum, 77.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 32.

Sir James Sandilands, who was preceptor of the knights of St. John in Scotland, at the epoch of the Reformation, obtained a grant in fee of the whole property of that order in Scotland, by a charter on the 24th January 1563-4. The patronage of the church of Inchinnan with its tithes was thus vested in Sir James Sandilands, the first Lord Torphichen. The patronage of this church afterwards passed through several proprietors. It appears to have belonged to the dukes of Lennox in the reign of Charles II., and it devolved to the king as the heir of that family (*b*). It now belongs to Campbell of Blythswood, who has held it for many years. The parish church of Inchinnan is a very ancient fabric, which is said by popular tradition to have been built as far back as 1100 A.D. (*c*). [The parish church (1828) has 220 communicants; stipend, £365. A Free church has 72 members.]

5. The name of the parish of ERSKINE is of doubtful origin. In the charters of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it appears in the various forms of *Irskyne*, *Yrskin*, *Hyreskin*, *Herskin*, and *Erskyne*. It may be derived from the British *Ir-ysgyn*, signifying the verdant ascent. The church of Erskine was comprehended in the grant, by Walter the son of Alan, to the monastery of Paisley in 1164, of all the churches in Strathgryfe, except Inchinnan (*d*). By an agreement in 1227 the monks of Paisley were to pay to the bishop of Glasgow two marks yearly for the church of Erskine, in name of procurations (*e*). By a composition which had been made in 1239, the bishop of Glasgow exempted all the churches that belonged to the monastery of Paisley, in his diocese, from the payment of procurations, and in return the monks gave up to the bishop the church of Erskine, and engaged to pay him twenty marks yearly (*g*). The bishop of Glasgow having acquired a permanent right to the church of Erskine, it was established as one of the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow (*h*). The prebendary enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and

(*b*) Inquis. Speciales, 147, 163, 181.

(*c*) In this ancient church there was, before the Reformation, an altar which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and was called the *Lady altar*. A piece of land called the *Lady acre*, which was part of the endowment of the chaplainry of this altar, was granted in fee-firm by the chaplain at the time of the Reformation for payment of a small feu-duty. This trifling feu-duty is paid to the presbyterian ministers of the church of Inchinnan, who are the superiors of the Lady acre, but they have never performed any service at the Lady altar, which was demolished at the Reformation.

(*d*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 7-11. The church of Erskine was specially confirmed to the monks of Paisley, by Florence the bishop elect of Glasgow, sometime between 1202 and 1207. Ib., No. 97. (*e*) Chart. Glasg., p. 181; Chart. Paisley, No. 360. (*g*) Ib., No. 362.

(*h*) By a taxatio in 1401, the prebend of "*Irskyn*" was taxed 40 shillings yearly for the use of the cathedral church. Chart. Glasg., 490.

the cure was served by a vicar (*i*). In Bagimont's Roll the prebendal rectory of Erskine was taxed £8, and the vicarage of Erskine £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of the spiritual revenues of each. At the Reformation the prebend and rectory of Erskine were held by David Stewart, who reported that the revenues of his benefice were let to David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh for 200 marks yearly (*k*). In the reign of James VI., John Earl of Mar acquired a right to the patronage of the church of Erskine, both parsonage and vicarage, and his son, John Earl of Mar, sold this patronage in 1638, along with the barony of Erskine (*l*) and other lands, to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiestoun, one of the lords of session, and afterwards lord justice clerk (*m*). In 1703 his grandson, William Hamilton of Orbiestoun, sold the barony of Erskine and the patronage of the church to Walter Lord Blantyre, and they now belong to his descendant, Robert Lord Blantyre, who has a large estate in this parish, and a beautiful seat at Erskine-house on the banks of the Clyde. [The parish church (1813) has 256 communicants; stipend, £376. Langbank *quoad sacra* church has 108 communicants. A Free church has 128 members, and a U.P. church at Langbank has 79 members.]

6. The parish of HOUSTON and KILALLAN comprehends the two old parishes of those names which were united in 1760. The ancient church of Houston parish was dedicated to Saint Peter, and was called *Kil-peter*, by prefixing the Celtic *cil*, signifying a church, to the name of the saint (*n*). Kilpeter was also the name of the parochial district which was attached to the church. In the reign of Malcolm IV., Hugh de Padynan having obtained from Baldwin de Biger a grant of the lands of Kilpeter, he settled there, and gave to the place the name of *Hugh's-toun*, which acquired the form of *Houston* (*o*), and this appellation supplanted Kilpeter as the name of the parish.

(*i*) Walter Rwl was vicar of Erskine in 1362. Chart. Lennox, ii. 154. Mr. Archibald Craufurd, the vicar of Erskine, obtained a charter of the lands of Midlee, alias Overlee, in Renfrewshire, on the 31st January 1504-5. Regist. Mag. Sig., xiv. 92. (*k*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 32.

(*l*) The lands and barony of *Erskine* were the most ancient possession of the family of *Erskine*, who became earls of Mar. From their first possession they assumed their local surname of Erskine, and they derived from it the title of Lord Erskine, when they obtained the peerage in the reign of James II. Henry de Erskine held the lands of Erskine under Walter the Stewart in 1225, and he appears as a witness to a charter of Alexander II. on the 12th of March 1225-6, confirming a grant of Amelec, the brother of Maldowyn Earl of Lennox, to the monastery of Paisley. Chart. Lennox, ii. 96; Chart. Paisley, No. 304. (*m*) Crawfurd's Renfrew, 81; Acta Parl., viii. 406.

(*n*) A copious spring of excellent water near the church is called *Saint Peter's well*, a rivulet in the vicinity is called *Peter's burn*, and an annual fair held at the village, adjacent to the church, on the last Friday of June, old style, is called *Peter's day*.

(*o*) In some charters in the reign of Alexander II., it is called in the Latin, "*Villa Hugonis*," and

The ancient church of Kilallan parish was dedicated to Saint *Fillan*, and was named from him *Kil-fillan*, which was softened into *Kilillan* and *Kilellan*, and the modern form of this name is *Kilallan* (*p*). The church of Houston and the church of Kilallan were both comprehended in the grant by Walter the son of Alan to the monastery of Paisley in 1164, of all the churches in Strathgryfe except Inchinnan (*q*). The church of Houston and the church of Kilallan were specially confirmed to the monastery of Paisley by Walter the bishop of Glasgow and by Pope Honorius (*r*). The monks enjoyed the greatest part of the tithes and revenues of these two churches, and the cures were served by vicars (*s*). The rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was given up at the Reformation, states that there was received from the church of Houston 2 chalders, 2 bolls, 1 firlot of meal; and 7 bolls, 1 firlot of

in others it is named *Houstoun*. Chart. Paisley. The descendants of Hugh assumed from the place the local surname of *Houston*. The family of Houston of Houston were proprietors of the whole parish, and they continued in possession till about 1740, when the barony of Houston was sold by Sir John Houston.

(*p*) The inscription on the church bell records the name of the saint to whom the church was dedicated, and who was regarded as the tutelar saint of the parish. In the vicinity of the church there is a large stone with a hollow in the middle, which is called *Saint Fillan's seat*, and near to that there is a spring of water called *Saint Fillan's well*, which was formerly in great repute for its sanative virtues. The country women carried weak and rickety children to this well, and bathed them in the water, leaving at the same time some trifling present as an offering to the saint. This practice continued till the end of the seventeenth century, when it was stopped by the Presbyterian minister of this parish, who caused the saint's well to be filled up with stones. *Saint Fillan's fair* is still held annually at this place in January. Fillan was a Scottish saint of the seventh century, who was commemorated on the 9th of January, and various miracles were attributed to him. The shrine of Saint Fillan's miraculous arm-bone was carried at the head of the Scottish army into the field of Bannockburn, and gratitude for the victory induced Robert Bruce to found a priory in honour of the saint at *Strath-Fillan* in Perthshire. A number of churches, chapels, and wells were constructed to Saint Fillan in Scotland. (*q*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

(*r*) Ib., Nos. 98, 149. The abbot and monks claimed the lands of Achenchoss as belonging to their church of Kilallan, and Sir Hugh the son of Reginald (of Houston) also claimed those lands. By a convention between the parties in 1225, the abbot and monks agreed that Hugh and his heirs should hold the said lands of the monastery, and render for the same half a mark of silver yearly to light the church of Paisley. Ib., No. 79.

(*s*) In 1227 it was settled that the vicar of Houston should have the altarage and three chalders of meal yearly, and that the vicar of Kilallan should have all the altarage and one chalder of meal yearly. Chart. Paisley, No. 356; Chart. Lennox, ii. 170. The church of Houston continued to be served by a vicar-pensionary till the Reformation; but a permanent vicarage was established for the church of Kilallan, and thereby the vicar had a right to the whole of the vicarage tithes and duties. In Bagimont's Roll as it stood in the reign of James V. the vicarage of Kilallan was taxed £2 13s. 4d.

bear; and from the church of Kilallan, 1 chalder of meal and 8 bolls of bear; and £19 6s. 4d. for part of the tithes, which were let for money (*t*). The vicarage of Kilallan was then held by Mr. Robert Maxwell, who reported that the revenues were let to William Fleming of Barochan for £40 yearly, no part of which had been paid for three years past (*u*).

After the Reformation, the patronage and tithes of the churches of Houstoun and Kilallan belonged to the commendators of Paisley till 1587, when they were vested heritably in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator, and they were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. In the reign of Charles II. the patronage and tithes of the church of Houston were acquired by Sir Patrick Houston, the proprietor of the barony of Houston (*v*), and they continued in this family till about 1470, when the barony and the patronage of the church were sold by Sir John Houston to Sir John Shaw of Greenock, and after passing through several hands they were purchased by Alexander Speirs of Elderslie in 1782, and they now belong to his son. The patronage of the church of Kilallan was acquired by Fleming of Barochan, the descendant of an ancient family in this parish, and it now belongs to the representative of that family. The parishes of Houston and Kilallan being of moderate extent and having small stipends, a decree of the lords commissioners for the plantation of churches was obtained in 1760, whereby they were united into one parish, and the union took full effect on the death of the minister of Houston in 1771. The ancient church of Houston was pulled down, and a larger church was built in its place in 1775 for the accommodation of the united parish, and the old parish church of Kilallan was deserted. The patronage of the united parish belongs to Speirs of Elderslie and Fleming of Barochan, who present a minister by turns. [The present parish church (1874-75) has 297 communicants; stipend, £453. A Free church has 152 members. There is also a Roman Catholic church.]

(*t*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 27, 28. The statements which are here given do not appear to contain the whole revenues of those two churches.

(*u*) Ib., fo. 32. In 1573 Robert Cuik was presented to the vicarage of the parish church of Kilallan, in the place of Mr. Robert Maxwell, who was deprived of it for assenting to and subscribing the articles of religion. Priuy Seal Reg., xli. 3.

(*v*) In 1671 Sir Patrick Houston of Houston obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Houston, with the right of patronage of the parish church of Houston, and the parsonage and vicarage tithes of the same, and of the village of Houston that was erected into a burgh of barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs. Acta Parl., viii. 403. At the village adjacent to the church of Houston, three annual fairs are held, one of which is called *Peter's day*, and is very ancient. A small distance west of the old village and church there was founded in 1782 a new village of Houston, which now contains nearly 700 inhabitants. Of the old village only a few houses remain.

7. The parish of KILBARCHAN derives its name from St. *Berchan*, to whom the church was dedicated, and the name was composed by prefixing the Celtic *cil*, signifying a church, to the name of the saint (*w*). The church of Kilbarchan, with all its pertinents, was granted by Walter the son of Alan in 1164 to the monastery which he founded at Paisley (*x*). It was confirmed to the monks by the bulls of several popes and by charters from several of the bishops of Glasgow (*y*). The monks of Paisley enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar (*z*). In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of Kilbarchan was taxed £4, being a tenth of its estimated value. At the Reformation this vicarage was held by Mr. John M'Quhyn, who reported that its revenues were let to William Wallace of Johnstone for 40 marks yearly, no part of which rent had been paid during the preceding year (*a*). At the same period the rectorial tithes and revenues of the church of Kilbarchan, which belonged to the monastery of Paisley, were let for £66 13s. 4d. yearly (*b*).

Within the churchyard of Kilbarchan there was a chapel which was founded by Thomas Crawford of Achinames and dedicated to St. Catherine, and he made a competent endowment for a chaplain to serve in this chapel, and also to officiate at the Virgin Mary's altar in the parish church of Kilbarchan (*c*). The Reformation demolished the Virgin Mary's altar and

(*w*) In the humourous poem which is called "The Life and Death of the Piper of *Kilbarchan*, or an Elegy on Habbie Simson," by Robert Semple of Beltrees, he says,

"So kindly to his neighbours neast,
At Beltan, and *Saint Barchan's feast*,
He blew, and then held up his breast."

St. Berchan is said to have been a bishop and confessor in Scotland, who died in 839 A.D., and was commemorated on the 6th of April. In the sixth century there was an Irish Saint *Berchan*, who is said to have been a prophet, and flourished about 570 A.D. Harris's Ware, 19; Ussher's Primord., 963.

(*x*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10.

(*y*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 11, 92, 93, 149. The church of Kilbarchan was confirmed to the monks by Joceline the bishop of Glasgow, by Florence and Walter, the bishops of the same see, and by the dean and chapter of Glasgow. Ib., 89, 90, 91, 98.

(*z*) In 1227 it was settled that the vicar of Kilbarchan should have the altarage in name of vicarage. Chart. Paisley, No. 356.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 32. The church lands which belonged to the vicarage of Kilbarchan passed into lay hands at the time of the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 123.

(*b*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 29.

(*c*) He granted in mortmain the lands of Laymarnoch and the markland of Glentayne, with their pertinents, and also an annual rent of 3 marks from his lands of Colliachant, Corbar.

shut up St. Catherine's chapel, and the endowment of the chaplainry was appropriated by the heirs of the founder as being the patrons. At Ranfurly, in the parish of Kilbarchan, there was another chapel which was founded by the proprietor of the estate and dedicated to the Virgin Mary (*d*).

After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the church of Kilbarchan belonged to the commendators of Paisley till 1587, when they were vested heritably in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator, and they were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. After passing through several hands the patronage of this church was purchased in 1733 by Major James Milliken, along with the lands of Johnstone, since called Milliken, and this estate, with the patronage of the church, now belongs to Sir William Milliken Napier, baronet. The parish church of Kilbarchan was rebuilt in 1724 and is very commodious. The village of Kilbarchan, at which the church stands, was made a burgh of barony in the beginning of the last century. It contained only 40 families in 1740, but by the means of manufactures it has grown to be a handsome town, which contained in 1821 about 2,250 industrious inhabitants. It has a weekly market and two annual fairs. [The parish church has 525 communicants; stipend, £373. Two *quoad sacra* churches at Bridge-of-Weir and Linwood have between them 453 communicants. A Free church has 190, and a U.P. church 522 members.]

8. The parish of KILMALCOLM derives its name from the church which was dedicated to Malcolm III., king of Scotland, and was named from him *Kil-malcolm* (*e*). The church of Kilmalcolm was comprehended in the grant which Walter the son of Alan made to the monastery of Paisley in 1164 of all the churches in Strathgryfe except Inchinnan (*g*). The church of Kilmalcolm, with its tithes and lands, was specially confirmed to the monks of Paisley by Florence and Walter, the bishops of Glasgow, and by a bull of Pope Honorius (*h*). The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues,

and Achinames, as an endowment for the support of a chaplain to celebrate divine service at the Virgin Mary's altar in the parish church of Kilbarchan, and also in the chapel of St. Catherine, erected in the cemetery of the said church, the patronage of this chaplainry to belong to him and his heirs. This endowment was confirmed by a charter of Robert III. on the 24th October 1401. Nisbet's Herald., ii. Appx. 94; Privy Seal Reg., viii. 84; Inquisit. Speciales, 174, 197.

(*d*) Crawfurd's Renfrew, p. 10.

(*e*) The Celtic *cil*, signifying a church, is usually prefixed to the name of the patron saint. Malcolm III. was killed near Alnwick in 1093, on the 13th of November, and he was commemorated as a saint on that day. He is mentioned as a saint by Fordun, and recorded as such in the Scottish Sanctologies, and also in the English Martyrology, 123, which mistakes the day of his commemoration.

(*g*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Ib., Nos. 97, 98, 149.

and the cure was served by a vicar (*i*). In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of Kilmalcolm was taxed £5 6s. 8d., being a tenth of its estimated revenues. At the Reformation the vicarage of Kilmalcolm was held by Umphra Cuningham, who reported its revenues as worth 50 marks yearly, but he had obtained no payment for three years past (*k*). At the same epoch the rectorial revenues of the church of Kilmalcolm, which belonged to the monastery of Paisley, were let for 200 marks yearly (*l*). After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the church of Kilmalcolm belonged to the commendators of Paisley till 1587, when they were vested heritably in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator, who died in 1621, and they were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. The patronage of this church was afterwards acquired by William Earl of Glencairn, who died in 1664 (*m*). It continued in the family of Glencairn till 1801 (*n*), and it now belongs to Dr. Anderson. The parish church of Kilmalcolm was built a few years before the Reformation. Three annual fairs are held at the village of Kilmalcolm, which contained 126 inhabitants in 1791, and 291 in 1811. The small district which forms the parish of Port-Glasgow was detached from the parish of Kilmalcolm and erected into a separate parish in 1695. Notwithstanding this deprivation Kilmalcolm is still the largest parish in Renfrewshire, and contains 19,800 English acres. [The parish church (1833) has 406 communicants; stipend, £330. A Free church has 102 and a U.P. church 305 members].

9. The parish of PORT-GLASGOW is but of modern origin and small extent. It was formerly comprehended in the extensive parish of Kilmalcolm, and in the

(*i*) In 1227 the church of Kilmacolm was served by a vicar pensionary, who had 100 shillings yearly from the altarages. Chart. Paisley, No. 356. A permanent vicarage was afterwards established, and thereby the vicar had a right to the vicarage tithes and duties which appear to have been considerable as the parish was extensive. (*k*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 31.

(*l*) Ib., fo. 28. At West Side, in the parish of Kilmacolm, there was a chapel which was founded and endowed by the family of Lyle, Lord Lyle, who held the barony and the castle of Duchall, where they resided in this parish. At this chapel there seems to have been a hermitage. "Magister David Stonyer, Heremita Capello de Syde," appears in a deed during 1555. Crawfurd's Renfrew, p. 10. After the Reformation the lands of Easter and Wester Syde, with the patronage of the chapel of Side, were acquired by the Earl of Glencairn, and this family appropriated the endowment and lands which belonged to the chapel, as being the patrons. Inquisit. Speciales, 96, 165, 169.

(*m*) The Earl had a considerable property and a seat at Einlaystone in this parish, but the patronage of the church of Kilmacolm was annexed to the lands of Lambrughtoun in Ayrshire. Ib., 165, 169.

(*n*) After the death of John Earl of Glencairn in 1796, when that peerage became extinct, the patronage of the church of Kilmacolm was held by the Countess Dowager of Glencairn, till her death in 1801.

vicinity of the bay of Newark, where the town of Port-Glasgow now stands, there was in former times a chapel which was subordinate to the parish church of Kilmalcolm, and the patronage of this chapel belonged to the proprietor of the barony and castle of Newark (*o*). The magistrates of Glasgow having acquired in 1668 some ground on the bay of Newark, constructed a harbour and laid the foundation of a town which was called New Port-Glasgow, and which has since grown to be a place of great trade and opulence, as we have seen. In 1695, when this infant town scarcely contained 400 inhabitants, a decree of the Lords Commissioners for the plantation of churches was obtained, whereby the burgh of barony of New Port-Glasgow and the bay of Newark, with the adjacent lands, comprehending in the whole 844 English acres, were detached from the parish of Kilmalcolm and erected into a distinct parish, which was called from the town *New Port-Glasgow.* When the port and the town were no longer novelties, the name was abbreviated to *Port-Glasgow.* In 1697 a minister was ordained for the new parish, and he preached to his small flock in a house which was appropriated for this purpose till 1718, when a parish church was built of a small size, scarcely sufficient to accommodate 800 people. This small parish church having afterwards become inadequate for the accommodation of the increased population, an assistant preacher was appointed in 1767, and for seven years he preached in the house which had been used for divine service before the parish church was built. In 1774 his flock built on the south-west of the town a large and elegant chapel of ease, sufficient to accommodate 1800 people, and the salary of the assistant preacher was to be paid from the rent of the seats (*p*). The stipend of the parochial minister is paid from the funds of the town (*q*). The patronage of the parish church of Port-Glasgow belongs to the magistrates and council of Glasgow, who purchased this right from the Earl of Glencairn, the patron of the parish of Kilmalcolm. The town of Port-Glasgow, which did not contain 400 inhabitants when the parish was established in 1695, now contains upwards of 6200 people, including the seamen who navigate the shipping of this commodious port. [The parish church has 524 communicants; stipend, £250. Newark *quoad sacra* church has 745 communicants. Three Free churches have among them 928 members. Two U.P. churches have 513 members. There are also Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches].

(*o*) Inquisit. Speciales, 71, 177, 184, 201; Acta Parl., viii. 150.

(*p*) In 1791 the seat rents of this fine chapel produced £140, out of which the assistant preacher was paid £100 yearly.

(*q*) In 1791 his annual stipend was only £100, with an allowance of £10 for a manse and £2 for a garden, but it was afterwards augmented to £125 6s. 8d., with an allowance of £21 for a manse and garden.

10. The parish of INVERKIP obtained its name from the place where the church and village of Inverkip stand, near the influx of the small river *Kip* into the frith of Clyde (*r*). *Ynver* in the British, and *Inver* in the Gaelic, signify an influx, the fall of one stream into another, or its issue into the sea, and this vocable forms the prefix of many names of places at the influx of streams in North Britain. The church of Inverkip, with all its parochial rights and pertinents, was granted along with the other churches in Strathgryfe, by Walter the son of Alan, to the monastery of Paisley in 1164 (*s*). The monks also obtained a grant of this church, with a *nummata* of land between the rivulets where it stood, from Baldwin de Biger, who appears to have held the lands of Inverkip under Walter the first Stewart ((*t*). The church of Inverkip continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar (*u*). In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of Inverkip was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation this vicarage was held by Sir David Crystyson, who reported that its revenues were let to John Shaw of Greenock and William Shaw for 100 marks yearly (*x*). At the same epoch the rectorial revenues of the church of Inverkip were let, along with those of the churches of Largs and Lochwinnoch, for £460 yearly, payable to the monastery of Paisley, to which these three churches belonged (*y*).

In the extensive parish of Inverkip there were several chapels before the Reformation. The chapel of *Christswell* was founded in the reign of

(*r*) The church stands on the angle between the river *Kip* and the rivulet Daff, which intersects the village and joins the Kip, and the united stream falls into the creek which is called Inverkip Bay.

(*s*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 7-11.

(*t*) Ib., No. 94. The church of Inverkip was confirmed to the monastery of Paisley by Florence and Walter the bishops of Glasgow, by the dean and chapter of Glasgow, and by a bull of Pope Honorius. Ib., Nos. 97, 98, 99, 149. In January 1246-7, Alexander the Stewart granted to the monastery of Paisley some lands near the church of Inverkip, in exchange for some lands on the rivulet Espaclair in the parish of Paisley, which were added to his park. Ib., 95, 144.

(*u*) In 1227 this church was served by a vicar pensionary, who had 100 shillings yearly from the altarages. Ib., 356. A permanent vicarage was afterwards established, and thereby the vicar had a right to the whole vicarage tithes and duties, which was considerable, as the parish was formerly of great extent.

(*x*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 31.

(*y*) Ib., fo. 28. The lands which belonged to the church of Inverkip passed into lay hands at the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 152.

Robert III., and endowed with a considerable extent of lands between the lands of Spangock and those of Laven, and with some lands adjacent to the chapel (*z*). In the north-east part of the old parish of Inverkip, and on the site of the present town of Greenock, there was in former times a chapel which had been dedicated to St. Laurence, when the adjacent bay of Greenock was called St. Laurence Bay. The old parish of Inverkip was formerly of great extent, but was deprived of a part of its territory by the first establishment of the parish of Greenock in 1593, and in 1636 the district which now forms the three parishes of Greenock was detached from the parish of Inverkip and established as a separate parish. The parish of Inverkip was thus reduced to about two-thirds of its former extent, and it now contains 12,546 English acres.

After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the parish church of Inverkip belonged to the commendators of Paisley till 1587, when they were vested heritably in Lord Claud Hamilton the last commendator, and they were inherited by his grandson James Earl of Abercorn. In the reign of Charles II. the patronage and tithes of this church were acquired by Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, whose predecessors had acquired the church lands, and they possessed a large property in this parish (*a*). The patronage of the church of Inverkip has since continued in this family, and it now belongs to Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Blackhall and of Greenock. The village of Inverkip was made a burgh of barony before the Union, and it has three annual fairs (*b*). In 1782 it contained only 60 houses. In 1811 its inhabitants amounted to 430, and they are

(*z*) The charter of foundation was confirmed by Robert III. Robertson's Index, 145. On the 13th of May 1474, Sir John Caird, the chaplain of Christswell, obtained a decree of the Lords Auditors in parliament againt six men, ordaining them to vacate the lands of Achenmilane, and to pay him the rents of the same for the terms bygone. Acta Auditorum, 31. At the Reformation Sir Laurence Galt was chaplain of the chapel of Christswell, and he granted in fee firm the whole lands belonging to the chapel to Sir James Lindsay, a chaplain, and to his heirs and assigns, and this grant was confirmed by a charter under the great seal on the 20th of May 1566. Precept in the Privy Seal Reg., xxxv. 21. Sir Laurence Galt is called "prebendar of the prebend, or chapel of Christswell." From Lindsay this property passed to Robert Stewart of Christswell, a cadet of the family of Stewart of Blackhall, and his descendants continued long in possession of the estate of Christswell. Inquisit. Speciales, 173; Crawfurd's Renfrew, 94.

(*a*) Acta Parl., viii. 148.

(*b*) Crawfurd's Renfrew, 94; Semple, 100. In 1701 Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall obtained an act of parliament for holding a yearly fair at the old kirk of Inverkip on the first Tuesday of January. Acta Parl., x. 332.

now upwards of 600. The village and sea-port of Gourock, in the north-east of Inverkip parish, being four miles distant from the parish church, a chapel of ease was erected there by subscription in 1776, and the salary of the preacher is paid from the rents of the seats. [The parish church (1803) has 140 communicants; stipend, £445. Gourock *quoad sacra* church has 701 communicants, and Skelmorlie *quoad sacra* church has 277 communicants. Two Free churches have 429, and a U.P. church 247 members. There are also Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational churches.]

11. The three parishes of GREENOCK are of modern origin, but the barony of Greenock is ancient, and the name of the place is still more so. The name of Greenock may be derived from the British *Graeanag*, signifying a gravelly or sandy place, or from the Gaelic *Grianach*, signifying a sunny place. Both these terms are sufficiently applicable to the site of Greenock, which has a sandy and gravelly soil, and is finely exposed to the sun on the margin of a beautiful bay. The barony of Greenock belonged of old to a family named Galbraith, and in the reign of Robert III. it was divided by the two daughters and heiresses of Malcolm Galbraith, one of whom married Shaw of Sauchie, and the other married Crawford of Kilbirnie. The two divisions were long held as separate baronies; West Greenock by the Shaws, and east Greenock by the Crawfords, till 1669, when Sir John Shaw of West Greenock purchased the eastern barony from the female heir of Crawford of Kilbirnie, and thus became the proprietor of both those baronies. The baronies of Greenock were formerly comprehended in the extensive parish of Inverkip, and being at a great distance from the parish church, the inhabitants had the benefit of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Laurence, and from the tutelar saint the adjacent bay of Greenock was called St. Laurence Bay. The chapel of St. Laurence disappeared in the wreck of the Reformation, and much inconvenience being found from the great distance of the parish church of Inverkip, John Shaw of Greenock obtained a grant from the king in 1589, authorising him to build a church for the accommodation of the tenants and inhabitants of his lands of Greenock, Finnart, and Spangock, who were chiefly poor fishermen, and he and they were exempted from any further attendance at their "auld parish kirk" of Inverkip, and from all taxations or imposts for upholding the same. This grant was ratified by parliament in 1592 (*c*). John Shaw having in 1591 built a church and a manse, and assigned a church-yard, another act of parliament was passsed in 1594, whereby his lands of Greenock, Finnart, and Spangock, with all their tithes and ecclesiastical duties, were disjoined from the parsonage

(*c*) Acta Parl., iii. 549. The church of Greenock was erected in 1591, as we learn from the Records of the Presbytery and Synod of Glasgow. MS. Extracts by the Rev. Dr. Porteous, 43. On the 4th of April 1592, the Synod of Glasgow authorised the burying of the dead in the new kirkyard of Greenock. Ib., 45.

and vicarage of Inverkip, and erected into a distinct parsonage and vicarage, which were assigned to the newly erected parish church of Greenock, and this was ordained to take effect for the year 1593, and in all time thereafter (*d*). The parish of Greenock continued as thus established till 1636, when there was obtained from the lords commissioners for the plantation of churches, a decree whereby the baronies of Wester and Easter Greenock, and various other lands which had belonged to the parish of Inverkip, with a small detached part of the parish of Houston, were erected into a parish to be called Greenock, and the church formerly erected at Greenock was ordained to be the parochial church, of which Shaw of Greenock was the patron. The external limits which were then assigned to the parish of Greenock have continued to the present time, but two additional parishes have been established within the town, owing to the increase of its population. In 1741 a new parish was established in the town of Greenock, and a minister ordained for it, but the church and manse were not built till 1759. This parish was confined to the town, and was called the *New parish* of *Greenock*. The great increase of the population of Greenock during recent times occasioned the establishment of a third parish in 1809, and the three parishes are called from their location the *West parish*, the *East parish*, and the *Middle parish* of *Greenock*. The two last are confined to the eastern and middle divisions of the town, the stipends of their ministers are paid from the funds of the town (*e*); and the patronage belongs to the magistrates and feuars of Greenock, who acquired that right from the patron of the old parish of Greenock. The west parish, which is also distinguished as the *Old parish of Greenock*, comprehends the western part of the town, and the whole of the country district according to the limits of the parish established in 1636. The patronage of this parish belongs to Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Greenock, and the parochial minister now enjoys a larger revenue than any other in Scotland, in consequence of an act of parliament which was passed in 1801, authorising feu grants of the glebe for building upon it (*g*). [The West parish church has 841 communicants; Middle parish church has 850, and East parish church 380 communicants. There are eight other *quoad sacra* or mission churches with 3367 communicants. Ten Free churches have 4722, and seven U. P. churches 2762 members. There are also two Episcopal, two

(*d*) Acta Parl., iv. 75; vi. 45. On the 16th of September 1600, the Synod of Glasgow ordained that the inhabitants of Over and Nether Greenock should meet in one congregation. Extracts from the Synod Records, 76.

(*e*) In 1809 the two ministers had between them £450 yearly, including the allowance for manses and gardens. Before the establishment of the third parish, the minister of the second parish had in 1798 only £105 a year of stipend, and £25 more for a manse and garden.

(*g*) In 1798 the stipend of the old parish of Greenock was only £96 in money, and a glebe of six acres worth £30 yearly. The stipend was afterwards augmented to £111 in money, with 32 bolls of

Roman Catholic, one Evangelical Union, two Congregational, two Methodist, one Baptist, and one Reformed Presbyterian churches.]

12. The parish of LOCHWINNOCH derives its name from the fine lake which is called Lochwinnoch, and which is more than two and a half miles long. On the north-western side of this lake there was founded in early times a chapel which was dedicated to St. *Winnoc* (*h*). From the tutelar saint the adjacent lake was called *Loch-winnoch*, and the church, the village, and the parish obtained from the lake the name of Lochwinnoch (*i*). The chapel of Lochwinnoch, with all its pertinents, was granted to the monastery of Paisley by Walter the son of Alan in 1164 (*k*). It was confirmed to the monks by Florence the bishop of Glasgow, and by a bull of Pope Honorius (*l*). In 1246 Alexander the Stewart of Scotland granted in free alms to the monastery of Paisley six acres of land adjacent to the chapel of Lochwinnoch (*m*). The district which was served by the chapel of Lochwinnoch was afterwards established a parish, and the chapel became a parish church (*n*). This church continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation. The monks drew the tithes and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar pensioner, to whom a certain allowance was made. The rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was given up at the Reformation, stated that the rectorial revenues of the three churches of Lochwinnoch, Largs, and Inverkip, were let together for £460 yearly; and that the vicarage revenues of the churches of Lochwinnoch and Paisley were let together for £100 yearly (*o*). After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the church of Lochwinnoch belonged to the commendators of Paisley till 1587, when they were vested heritably in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator, and they were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. Colonel William Macdowal, who purchased the

meal; and by the act of parliament in 1801, authorising feu grants of the glebe for building, at an average rent of £100 per acre, the value of the glebe has been raised to £600 a year, and the whole revenue of the minister is now £711 with 32 bolls of meal.

(*h*) There appear to have been three different saints named *Winnoc*, one, if not two of whom, was a native of Britain, and another was an Irish saint, and a coadjutor of St. Patrick. Britannia Sancta, Part ii. 252.

(*i*) On a small island in the middle of the lake, opposite to the village, there was an ancient fortress called the *Peel*. In modern times the lake has been frequently called *Castle Semple Loch*, from the castle of the Semple family, which stood at the northern end of it, and was demolished in 1735, when a modern mansion was built in its place. The river Calder and several other streams fall into the lake, and the river Black Cart issues from it. Before the end of the 12th century Alan the son of Walter granted to the monks of Paisley the half of the fishing at the issue of Lochwinnoch, and the liberty of fishing in the lake as often as he or his heirs might fish in it. Chart. Paisley, No. 40. (*k*) Ib., Nos. 7-11. (*l*) Ib., 97, 149. (*m*) Ib., 144. (*n*) Ib., 53. (*o*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 28.

barony of Castle Semple from Hugh Lord Semple in 1727, afterwards bought from the Earl of Dundonald the patronage of the church of Lochwinnoch, which continued with the Macdowals of Castle Semple till 1814, when it was transferred to the heritors of the parish, to whom it now belongs. The parish church of Lochwinnoch is a commodious well-finished building having two aisles, one on each side. Two annual fairs are held at Lochwinnoch, which was only a village of 88 houses in 1782, but by means of the cotton manufacture it has since become a handsome and regular built town, which contained 1907 inhabitants in 1811, and nearly 2500 in 1821. The parish of Lochwinnoch contains about 19,260 English acres, and is the most extensive in Renfrewshire except Kilmalcolm. [The parish church has 572 communicants; stipend, £408. A chapel of ease at Howwood has 169 communicants. A Free church has 220 and a U.P. church 109 members].

13. The parish of NEILSTON derives its name from some person who was named *Niel*, and who settled in early times at the village where the church stands, and gave to the place the name of *Neil's-toun*. Some time before the year 1227 the monks of Paisley obtained from William de Hertford a grant of the church of Neilston, for which he was to receive from them the half of the corn tithes of Thornton (*p*). This church, with all its pertinents, was confirmed to the monastery of Paisley by Walter the bishop of Glasgow, and by a bull of Pope Honorius, who died in 1227 (*q*). By an agreement between the bishop of Glasgow and the abbot and monks of Paisley in 1227, the monks were allowed to hold the church of Neilston to their own use, and it was exempted from procurations to the bishop (*r*). This church continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation. The monks drew the tithes and revenues, and employed a curate to perform the service. The rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was given up at the Reformation, states that the revenues of the church of Neilston were let for £66 13s. 4d. yearly (*s*). After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of this church belonged to the commendators of Paisley till 1587, when they were vested heritably in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator, and they were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn, who sold them with the lordship of Paisley in 1652 to the Earl of Angus, from whom they were purchased in 1653 by William Lord Cochran. The patronage of the church of Neilston was acquired by

(*p*) Chart. Paisley, No. 81. Robert Croc pretended to have a right to the church of Neilston, and troubled the monks with his claim; but at length he recognised their right, and abandoned his pretensions in presence of Walter the third Stewart and other honest men. Ib., 82.

(*q*) Ib., 98, 149. (*r*) Ib., 356, 360.

(*s*) MS. Rental Book, 28. This church was stript of its lands after the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 109.

Alexander Speirs of Elderslie in 1775, and it now belongs to his son, Archibald Speirs of Elderslie. The parish church was built in 1762, and is ornamented with a sightly spire and useful clock. It stands at the village of Neilston, which has four annual fairs, and contained 472 inhabitants in 1791, and about 800 in 1821. This parish contains a number of manufacturing villages, by which the population has been increased from 1299 in 1755, to 2330 in 1791, and to 6549 in 1821. [The parish church has 771 communicants; stipend, £510. A *quoad sacra* church at Barrhead has 790 communicants. Two Free churches have 812, and one U.P. church has 404 members. There are also Roman Catholic and Evangelical Union churches at Barrhead].

14. The parish of EASTWOOD was anciently called *Polloc* or *Pollok*, and this name was derived from the Celtic *Pol*, signifying a pool in a river or rivulet; and in a secondary sense a rivulet which stagnates into pools. In this last sense the term appears frequently in the topography of Scotland. The church of Pollok was dedicated to St. Conval, who was one of the disciples of St. Kentigern, and is said to have died about 612 A.D., on the 18th of May, on which day he was commemorated as a saint (*t*). The church of Pollok, with all its pertinents, was granted to the monastery of Paisley by Peter of Pollok, the son of Fulbert, who held the lands of Pollok under Walter the first Stewart (*u*). This church was confirmed to the monastery of Paisley by Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow, and by several of his successors in that see, and also by several of the popes (*x*). It continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar (*y*). In the fourteenth century the name of the church and parish was changed from Pollok to *Estwode*, the modern form of which is *East-*

(*t*) St. Conval is said to have founded a religious establishment at Inchinnan in Renfrewshire, where he preached the Gospel, and where he died and was buried. Abacuk Byset's MS., fo. 100. It was probably at Pollok rather than Inchinnan that Conval founded his establishment, as the church of Pollok was dedicated to him, and he was the tutelar saint of the place. An annual fair was held at Pollok on the 18th of May, the festival of the saint, and this fair is now held at Pollokshaws on the last Friday of May, new style.

(*u*) Chart. Paisley, No. 54, 55. The territory of Pollok was granted by David I. to Walter the son of Alan, the first Stewart. In the reign of Alexander II., Robert of Pollok the son of Robert, granted in alms to the monastery of Paisley 12 pennies yearly from the rents of his lands of Pollok. Ib., 64.

(*x*) Ib., 56, 90-93, 98, 149. The lands of Aldhouse belonged to St. Convall's church of Pollok in the 13th century. Ib., 104-106. It was deprived of these lands after the Reformation.

(*y*) In 1227 it was settled that the vicar of Pollok should have the altarage and two chalders of meal, with five acres of land near to the church; the rest of the church lands were enjoyed by the monks. Ib., 356. A permanent vicarage was afterwards established, whereby the vicar had a right to the vicarage tithes and duties. In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of "Eistwode" was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues.

wood, and the meaning is obvious (*z*). The rental of the monastery of Paisley, which was given up at the Reformation, states that there was received from the church of Eastwood 1 chalder, 7 bolls, and 3 firlots of meal, and 1 chalder, 3 bolls, and 2 firlots of bear (*a*). After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the church of Eastwood belonged to the commendators of Paisley till 1587, when they were vested heritably in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator, and they were inherited by his grandson James Earl of Abercorn, who sold them in 1652. In the following century the patronage of the church of Eastwood was acquired by Maxwell of Pollok, whose predecessors have held the estate of Nether Pollok since the reign of Robert I. The patronage now belongs to Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, who is proprietor of the greater part of the parish, and has his seat at Nether Pollok. The old parish church was pulled down in 1782, and another church was built about half a mile north-east from the old one, and nearer to Pollokshaws, which was only a village of 220 houses in 1782, but by means of manufactures it has grown to be a town which contained more than 3500 industrious inhabitants in 1821. It has long had two annual fairs, and it has been created a burgh of barony, which is governed by a provost, a bailie, and six councillors. [The parish church of Eastwood has 899 communicants; stipend, £596. Pollokshaws *quoad sacra* church and Shawlands and Thornliebank missions have among them 909 communicants. Two Free churches have 451, and three U.P. churches 1032 members. There is also a Roman Catholic church].

15. The name of the parish of MEARNS appears in ancient charters in the different forms of *Merness*, *Mernes*, *Meornes*, *Meirnes*, and *Mernis*. This name does not appear to have been applied to any particular place, but was the appellation of a considerable district in the east of Renfrewshire which was called "*the Mernes*" (*b*). The district which forms Kincardineshire, lying between the Dee and the North Esk, had anciently the same appellation of "*the Mernes*," and is still called "*the Mearns*." This name may be derived from the British *Maeronas*, *Meironas*, or *Meirinas*, which signify a country or district inhabited by herdsmen or dairy people. The parish of Mearns in Renfrewshire has always been distinguished as a district of pasturage, and even in the present times of extended cultivation

(*z*) In 1296 Giles of *the Estwode* swore fealty to Edward I. Prynne, iii. 657. The parish was then called *Pollok*. Chart. Lennox, ii. 87. But Estwode became the name of the parish in the 14th century. Christopher Pantfrec was permanent vicar of *Estwode* in 1408. Ib., 201. John Fennyson was vicar of Estwode in 1469, 1470. Ib., 174, 177. The East *wood*, which gave the name to this place, has been almost wholly extirpated by cultivation during modern times.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 27. The statement here given is only a part of the revenues of the church of Eastwood.

(*b*) Chart. Glasg., 82, 92, 104. John Petit of "*the Meirnes*," swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. Prynne, iii. 663.

it is chiefly appropriated to pasturage and the purposes of the dairy. Some time between 1177 and 1190, the church of Mearns with all its pertinents was granted to the monastery of Paisley, by Helias the clerk, the son of Fulbert, for the salvation of the soul of Walter the first Stewart, and this grant was confirmed by Peter of Pollok, the oldest brother of Helias (*c*). This church continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation (*d*). The monks drew the tithes and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar, who had a certain allowance (*e*). The rental of the monastery of Paisley which was given up at the Reformation, states that there was received from the church of Mearns, 6 chalders, 10 bolls, and 3 firlots of meal; and that three portions of its revenues were let for money, one for £48, another for £36, and a third for £20 (*g*). After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the parish church of Mearns belonged to the commendators of Paisley till 1587, when they were vested heritably in Lord Claud Hamilton the last commendator, and they were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. In the reign of Charles II. they were acquired by Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, who also purchased the barony of Mearns, which had belonged to the Maxwell family since the

(*c*) Chart. Paisley, No. 57, 58. William the Lion confirmed to the monks of Paisley the church of Mearns, which was granted by Helias of Perthic, with consent of his brother, Peter of Pollok. Ib., 59. The monks also obtained confirmations of this church from Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow, and from several of his successors in that see, and also from Pope Innocent and Pope Honorius. Ib., 60, 90–93, 98, 149.

(*d*) In the reign of Robert I. Sir Herbert Maxwell granted to the monks of Paisley in pure alms eight and a half acres and 28 perches of land in the Newtown of Mearns, and he confirmed to them eight and a half acres and 28 perches of land which they had in the territory of the Oldtown of Mearns. Ib., 61. He also granted six marks of silver yearly from his mills of Mearns for the support of a chaplain to celebrate divine service for the living and the dead, in honour of the Virgin Mary, in the parish church of Mearns. This grant was witnessed by "Domino Alano perpetuo vicario de Mernes," and by John de Maxwell of Lower Pollok. Ib., 62, 63.

(*e*) In 1227 it was settled that the vicar of Mearns should have 100 shillings yearly, or the altarage, and two bovates of land near to the church. The rest of the church lands were enjoyed by the monks. Ib., 356. At the same time it was settled that the bishop of Glasgow should have from the church of Mearns and the church of Carmunnock one entertainment yearly in name of procurations. Ib., 360.

(*g*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 27, 28. The lands which belonged to the church of Mearns passed into lay hands after the Reformation. Inquisit. Speciales, 80; Acta Parl., viii. 148. At Upper Pollok, in the parish of Mearns, there was in former times a chapel, which disappeared soon after the Reformation.

reign of Robert I (*h*). The patronage of the church of Mearns now belongs to Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Blackhall. Thus much with regard to the nineteen parishes of the presbytery of Paisley. The remaining two parishes in this shire belong to the presbytery of Glasgow. [The parish church has 520 communicants; stipend, £415. A Mission church at Greenbank near Busby has 342 communicants. A Free church at Busby has 249, and two U.P. churches have 601 members. There is also a Roman Catholic church at Busby].*

16. The parish of EAGLESHAM acquired its name from the village where the church stands, and the appellation of the village is derived from the Celtic *Eaglis*, signifying a church, to which has been added the Saxon term for a hamlet. Thus *Eaglis-ham* signifies the church hamlet. The territory of Eaglesham was granted with other estates by David I. to Walter the son of Alan the first Stewart. Robert de Montgomery, who accompanied Walter to Scotland, obtained from him the manor of Eaglesham, which was the first possession, and for two centuries the chief estate of the family of Montgomery, who held it of the Stewarts till the accession of Robert the Stewart to the throne in 1371, when the proprietor of Eaglesham became a tenant in capite. This barony has ever since been held of the king by the family of Montgomery, who obtained the peerage by the title of Lord Montgomery in the reign of James II., and the higher dignity of Earl of Eglington in 1507 (*i*). The patronage of the church of Eaglesham has always been connected with the manor, and it has belonged to the same family from the middle of the twelfth century to the present time (*k*). In 1429 the parish church of Eaglesham was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow by Bishop Cameron, with consent of the patron, Sir Alexander Mongomery of Eaglesham, the patronage of the church and prebend continuing with him and his heirs (*l*). In Bagimont's Roll, the rectory of Eaglesham, a prebend of the chapter of Glasgow, was taxed £10. 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation the parsonage tithes of Eaglesham produced 14 chalders, 13 bolls, and a third of a boll of meal,

(*h*) In 1670 Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall obtained a charter of the barony of Mearns with the castle, and the burgh of barony of Newton of Mearns, also of the church lands of Mearns and the right of patronage of the parish church, with the parsonage and vicarage tithes. Acta Parl., viii. 148. The village of Newton of Mearns stands about half a mile north-west from the church. As a burgh of barony, it has the right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs. It contained about 300 inhabitants in 1821.

(*i*) The barony of Eaglesham comprehended 100 marks land of the old extent, and the chief messuage was the castle of *Polnoon*, vulgarly pronounced Pownoon, whith stood on the bank of a rivulet of the same name, about three-quarters of a mile south-east from the church. It has long been a complete ruin, and only a part of the walls remain standing.

(*k*) Thomas de Arthurlie was rector of the church of Eaglesham in 1388. Chart. Lennox, ii. 196.

(*l*) Chart. Glasg., 323. The prebend of Eaglesham was taxed £3 yearly for the use of the cathedral church. Ib., 492.

[* *See* Ross's Busby and its Neighbourhood, 1883.]

which were let for payment of £186 13s. 4d. yearly (*m*). The ancient church which existed before the Reformation continued to serve as the parish church till 1790, when the Earl of Eglinton built a handsome new church of an octagonal form, with an elegant steeple, which is furnished with a good clock and a fine-toned bell. It stands at the village of Eaglesham, which has a weekly market and four annual fairs. The old village was demolished in 1769, and there was built a new village, which contained 943 inhabitants in 1811, and about 1250 in 1821. The barony of Eaglesham and the patronage of the church still belong to the Earl of Eglinton's family. [The parish church has 280 communicants; stipend, £390. A Free church has 50, and a U.P. church 180 members. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel.]

17. The parish of CATHCART derives its name from the British *Caeth-cart*, which signifies the strait or confined part of the *Cart*. The church, the village, and the ruin of the ancient castle of Cathcart stand on the eastern bank of the river White-*Cart*, which at this place runs in a very confined channel between steep rocks, but in other parts of its course it spreads out considerably. The territory of Cathcart was granted with other estates by David I. to Walter the son of Alan the first Stewart. The church of Cathcart, with all its pertinents, was granted by Walter, in 1164, to the monastery which he founded at Paisley (*n*). It continued to belong to this monastery till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and the cure was served by a vicar. In 1227 it was settled that the vicar of Cathcart should have the altarages, and five chalders of meal yearly (*o*). A permanent vicarage was afterwards established, whereby the vicar had a right to the vicarage tithes and dues. In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of Cathcart was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation the vicarage of Cathcart was held by Mr. John Rattray, who reported that the revenues of his benefice were let for £48 yearly, but this included corps presents, pasche-fines, and some other duties the payment whereof was stopped (*p*). At the same epoch the rectorial revenues of the church of Cathcart, which belonged to the monastery of Paisley, were let for £40 yearly (*q*). After the Reformation the patronage and tithes of the church of Cathcart belonged to the commendators of Paisley till 1587, when they were vested heritably in Lord Claud Hamilton, the last commendator, and they were

(*m*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 64.

(*n*) Chart. Paisley, Nos. 7-9. This grant was confirmed by William the Lion. Ib., 10, 84. It was also confirmed by Pope Alexander in 1172, and by several subsequent popes. Ib., Nos. 11, 92, 93, 149. The monks also obtained a confirmation of this church from Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow, and from several of his successors in that see. Ib., 89, 90, 91, 98.

(*o*) Chart. Paisley, No. 356. (*p*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 22. (*q*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 28.

inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn, who sold them in 1652 to the Earl of Angus, from whom they were purchased in 1653 by William Lord Cochran. The patronage of the church of Cathcart was afterwards acquired by James Hamilton of Aikenhead, and during the last century it passed with the estate of Aikenhead through several hands, and it now belongs to Gordon of Aikenhead. In 1725 the barony of Dripps in Lanarkshire was detached from the parish of Cathcart and annexed to the parish of Carmunnock quoad sacra, by the authority of the lords commissioners for the plantation of churches. There is still a small part of the parish of Cathcart within Lanarkshire (*r*). The parish church was rebuilt in 1744. The village of Cathcart contained in 1782 about 36 houses, but the public road which passed through it having obtained a different direction, the village has been almost deserted, and now contains only six or eight families. [The parish church (1831) has 559 communicants; stipend, £300. *Quoad sacra* or mission churches at Crosshill, Langside, and Crossmyloof have among them 1149 communicants. There are also two Free churches and one U.P. church.]

Add to all those notices of the parochial districts in Renfrewshire the annexed:

	In 1801.	In 1811.	In 1821.
(*r*) The population of Cathcart parish in Renfrewshire was - -	1059	1449	1885
Ditto of the same parish in Lanarkshire, - -	35	55	171
The population of the whole parish, - - - - - -	1094	1504	2056

The population of this parish has been more than quadrupled since 1755, when it only contained 449 inhabitants.

THE TABULAR STATE.

Parish.	Extent in Acres.	Inhabitants. 1755.	1801.	1881.	Churches. Est.	Free.	U.P.	Epis.	R.C.	E.U.	Cong.	Meth.	Bapt.	U.O.S.	R.Pres.	Stipends. 1755. £	s.	d.	1798. £	s.	d.	Valuation. 1887-88. £	s.	d.
·w, - - -	4,488	1,091	2,031	7,439	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	15	6	173	4	0	19,225	0	0
·w (Burgh), -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——			——			24,242	0	0
(including John-one), - - -	16,179	2,509	14,153	34,392	4	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	100 66	4 13	5 4	195 129	3 12	0* 8	82,986	0	0
·r (Burgh), - -	881	4,290	17,026	55,637	7	7	6	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	200	0	0	435	0	0	250,506	0	0
·ck (including ·rgh), - -	6,247	3,858	18,958	69,238	11	10	7	2	2	1	2	2	1	—	1	169	1	1	236	0	0	397,966	0	0
Glasgow (including ·rgh), - - -	1,031	1,695	4,065	10,913	2	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	6	8	102	0	0	54,110	0	0
·e, - - -	9,092	829	847	1,653	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	14	2	174	0	6*	19,268	0	0
·n, - - -	12,862	1,299	3,796	11,359	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	94	3	4	143	14	0	55,265	0	0
·colm, - -	20,405	1,495	1,130	2,708	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	4	5	160	13	9*	35,351	0	0
·chan, - - -	9,098	1,485	3,751	6,868	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	12	0	179	17	4	40,944	0	0
·ip, - - -	13,237	1,590	1,376	5,359	3	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	72	8	0	156	9	1*	51,206	0	0
·n, - - -	7,644	947	1,891	2,191	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	4	4	160	2	0	14,884	0	0
·innoch, - -	19,877	1,530	2,955	3,369	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	6	8	151	10	1*	28,622	0	
s, - - -	10,607	886	1,714	3,965	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	5	2	142	13	0*	26,462	0	
ood, - - -	5,690	1,142	3,374	13,915	5	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	17	9	164	9	9*	74,900	0	
nan, - - -	3,527	397	462	508	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	7	11	144	16	0	6,402	0	
·rt, - - -	4,101	499	1,094	12,205	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	15	1	162	19	7*	96,446	0	
ham, - - -	16,003	1,103	1,176	1,382	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	6	11	123	3	4	15,475	0	

Valuation of portion of Parish of Beith in the County of Renfrew, for year 1887-88, - £589.
Do. do. Dunlop do do. do., - 1,527.
Do. do. Govan do do. do., - 181,161.

(*s*) The amount of stipends in 1798 includes the allowance for communion elements and the value of the glebes, but not the value of the manses. The meal has been valued at 17s. and the barley at 20s. the boll, being a little below an average of the fiar prices of Renfrewshire for seven years ending with 1795. The stipends, which are denoted by a star (*), were augmented between 1790 and 1798. The stipends of all the parishes in this shire, excepting those of Inverkip, Mearns, and Cathcart, were augmented between 1798 and 1809, and consequently are of greater amount than here stated in the column of 1798.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Dumbartonshire.

§ 1. *Of its Name.*] The name of this district is no doubt derived from the shire town, and this town perhaps obtained its own appellation from the neighbouring castle. The name of this place appears to have undergone several changes. *Alclud* or *Alcluid* seems to have been the royal seat of Rhydderechhael, the bountiful king of the Britons on the Clyde (*a*).

The succeeding posterity of the original Britons, says Camden, called this place *Dun-briton*, the fort of the Britons, and by the transposition of letters, Dunbarton (*b*). Analogy requires Dunbarton, populosity demands Dumbarton.

Dunbarton, if that were a genuine rather than a corrupt name, might be explained thus. *Dun-bar* would signify *the fort* upon *the summit*. This would be a good description of the castle on the summit of a high insulated rock, which was surrounded by the Clyde at every flux of the tide. When the name was transferred from the castle to the town, the designation then became *Dun-bar-ton*, the *town* of the castle on *the steep*, and, as hath been said above, the shire derived its appellation from the name of the town.

In ancient times this district was called *Levenach*, the *field* or country on the Leven, and in modern times Levenach was changed to Levenax, and Levenax was easily corrupted to Lennox. Lying so much upon the *Leven*-loch and river, the district took its Celtic name from their British appel-

(*a*) Triades, 46. Here, says Lewis Morris, was the royal seat of the Strathcluyd Britons. We may indeed learn from Bede, l. i. c. 1-12, that the Britons called it Alcluyth, which signified the rock of *Cluid;* and we learn additionally from the venerable historian, that while he wrote at the beginning of the 8th century the Britons still remained predominant on the Cluyd or Clyde.

(*b*) The year 756 is said by Hoveden, and by Camden after him, to have been the epoch of the conquest of Dun-briton by Eadbert of Northumberland, and Oengus the king of the Picts, who with their joint forces besieged the castle, and brought it to so desperate an extremity that it was rendered to them by composition. Camden's Scotland, 25. Yet these historical intimations are extremely improbable, for the conjunction of a Saxon and a Celtic army is quite unlikely, and it would require proofs of holy writ to evince that an army so formed could have taken such a fort without fighting each other.

lations (*c*), *Leven-ach* signifying the field upon the Leven. Such then is the derivation of the illustrious name of *Lennox*. The name of *Levenachs* was extended to the whole of the extensive territory which belonged in property or superiority to the ancient earls of Lennox, and formed the earldom of Lennox, with which the sheriffdom of Dumbarton appears to have been co-extensive in the thirteenth century; but the limits of the sheriffdom being greatly altered and considerably abridged, it became much less extensive than the earldom.

§ II. *Of its Situation and Extent.*] This district has Argyle and Loch Long on the west, Perthshire on the north, Stirlingshire on the east, Lanarkshire on the south-east, and the Clyde, which separates it from Renfrewshire, on the south. Dumbartonshire is thus situated between 55° 53′ 30″ and 56° 19′ 40″ of north latitude, and between 3° 54′ 50″ and 4° 53′ west longitude from Greenwich. The shire town of Dumbarton stands in latitude 55° 56′ 50″, and in longitude west from Greenwich 4° 34′ 50″. The length of this shire, from Kelvin river on the south-east, to Aldernan rivulet on the northern extremity, is 38 miles, and its breadth varies from 13 to 5 miles, and in one place it is only two miles broad. The above measure-

(*c*) Loch *Lomond* was called in ancient times Loch *Leven*, as we learn from the chartularies of Lennox and Paisley, where the lake and the river *Leven* are frequently mentioned. In 1225 Maldowen Earl of "Levenachs" granted to the monastery of Paisley the right of fishing "per totum *lacum meum de Leveyn*," with the liberty of drying the nets on the banks. Chart. Paisley, No. 316. He also granted to the same monastery the right of having a *yare* for catching fish on the river *Leveyn*, and that no other yare should be established in the river between that of the monks and the lake of *Leven*, but he and his heirs were entitled to the half of the fish caught in this yare. Ib., No. 317. The lake and the river derived their names from the British *Lleven*, signifying smooth, a quality for which they are both distinguished. Issuing from such an immense reservoir, the river Leven is smooth and equable in its flow, and is not subject to those sudden swells which convert the other streams of this district into torrents. Smollett extols his native stream for the charming maze of its flow, unruffled by torrents and uninterrupted by rocks. The beautiful Loch *Leven* in Kinross-shire and the river *Leven* which issues from it derived their British names from the same source, owing to similar qualities. It was only in the 14th century that Loch *Lomond* obtained its present name from the mountain of Ben *Lomond* that towers on its eastern bank 3240 [3192] feet above the level of the lake below. This remarkable mountain derived its name from the British *Llummon*, signifying a beacon, and the three conspicuous mountains called the West-*Lomond*, the Mid-*Lomond*, and the East-*Lomond* in Kinross and Fife, acquired their names from the same source. This British vocable occurs in the names of several hills in Wales, the most remarkable of which is the mountain called Plim-*Llummon*, which signifies the five beacons, as it shoots into five tops.

ments are exclusive of the parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, which lie detached six miles distant from the south-east end of Dumbartonshire, between Lanarkshire on the south, and Stirlingshire on the north. This detached part of Dumbartonshire is nearly 12 miles long from west to east, and from 4½ to 2 miles broad. These two parishes anciently belonged to Stirlingshire, but in the reign of Robert I. they were annexed to the county of Dumbarton. The whole shire of Dumbarton contains a superficies of 261 square miles, or 167,040 English acres (*d*).

In 1821 Dumbartonshire, containing 261 [270] square miles, was inhabited by 27,317 souls (*e*), being 104.66 to a square mile. The 27,317 people composed 5341 families, who inhabited 3536 houses, being 5.1 in each family, and 7.72 persons in each house. Such then is the situation, the extent, and populousness of Dumbartonshire, which has more than doubled the numbers of its people since 1755.

§ III. *Of its Natural Objects.*] The mountains of this shire are *natural objects* which are very remarkable. The chief mountains are those of Arrochar, Luss, Row, and Rosneath in the north-west, and the hills of Kilpatrick in the south-east of this shire. The hills of Kilpatrick form a ridge that run through the parishes of east and west Kilpatrick, Dumbarton, Bonhill, and Kilmaronock, when they terminate at Loch Lomond. Of this ridge the upper stratum is whinstone incumbent on an alternate strata of schistus, and limestone to an immense depth. These hills are inaccessible to the plough except a small portion at their base, and they abound with moors, mosses and woods. But the hills of Kilpatrick are far less elevated than the mountains of Arrrochar, of Luss, of Row, and Rosneath, which are the proper highlands of Dumbartonshire. These mountains contain immense masses of a micacious quartzy schistus, intersected in various directions by strata of slate, quartz, and whinstone. Their precipitious and rugged summits, many of which are more than 3000 feet above the level of the sea, are for several months in the year covered with snow, and are often hid amidst the clouds. Although the heavy and frequent rains that prevail in this climate have deprived many parts of them of soil, yet

(*d*) Of this extent the body of the shire contains 228½ square miles, or 146,240 English acres; and the detached part, consisting of the parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, contains 32½ square miles, or 20,800 English acres.

(*e*) This number does not comprehend the seamen employed in registered vessels, who were not included in the census of 1821.

have they in general enough of the luxuriant growth of some excellent pasture grasses for sheep, and are ornamented with not a few of the rarest alpine plants in Europe. The hills and mountains of this shire occupy more than one half of its area.

The *Alcluid* or rock of the Clyde, which used formerly to be surrounded by the frith every tide, is certainly one of the most celebrated rocks in Scotland, and seems at all times to have formed a fortlet. It is supposed by St. Fond to be of volcanic formation. In the Duke of Argyle's park of Rosneath, there is a remarkable rock which, though far from the sea, appears to have been of old under the action of the mighty waters. It is 34 feet high, and is called *Wallace's Leap* (*g*).

The lakes of this shire are as remarkable as the mountains. *Loch-Lomond*, which was called in former times *Loch-Leven*, is perhaps with its numerous islands the most picturesque and beautiful of any lake in Great Britain (*h*). This fine lake is about 23 miles long, and near the south end it is five miles broad, but the breadth of the middle and northern part is only about one mile. The southern part of the lake seldom exceeds 60 feet in depth, but north of Luss the depth is much greater, being in several places from 200 to 360 feet. The whole surface of the lake extends to 31¼ square miles, or 20,000 English acres. The picturesque beauty of the lake is greatly increased by nearly 30 islands of different sizes, some of which rise to considerable height, and most of the larger ones are finely wooded (*i*).

(*g*) Stat. Account, iv. 72.

(*h*) In Dumbartonshire there are nine or ten other fresh-water lakes of small size, the most considerable of which is *Loch-Sloy* in Arrochar, the country of the Macfarlanes, whose slughorn or warcry was "*Loch-Sloy*," and the lake seems to have been the place of rendezvous of the clan. *Loch-Sluai* in Gaelic signifies the lake of the host or army. *Loch-Sloy* is upwards of a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad.

(*i*) (1) *Inch-murrin*, the largest island, is upwards of one mile and a half long, and nearly half a mile broad. It is finely wooded, and has in the south-west end the ruinous castle of the Earls of Lennox, which was the chief messuage of that earldom, and afterwards of the dukedom of Lennox. Chart. Lennox, ii. 7, 24; Acta Parl., viii. 250. This island is now used as a deer-park by the Duke of Montrose, who has a forester resident in it. (2) *Inch-caillach*, seven furlongs long, and nearly three and a half furlongs broad, is finely wooded, and was formerly the seat of the parochial church of *Inch-caillach*, a parish which is now called Buchanan. (3) *Inch-lonaig*, about one mile long, and nearly half a mile broad, contains 145 Scottish acres, 66 of which are covered with a natural wood of old yew trees. This island has been long used as a deer-park by the Colquhouns of Luss. (4) *Inch-tavanach*, nearly one mile long and three furlongs broad, contains 135 Scottish acres, 127 of which are covered with natural oakwood. (5) *Inch-moan*, 6½ furlongs long and three furlongs broad, contains 99 Scottish acres, chiefly moss, as the Celtic name

In former times the whole of Loch Lomond was comprehended in Dumbartonshire, but during modern times about a third of its extent, and nearly a half of its islands, have been included in Stirlingshire (*k*). *Loch Long* is an arm of the sea, which may be deemed a part of the frith of Clyde, and which washes the western side of Dumbartonshire for 17 miles. The *Gare-Loch* is a smaller arm of the sea, which also forms a part of the frith of Clyde, and penetrates this shire in a northerly direction upwards of seven miles, and is more than a mile broad. The *Clyde* river and frith wash the south and south-west border of Dumbartonshire for more than 20 miles, and is not only an object of great beauty but of vast utility from its commodious navigation.

The river *Leven* for the softness and clearness of its water, and its numerous bleachfields and printfields, is next the Clyde in its usefulness and celebrity. The Leven carries off the superfluous water of the Lomond lake to the Clyde. It is about seven miles long, and is navigable for boats of large size. Richardson in his *Guide to Loch Lomond* has described the Leven as—

"Devolving from thy parent lake,
A charming maze its waters make."

Smollett, who owed his birth to *Levenachs*, panegyrizes the Leven with a happier pen :

"Pure stream ! in whose transparent wave
My youthful limbs I wont to lave,
No torrents stain thy limpid source,
No rocks impede thy dimpling course,
That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,
With white round polished pebbles spread."

The smaller rivers, *Fruin*, *Luss*, *Finlas*, and *Duglas*, with many rivulets,

of the island imports. (6) *Inch-conachan*, nearly six furlongs long and three furlongs broad, contains 94 Scottish acres, under natural oakwood and some firwood. (7) *Inch-fad*, seven furlongs long and nearly three broad, is but partially wooded. Its Gaelic name signifies the long island. (8) *Inch-cruin*, more than half a mile long and three furlongs broad, has no wood. Its Gaelic name signifies the round island. (9) *Tor-inch*, half a mile long ; (10) *Cre-inch* is a quarter of a mile long and nearly as broad ; (11) *Clair-inch*, nearly three furlongs long and one broad—are all wooded, as are also (12) *Buc-inch* and (13) *Inch-galbraith*, the last of which has on it the ruins of an ancient castle, which are now the habitation of the osprey. Besides these there are fifteen islets which, though of little value, contribute variety to the picturesque scene.

(*k*) The islands called Inch-murrin, Inch-lonaig, Inch-tavanach, Inch-moan, Inch-conachan, and Inch-galbraith, with nine islets, are in Dumbartonshire ; Inch-caillach, Inch-fad, Inch-cruin, Tor-inch, Cre-inch, Clair-inch, and Buc-inch, with six islets, are in Stirlingshire.

drain the Highlands of Dumbartonshire, and pour their waters into Loch Lomond. The largest river that supplies this lake is the *Endrick*, which runs chiefly in Stirlingshire, and for six miles between that county and Dumbartonshire, till it falls into the south-east corner of Loch Lomond, about half a mile from the small island *Aber*, which derives its British name from the confluence of the Endrick. The river *Kelvin* runs for many miles between Dumbartonshire and the adjacent counties of Stirling and Lanark. Such are the lakes and the rivers of this well-watered district. In Dumbartonshire there are many mineral springs, but none of them appear to have acquired celebrity for their medicinal qualities.

The fortlet of Dumbarton Castle is a mixed object of nature and art. It is not, however, an object of such magnitude or height as has been popularly supposed, yet has it been occupied as a place of strength for many an age, both of rudeness and refinement. The well-known Harding, so famous for his enmity to the Scottish people, describes this singular object in this manner (*l*) :

"And pass on furtherwarde to Dunbertayne,
A castle strong, and harde for to obtaine ;
In whiche castle Sainct Patrike was borne,
That afterward, in Irelande, did winne :
Aboute the whiche [Dunbertayne] floweth even, and morne,
The western seas, without noyse, or dinne ;
When furthe of the same the streames dooe rinne,
Twise in xxiv houres, without any faile ;
That no manne maie that strong castle assaile."

In Lord Berners' translation of Froissart (*m*), it was said in 1333 that "*Dunbreton* is a strong castel, standing on the marches *agenst* the *wylde Scottes*."

§ IV. *Of its Antiquities.*] The people and their speech are undoubtedly in every shire the earliest objects of antiquarian research.

Dumbartonshire was originally settled by the British people, whose speech may still be traced in the names of its waters and in the appellations of its most remarkable places.

During the Roman period and long after the Roman recession, the Attacotti inhabited the whole country from Loch Fyne, the *Lelanonius sinus* of Richard, on the west, to the eastward of the river Leven and Loch Leven, which is now Loch Lomond, comprehending the whole of Cowal and the essential parts of Dumbartonshire. They are supposed to have been

(*l*) Chronicle, 1543, fol. ccxxxvii. (*m*) Tom. 1, fol. xvii.

called in the British speech the *Eithacoeti*, or the dwellers along the extremity of the wood (*n*).

The descendants of the *Attacotti* long inhabited the borders of the *Cluyd* or Clyde, from its springs in the dividing mountains to its issue in the congenial frith, under the historical name of the Strathclyde Britons. After many a conflict with other people, who envied their attractive country, and battles arising among themselves owing to their irascibility, the British people remained in their ancient domains upon the Clyde at the decease of Bede in 734 A.D., as we have seen (*o*). Notwithstanding every attack upon those British people, they continued on the borders of the Clyde as a distinct state till the great epoch of the amalgamation of the Picts and Scots in 843 A.D. Whatever may have been their emigrations to the south in subsequent times, the descendants of the Attacotti were still recognised as a distinct people, who were called the Welsh during the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William, his brother and successor, as we learn from their charters, which were frequently addressed to them by that appropriate appellation.

The manners and customs of those ancient people, their modes of worship and of sepulture, their practice of warfare and peculiarity of weapons, were all exactly the same as those of the other Celtic people in the several districts of North Britain; but in this county the remains of the ancient people are less numerous, or they have been less explored than in some other districts of North Britain. There are some stones of memorial (*p*) and some cairns of sepulture (*q*), but few gray stones have been recognised as remaining notices of ancient worship. There have been dug up in different parts stone-coffins containing the bones of distinguished warriors who in ancient times fought for their country's rights or fell in their domestic quarrels, but none of their weapons seem to have been disclosed (*r*).

(*n*) See Innes's Critical Essay, b. i., c. 1, and Caledonia, i., ch. 2. (*o*) Bede's Hist.

(*p*) In the parish of West Kilpatrick there stood a sculptured memorial-stone similar to the well-known obelisks at Aberlemno in Forfarshire. This ancient monument was thrown down, and served for many years as a bridge over a rivulet till a more commodious bridge was built in 1779, when the memorial stone was set up in a gentleman's garden in the vicinity. It is about 11 feet long and two feet broad.

(*q*) The cairn of Saint Kessog, who was slain of old in the parish of Luss, still remains on the bank of Loch Lomond as a standing memorial of the odious deed. Stat. Account, xvii. 264.

(*r*) Ib., iv. 409; xvii. 265. The stone coffins that have been dug up in the south-east of this shire, in the vicinity of the Roman wall and Roman stations, were found to inclose urns of very rude workmanship, containing human ashes, which were probably the remains of the

The south-east of Dumbartonshire abounds with Roman antiquities. The Roman wall which was built under Antonine from the Forth to the Clyde, passes through this shire upwards of fifteen miles towards Dunglass on the Clyde, where it is supposed to have terminated, and where the Romans certainly had a station (*s*). Nearly three miles lower down the Clyde at Dumbarton, the Alcluyd of the Britons, the Romans had a naval station, to which they gave the name of Theodosia, and it is not improbable that the wall was continued to this important post in order to cover the fords of the Clyde. Besides the regular forts upon the wall, several Roman posts have been discovered in the vicinity of its tract within this shire. One of these at Duntocher appears to have been a permanent station, and at this position there was discovered in 1775 a subterraneous building, which is supposed to have been a Roman bath (*t*). In the same vicinity there still remains a Roman bridge of two arches over the rivulet which is called Duntocher burn (*u*). Throughout the track of the wall within this shire there have been discovered various antiquities and remarkable stones with inscriptions, which denote that it was chiefly the second legion who formed this military fence that did honour to the Roman skill and still more to the Roman labour and perseverance.

The most prominent antiquities of the Scoto-Saxon period are the castles of the kings and the strongholds of the barons. *Dumbarton* castle, a remarkable remain of early times, as we have seen, was a royal fortress during the

Roman invaders, rather than those of the British warriors. For an account of these antiquities I owe a favour and the public a debt to North Dalrymple, Esq.

(*s*) At Castlecary the Roman wall enters Dumbartonshire, and runs westward through the parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch eight and a half miles to the fort at Kirkintilloch, whence it proceeds four miles through the northern extremity of Lanarkshire, and after crossing the river Kelvin it passes seven miles through the parishes of East and West Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire, to Dunglass on the Clyde. The remains of this great work, and of the forts and stations connected with it, have sustained great dilapidation during the last 50 years. At Duntocher about 150 feet of wall remains pretty entire, and is nearly 25 feet high.

(*t*) The Roman tiles which were taken from this bath have been preserved in the college of Glasgow, and are of extraordinary hardness. The walls of the bath were built of hewn stones, which upon its discovery and demolition were appropriated for building a wall in the vicinity.

(*u*) These two arches have each a span of 12 feet, and the bridge was eight feet wide. In 1772 Lord Blantyre made a modern addition of six feet to its width, and an appropriate inscription was engraved upon it.

Scoto-Saxon period (*v*), and has continued so to the present times. At *Cardross*, on the west side of the river Leven, Robert I. built a castle, and formed the adjacent lands into a park of considerable extent, which was called the *King's Park of Cardross* (*w*). In this castle the illustrious restorer of the Scottish monarchy occasionally resided, and in it he died on the 7th of June 1329 (*x*). The remains of this great man were interred near those of his consort, in the middle of the choir of the church of Dunfermline, where they have been found during recent times. Of the castle of Cardross not a vestige remains, but the small eminence on which it stood retains the name of the *Castle-hill*. *Balloch* castle, at the south end of Loch Lomond, not far from the issue of the river Leven, was a seat of the Earls of Lennox in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, and many of their charters are dated at this castle (*y*), whereof nothing remains but the fosse. The Earls of Lennox built a strong castle in a more secure and defensible situation on the island of *Inch-murrin*, in Loch Lomond (*z*). This castle was long the chief messuage of the earldom and of the dukedom of Lennox (*a*). It is now in ruins. At *Catter* (*b*) on the Endrick, the Earls of Lennox had another castle, which stood near to the *Moot-hill* of Catter, a large artificial mound of earth where justice was administered in former times, and whereon stood the *Earl's Gallows*, the necessary associate of the

(*v*) In 1238 Maldowen Earl of Levenax obtained from Alexander II. a charter confirming to him the earldom of Levenax, which his father Earl Alwin held, excepting the castle of Dunbreton with the lands and the port of Murrach, and the fishing on either side of the river Leven as far as the Murrach extends. Chart. Lennox, i. 17. *Murrach* was the name of a place in the vicinity of the castle and town of Dumbarton.

(*w*) Malcolm Earl of Lennox resigned to Robert I. the seigniorage of the carucate of land of Cardross, for which he was compensated by a grant of the half of the lands of Lekie in Stirlingshire. Regist. Mag. Sig. Rot., i. 90. Adam the son of Alan resigned to the same king a two-mark land within the barony of Cardross, and obtained in compensation the lands of Moyden. Robertson's Index, p. 15. John Reid obtained from David II. a charter of the lands which are called *Pelanyflat*, within the *King's Park of Cardross*, and of the lands of Dalgwarne in Dumbartonshire. Reg. Mag. Sig., b. i. 21. The lands of Cardross belonged to the king in 1457. Sir L. Stewart's Coll., 238.

(*x*) Fordun, l. xiii. 14; Barbour's Bruce, iii. 161; and Hemingford, ii. 270, who was contemporary with Robert Bruce.

(*y*) Chart. Lennox, passim.

(*z*) This castle was a seat and stronghold of the Earls of Lennox in 1393. Chart. Lennox, ii. 7, 24. It was probably built during the succession war.

(*a*) Acta Parl., viii. 250.

(*b*) There was probably some stronghold at this place in early times, as the name appears to be derived from the British *Cader*, signifying a *fortress*.

Earl's courts, as well as the courts of the Earl's vassals (*c*). The castle of Catter has been razed, but the Moot-hill remains an object of antiquarian curiosity. *Kilmaronock Castle* on the Endrick, and *Boturich Castle* on the southern bank of Loch-Lomond, appear to have been formerly large buildings, but both have long been in ruins. The castle of *Kirkintilloch* on the Kelvin appears to have been a place of considerable strength in the end of the thirteenth century, when it belonged to John Comyn, who lost it and the barony of Kirkintilloch by forfeiture, on the accession of Robert Bruce. This castle has been long since demolished. The castle of *Cumbernauld* was a stronghold of the Flemings, earls of Wigton during the fourteenth century, and afterwards of the Flemings of Bigger and Cumbernauld, who became earls of Wigton. This castle has given place to a modern mansion, which forms a more commodious habitation in more peaceable times. At *Dunglas* on the Clyde there was a castle of some strength, which having become ruinous was repaired and fortified by Cromwell, but it was blown up by the treachery of an English boy. The ruins of some of the buildings are still extant. In this shire there were other strong houses of less importance, some of which have been razed, while the ruins of others remain as memorials of the turbulent and lawless ages that required fortified habitations.

§ v. *Of its Establishment as a Shire.*] The epoch of this establishment is obscure. Neither is it certain that it was settled as early as the reign of David I. It appears, however, to have been a sheriffdom during the reign of William the Lion, before the end of the twelfth century (*d*). William Byset appears to have been the sheriff of Dumbarton in the reign of Alexander II (*e*). Walter Stewart the Earl of Monteith held the same office in 1271 (*g*). His

(*c*) Chart. Lennox, i. 15. In the reign of David II. Maurice Buchanan obtained from his superior, Donald Earl of Lennox, a charter of confirmation of the lands of Buchanan and others, with the power of jurisdiction over life and members; but all persons who should be condemned to death in the court of Maurice and his heirs, were to be executed on *the Earl's Gallows at Cathyr.* This charter was confirmed by David II. on the 26th of January 1370-1. Regist. Mag. Sig., b. i. 275.

(*d*) King William addressed a precept to his *sheriffs* and bailiffs of Galloway and Carrick and *Levenax.* Chart. Glasg., 213. There appears to have been a judge or justice of Levenax in the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II. Chart. Lennox, ii. 34-37; Chart. Paisley, No. 278-281; Chart. Kelso, No. 221.

(*e*) In 1237 Alexander II. addressed a precept, "Willielmo Bysett, *Vicecomiti,* et Ballivis suis de Dunbretan." Chart. Lennox, ii. 75; Chart. Paisley, No. 315.

(*g*) Chart. Paisley, No. 293; Chart. Lennox, ii. 51. The precept and retour which are recorded in these chartularies have been printed in the App. to Erskine's Institutes, No. 6; and in Lord Hailes's Sutherland Case, ch. i., p. 6.

son, John de Monteith, the betrayer of Wallace, was sheriff of Dumbarton and constable of the castle of Dumbarton in 1305 (*h*). Malcolm Fleming was the sheriff of Dumbarton in the reign of Robert I. (*i*). Having obtained a grant of the baronies of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld, these districts were detached from the sheriffdom of Stirling and annexed to the sheriffdom of Dumbarton (*k*). On the other hand, a large extent of the eastern part of Lennox, which appears to have belonged to the sheriffdom of Dumbarton in the thirteenth century, was detached from that shire and annexed to the sheriffdom of Stirling (*l*). Malcolm Fleming of Biggar was sheriff of Dumbarton in 1364 (*m*). Sir John de Danielstoun held the same office in 1373 (*n*). His son and heir, Sir Robert de Danielstoun, was sheriff of Dumbarton and keeper of the castle in 1377, and he probably held both those offices till his death in 1399 (*o*). Sir Robert Erskine of Erskine, was keeper of the castle of Dumbarton and sheriff of the county in 1440 and 1443 (*p*). Sir John Colquhoun of Luss was sheriff of Dumbartonshire in 1456 and 1457 (*q*). He held the same office in 1471 and in 1473, and he probably continued sheriff till his death in 1479 (*r*). In the

(*h*) Ryley's Placita, 505-6.

(*i*) Chart. Lennox, i. 38. He was the father of Sir Malcolm Fleming, the first Earl of Wigton. (*k*) Regist. Mag. Sig., Rot., i. 80; Rot., vii. 24.

(*l*) The precise time when this change was made cannot be distinctly ascertained. It seems, however, to have taken place during the latter part of the 13th century. See the chartularies of Lennox, Paisley, Glasgow, and Cambuskenneth; the Great Seal Register during the 14th century; and Prynne, iii. 653-661.

(*m*) Two precepts of David II., one dated the 20th July, and the other the 10th of December 1364, are addressed to Malcolm Fleming, the king's sheriff of Dumbarton. Chart. Paisley, No. 300, 301; Chart. Lennox, ii. 63.

(*n*) Chart. Lennox, i. 90. He married a daughter of Malcolm Fleming, the first Earl of Wigton, from whom he obtained the island of Inchcaillach in Loch Lomond, and the lands of Kilmaronock in Dumbartonshire. Robertson's Index, 30.

(*o*) In 1377 he held the office of keeper of Dumbarton castle for life, with a salary of £80 yearly, which was paid by the king's chamberlain. Chamberlain Rolls, A.D. 1377. He was keeper of this castle at his death in 1399.

(*p*) On the 10th of August 1440, he engaged to deliver the castle of Dumbarton to the king when he should be put in possession of the castle of Kildrummy. Acta Parl., ii. 55. In 1443, Sir Robert Sempil acted as sheriff depute of Sir Robert Erskine, and he held the castle of Dumbarton, of which he was dispossessed on the 15th of July 1443, by Patrick Galbreth. Short Chronicle of the reign of James II., 35.

(*q*) His Account, as sheriff of Dumbartonshire, from the 25th of September 1456, to the 9th of July 1457, is in Sir Lewis Stewart's Collections, fo. 238.

(*r*) He was sheriff of Dumbarton in 1471. Crawfurd's MS. Notes from the Exchequer Rolls. An inquest was made before him as sheriff of Dumbarton, on the 4th of November 1473.

reign of James IV. the office of sheriff of this shire became hereditary in the family of Lennox. Matthew Earl of Lennox was sheriff of Dumbarton in 1503, having obtained a grant to himself and his heirs of that office, which was united to the earldom of Lennox (*s*).

In March 1503-4 an act of parliament was passed, whereby the barony of Lenzie, which comprehended the parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, was detached from the sheriffdom of Dumbarton and annexed to that of Stirling, and on the other hand the parishes of Fintry, Campsie, Strathblane, Balfron, Drymen, and Inchcaillach, with the lands of Buchanan, were detached from the sheriffdom of Stirling and annexed to that of Dumbarton (*t*). This arrangement made the sheriffdom of Dumbarton nearly co-extensive with the district and earldom of Lennox (*u*), but it did not continue long. The above-mentioned act was repealed on the 8th of May 1509, and the two sheriffdoms were reinstated in their former limits (*x*).

The hereditary office of sheriff of Dumbarton continued a pertinent of the earldom and dukedom of Lennox for two centuries, and the office was usually executed by deputy sheriffs, who were appointed by the earls and dukes of Lennox *(y)*. On the 5th of March 1579-80 James VI. granted the earldom of Lennox and the sheriffship of Dumbarton to Esme Stewart, Lord d'Aubigny, who was created Duke of Lennox in 1581 (*z*). On the

Macfarlane's MS. Notes, 299. He was knighted in 1463, he was comptroller of Scotland in 1464 and 1465, and he was chamberlain of Scotland in 1474. On the 17th September 1477 he obtained a grant of the office of captain and keeper of the castle of Dumbarton during his life, with the lands and revenues attached to that office. Regist. Mag. Sig., viii. 33. He was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of the castle of Dunbar on the 1st of May 1479.

(*s*) Sir Jas. Balfour's Practick's, 16. On the 25th of January 1511-12 Matthew Earl of Lennox obtained a new charter of the earldom of Lennox and of the office of sheriff of Dumbarton, which was united to the said earldom, and belonged to him before the granting of this charter. Regist. Mag. Sig., xviii. 3; Andrew Stuart's Hist. of the Stewarts, 217.

(*t*) Acta Parl., ii. 243, 251.

(*u*) Besides the six parishes which were by this act added to Dumbartonshire, the parishes of Killearn and Buthernock (now Baldernock) formed a part of the earldom of Lennox, but were comprehended in the sheriffdom of Stirling.

(*x*) Acta Parl., ii. 268. At a subsequent period attempts were made in 1639 and 1641 to get the seven parishes of Buchanan (formerly called Inchcaillach), Drymen, Balfron, Fintry, Killearn, Strathblane, and Campsie detached from Stirlingshire and annexed to Dumbartonshire, to which they had belonged of old, but these attempts were defeated by the Earl of Mar, who was hereditary sheriff of Stirling. Ib., v. 271, 282, 461.

(*y*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 82; Privy Seal Reg., ix. 84; xl. 86-89; Acta Parl., iii. 154. William Striveling of Glorat was sheriff depute of Dumbartonshire under the Earl of Lennox in 1532, and held his courts in the court-house of Dumbarton. Collection of Charters.

(*z*) Regist. Mag. Sig., xxxv. 148-152; Acta Parl., iii. 248. The dukedom and the sheriffship

death of Charles Duke of Lennox and Richmond without issue in December 1672, the dukedom of Lennox and the sheriffship of Dumbarton devolved on Charles II. as the nearest collateral heir male, and he granted those offices in 1680 to his natural son, Charles Lennox Duke of Lennox and Richmond, who was then eight years old (*a*). In 1704 the duke sold the heritable office of sheriff of Dumbartonshire and the office of constable and keeper of the castle of Dumbarton with other property, to James Marquis of Montrose, who was created Duke of Montrose in 1707. When the heritable jurisdictions were abolished in 1748, William the second Duke of Montrose was allowed £3000 sterling for the sheriffship of Dumbartonshire, being the full amount of his claim (*b*).

The Earls of Lennox had a very ample jurisdiction over all their estates in Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire, which were comprehended in the regality of Lennox. The vassals of the Earls of Lennox had also powers of jurisdiction within the limits of the lands which were holden by them, subject to the remarkable condition that all the criminals which might be condemned in their courts should be executed on the Earl's gallows (*c*). The heritable jurisdiction of the regality of Lennox was sold by the Duke of Lennox and Richmond to the Marquis of Montrose, at the same time that the sheriffship was transferred. When the heritable jurisdictions were abolished in 1748, the Duke of Montrose claimed for the regality of Lennox £4000, but he was only allowed £578 18s. 4d. sterling.

The office of *coroner* in Dumbartonshire became hereditary and passed through various proprietors (*d*). The title to the office was maintained after

continued with his descendants till the death of Charles Duke of Lennox and Richmond without issue in December 1672. Inquisit. Speciales, 25, 53, 57, 71.

(*a*) Ib., 71; Acta Parl., viii. 249. Sheriffs were appointed by the king after the sheriffship devolved on him, and also after the grant to his natural son, who was under age. On the 5th of March 1673 the Earl of Wigton was appointed sheriff principal of Dumbartonshire, with power to nominate deputies but not clerks. Warrant Book, ii. 170. He held the office till his death in April 1681. On the 21st of February 1682 the Marquis of Montrose was appointed sheriff of Dumbartonshire during pleasure, with power to nominate deputies. Ib., vii. 25. He died on the 25th of April 1684. On the 16th of June 1684 Hamilton of Orbistoun was appointed sheriff of Dumbarton during pleasure, with power to appoint deputies but not clerks. Ib., viii. 441.

(*b*) MS. Report of the Lords of Session in the Privy Council Register. After the abolition of the heritable jurisdiction, the first sheriff depute appointed for Dumbartonshire by the King was Mr. John Campbell of Succoth, with a salary of £150 a year.

(*c*) Chart. Lennox, i. 8, 15, 48, 50, 60; Regist. Mag. Sig., b. i. 275.

(*d*) In the 16th century the hereditary office of coroner in Dumbartonshire belonged to the

its exercise had fallen into disuse, but no claim was made for it when the heritable jurisdictions were abolished because it was of no value.

Since 1748 the jurisdiction of this shire has been exercised by the king's sheriff depute and his substitute. The commissary of Glasgow has a jurisdiction in consistorial matters over the whole of Dunbartonshire, which was formerly comprehended in the bishopric of Glasgow. The magistrates of Dumbarton have a corporate jurisdiction within that burgh and its territory (*e*). But such jurisdictions have been limited more recently by the act of parliament giving authority to the justices of peace to hold sessions for the adjudication of local delinquencies. A delinquent, saith Ayliffe, ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed.

§ VI. *Of its Civil History.*] The history of this shire might be carried back into the first ages of the Scottish monarchy.

But it is unnecessary to press this head of the local history of Dumbartonshire beyond the epoch of 843, when the whole tribes of Scotland were formed into one people, who established the kingdom of Scotland under Kenneth the son of Alpin. At a subsequent epoch in the Scottish annals, on the introduction of the municipal law into Scotland during the 12th century, the great body of the inhabitants in Dumbartonshire were Celtic, who spoke Scoto-Irish, and were governed by Celtic customs and Gaelic manners.

The Saxon Arkil is to the family of Lennox what Alan was to the more lasting lineage of the Stewarts, who were both but obscurely known to Scottish history. If Arkil and his followers came into Scotland during the reign of Malcolm Canmore, as Simeon asserts, events and revolutions happened in Scotland under Donald Bane, which made them as strangers

Grahams of Knockdolian. Privy Seal Reg., xli. 148. In the reign of Charles II. it belonged to the family of Colquhoun of Luss. In 1676 Sir James Colquhoun of Luss was served heir of his father Sir John to the office of coroner within the sheriffdom of Dumbarton, and also in the parishes which were formerly in Dumbartonshire, but were then in Stirlingshire. Inquisit. Speciales, 69, 78.

(*e*) Among the rights and privileges that were ratified to the magistrates and community of Dumbarton by acts of parliament in 1641 and 1661, there is "the office of sheriffship" within the burgh and its territory by land and water, with full power to hold courts to punish transgressors, to levy escheats, unlaws, and amerciaments, and to apply the same for the good of the burgh. Acta Parl., v. 541; vii. 219.

retire from this kingdom (*g*). Alwin Mac-Arkil, Alwyn the son of Arkil, as the follower of the court of David I., was a frequent witness to David's charters (*h*), and even a witness to the grants of Malcolm IV. (*i*) The origin of the earldom of Lennox is obscure. There is reason to believe that Alwyn the son of Arkil, when old, was created by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox (*k*). This is so far important as it is the first step towards the introduction of a new race of men into Levenachs in Dumbartonshire.

Alwin, the first Earl of Lennox, died early in the reign of William the Lion, and his son Alwin being then young, the king gave the ward of the earldom to his brother David Earl of Huntingdon, who appears to have held it a considerable time (*l*). Alwin, the second Earl, recovered possession of the earldom sometime before 1199 (*m*). This earl died before the year 1224, leaving eight sons, who mingled their Saxon blood with that of various families in this Celtic country. Maldowen, the eldest son, and the third Earl of Lennox, obtained from Alexander II., in 1238, a charter of confirmation of the earldom of Lennox, which his father, Earl Alwin held, excepting, however, the castle of Dumbarton, with the lands and the port of Murrach, and the fishing of the river Leven, as far as the lands of Murrach extended (*n*).

The town of Dumbarton seems to have been a village in early times under the shelter of *the Rock*. In 1222 *Dumbarton* was made a *royal burgh*, with special privileges, by Alexander II. (*o*) Yet the same Alexander, in

(*g*) Saxon Chron., 199, under the year 1093.

(*h*) Hamilton's elaborate law case of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead, p. 2.

(*i*) Id. (*k*) Id.

(*l*) Fordun, l. ix., 33; Chart. Kelso, No. 225, 383; Chart. Paisley, No. 274; Chart. Lennox, ii. 27.

(*m*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 7; Chart. Paisley, No. 257; Chart. Glasg., p. 133.

(*n*) Chart. Lennox, i. 17.

(*o*) Charter dated the 8th of July, 1222, in the archives of the burgh, a notorial copy of which was laid before the committee of the House of Commons in 1793. Report of the Committee, Appx. A. Alexander II. granted to the monks of Newbotle a toft within his burgh of Dumbarton, and a net's fishing on the river Leven. Chart. Newbattle, No. 200. The burgh of Dumbarton obtained other charters from Alexander II. and his son, Alexander III., and a charter from David II., all which were confirmed by a charter of James VI. in 1609, which conferred on the burgh additional rights and privileges, and it was ratified by parliament in 1612. Charter in the Archives of the Burgh; Acta Parl., iv. 483. The rights and privileges of this burgh were ratified by subsequent acts of parliament in 1641 and 1661. Ib., v. 541; vii. 2195. By an act of parliament in 1695, this burgh obtained the right of holding two additional fairs annually. Ib., ix., 501. The burgh of Dumbarton is ruled by a council of ten

January 1241-2, granted a charter to the bishop of Glasgow allowing the bishop's burgesses and men to buy and sell within Argyle and *Levenax* as freely as they had done before Dumbarton was made a royal burgh, and without any impediment from the bailies of Dumbarton (*p*). It was undoubtedly an event of great importance to have the domestic trade of Dumbartonshire made free from enfeebling monopoly during that narrow age.

Dumbartonshire naturally partook of all the fortunes and misfortunes arising out of the wars of Scotland, from those of David I. till the demise of Alexander III. The hardy men of this county were summoned by the worthy David to support the pretensions of the Empress Maud against the usurper Stephen. They were carried by Malcolm IV. into Galloway to aid that young warrior in his subjugation of Fergus, the lord thereof, who claimed independence of the Scottish sovereign. The Celtic warriors of Dumbartonshire supported William in his various warfare, domestic and foreign, unfortunate and happy. They equally assisted Alexander II. in his doubtful warfare with King John, and in chastising the Gaelic insurgents of Galloway, who preferred a natural son as their lord to the legitimate daughters of their late superior. Those warriors naturally joined the army of Alexander, who in 1249 marched into Argyle to compel Angus of the Isles to yield submission to him rather than to the king of Norway. Alexander II. died in July 1249, in the island of Kerrera, and was buried in the abbey church of Melrose. The people of Dumbartonshire equally partook of the plenty and policy which exhilarated the reign of Alexander III. (*q*).

Malcolm Earl of Lennox concurred with the *Magnates Scotiæ* during 1284 in swearing that they would receive Margaret of Norway, the grand-

merchants and five tradesmen, including among the former the provost, two bailies, the dean of guild, and the treasurer. The gross revenue of this burgh in 1788 amounted to £357 10s. 9d. sterling. Report of the House of Commons' Committee, 1793. In 1817 it had increased to £858.

(*p*) Chart. Glasg., 167. In subsequent times frequent contentions took place between the burghs of Dumbarton and Glasgow respecting their several rights and privileges, and particularly as to the navigation of the Clyde. After many contests and some lawsuits the disputes of these burghs were settled by a contract in 1700, whereby the navigation of the Clyde was made free to the burgesses and inhabitants of both the burghs, and the magistrates of Dumbarton sold to the burgh of Glasgow, for 4500 marks Scots, the right of levying dues and customs from the vessels of strangers loading and unloading in the Clyde. This contract was ratified by parliament in 1701. Acta Parl., vii. 650, x. 322.

(*q*) Wyntoun's Chron., i. 401.

daughter of Alexander III., as their sovereign in case of his demise without any other heir (*r*). The Earl of Lennox again appeared in the parliament at Brigham in March 1290, and consented to the marriage of Margaret Queen of Scotland to the son of Edward I. (*s*). The death of Margaret in September 1290 opened the competition for the crown, and in 1291 Malcolm Earl of Lennox was one of the nominees of Robert Bruce the competitor (*t*). The castle of Dumbarton was one of the fortresses that were put into the possession of Edward I. during the competition, and it was delivered to John Baliol, the successful competitor, in November 1292 (*u*). When resistance to the ambitious purposes of Edward I. became necessary, the Earl of Lennox assembled his followers, and with other Scottish leaders invaded Cumberland, and assaulted Carlisle in March 1296; but the overwhelming force of Edward compelled the Earl of Lennox and his vassals to submit to a power which they could not resist. On the 5th of October 1296, Edward committed to Alexander de Ledes the keeping of the castle and the sheriffdom of Dumbarton (*v*).

Dumbartonshire was now involved in all the miseries of war during more than half a century. In 1305 the castle of Dumbarton was held for Edward I. by Sir John de Menteith, who was also sheriff of the county, and he was confirmed in both those offices (*w*) after performing an odious service which has covered his name with infamy. It was he who placed the illustrious Wallace under the murderous axe of Edward I. A very different part was acted by Malcolm Earl of Lennox, who came out in 1306 as one of the supporters of Robert Bruce in asserting his right to the crown, and the earl continued to maintain the independence of the kingdom till he fell at Halidon Hill in 1333. Sir John Menteith held Dumbarton Castle for the English king till 1309, when Bruce obtained possession of that important fortress (*x*).

(*r*) Rym. Fœd., ii. 260. Except the Earl of Lennox there was no person from Dumbarton on that occasion among the great men of Scotland.

(*s*) Ib., 471. Malcolm Earl of Lennox appears to have died soon after that event, and was succeeded by his son Malcolm.

(*t*) Rym. Fœd., ii. 555.

(*u*) Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 11.

(*v*) Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 35.

(*w*) In September 1305. Ryley's Placita, 505-6.

(*x*) Dumbarton castle does not appear among the Scottish fortresses that were provisioned by the English king in May 1309. Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 63, 80. It was certainly in possession of Bruce before August 1309, when Sir John Menteith was confidentially employed by him, along with Sir Niel Campbell, to negotiate a treaty with the English. Lord Hailes's Annals, ii. 29.

Robert Bruce died in his castle of Cardross near Dumbarton, on the 7th of June 1329. The war which he had ended was renewed in 1332 by the ambition of Edward III. The men of Lennox were again led into the field by their aged earl, who fell with many of his followers in the battle of Halidon-hill, on the 19th of July, 1333. Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld having made good his retreat from that fatal field, secured the castle of Dumbarton, of which he was keeper, and from thence he soon after conveyed the young king, who was in the tenth year of his age, with his infant consort, into France, where they were protected till 1341. The succession wars produced a great waste of blood and property in Dunbartonshire (*y*).

At the accession of Robert II. to the throne in February, 1370-1, the castles of Dumbarton, of Stirling and of Edinburgh were held by Sir Robert Erskine, who maintained this great trust, and firmly supported the legitimate succession (*z*). Sir Robert Danielstoun, who had held the castle of Dumbarton more than twenty years (*a*), having died in 1399, this fortress was seized by Walter Danielstoun, the parson of Kincardine O'Neil, who pretending a hereditary right to the custody of it, held it three years. From a weak and distracted government he extorted as the conditions of surrendering this fortress in 1402, his appointment to the bishopric of St. Andrews, with a grant of its revenues during the vacancy; but he only enjoyed his sacrilegious benefice during half a year, as he died soon after (*b*).

Bruce appears to have obtained it partly by stratagem and partly by capitulation. Oliver, a carpenter, the author of the stratagem, was rewarded by a grant of the lands of Edalwood in Clydesdale. Robertson's Index, 21. Sir John Menteith appears to have obtained a pardon for all his offences, and he also acquired a grant of the lands of Glenbrecrych and Aulesaith in Kintyre, which he afterwards exchanged for lands in Kincardineshire. MS. Advoc. Lib. Jac., v. 4, 29, 206. Robertson's Index, 14, 17, 23. He distinguished himself in the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, and he was employed in several negotiations by Robert Bruce.

(*y*) The valued rent of Dumbartonshire, according to the ancient extent, was £1,442 9s. 6d., but according to the true value as reported to parliament in 1366, it was only £96 9s. 6d. Parl. Record, 107. Other causes besides the waste of war must have concurred to produce so great a deterioration. The sheriffdom of Dumbarton was of much greater extent when the ancient valuation was made than it was in 1366.

(*z*) Fordun, l. xiv. 36; Wyntoun, ii. 304.

(*a*) In 1377 he was keeper of Dumbarton castle by an appointment for life, and for discharging that trust he received £80 a year from the king. Chamberlain's Rolls, Anno 1377.

(*b*) Wyntoun, ii. 389; Goodal's Fordun, i. 365.

After the restoration of James I. to his kingdom in 1424, Duncan Earl of Lennox was involved in the fate of his son-in-law, Murdoch Duke of Albany, the Regent; and Dumbarton suffered from the resentment of one of Albany's sons. James Stewart, the youngest son of Albany and the grandson of Lennox, having escaped when his father, mother, and brothers, were imprisoned in March 1425, he collected a band of Highlanders with whom, on the 3rd of May, he assaulted and burnt the town of Dumbarton, and put to the sword Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, the king's uncle, who held the castle with two and thirty men. The author of this outrage was proclaimed a rebel, and he with Finlay the bishop of Argyle and other accomplices, were obliged to flee to Ireland, whence they never returned (*c*). The aged Earl of Lennox after a long imprisonment was tried, condemned, and executed on the 25th of May at Stirling, where the Duke of Albany and his two oldest sons suffered the same fate (*d*). The king sent a force to besiege the Earl of Lennox's castle on the island of Inchmurrin in Loch Lomond, which was surrendered on the 8th of June (*e*). The earl's eldest daughter, Isabel Duchess of Albany, was imprisoned in Tantallon castle during the catastrophe of her father, husband, and two sons, but she was afterwards released. Notwithstanding her father Earl Duncan left a legitimate son of his second marriage, called Donald of Lennox (*g*), she appears to have enjoyed the earldom of Lennox during the reign of James II., though she never obtained any regular entry as heir to it (*h*). She resided in the castle of Inchmurrin in Loch Lomond, the chief messuage of the earldom, where she granted charters as Countess of Lennox to the vassals of the earldom. She made grants from the property of the earldom to reli-

(*c*) Five of Stewart's followers were apprehended and executed. Bower, ii. 483. On the 6th of May 1429, the English king sent an esquire into Ireland to discover James Stewart and conduct him to England. Rym. Fœd., x. 415.

(*d*) Bower, ii. 483. (*e*) Bower, ii. 484.

(*g*) The very elaborate case of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead, the lineal descendant of Donald of Lennox, which was drawn up by Robert Hamilton, Esquire, Advocate, has clearly shown that Donald of Lennox was the *lawful son* of Duncan Earl of Lennox, and that no forfeiture took place of Earl Duncan or of the earldom. The cause of Donald of Lennox or his heirs not obtaining the earldom in preference to the daughters of his father is uncertain, but probable reasons are suggested by Mr. Hamilton.

(*h*) The retour of the service of John Lord Darnley in 1473, as heir of his great-grandfather, Duncan Earl of Lennox, to the half of the property of the earldom, expressly states that the earldom was in the king's hands from the death of Earl Duncan [in 1425] for the space of 48 years, owing to the non-entry of any heir. Lennox Case, 52.

gious establishments, and she died in 1459 (*i*). After the death of this lady a long contest took place for the earldom of Lennox, between the heirs of her sisters *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*, the younger daughters of Duncan Earl of Lennox. The lands were shared (*k*), but the great objects of contest were the honours, the superiority, and the principal messuage of the earldom. The point in issue was which of the two daughters of Earl Duncan, *Elizabeth* or *Margaret*, was the oldest; and the competitors were John Lord Darnley, the grandson of *Elizabeth*, and Agnes Monteith, the wife of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, and the eldest grand-daughter of *Margaret*. The struggle continued throughout the reign of James III., and was finally settled in 1493 (*l*).

In the meantime, during the hostilities of Edward IV. against Scotland in 1481, the English fleet besieged Dumbarton, which was defended by the skill and bravery of Andrew Wood of Leith (*m*). Lord Darnley having been disappointed in his attempt to obtain an advantage over his competitor for the earldom of Lennox (*n*), joined the factious nobles who in 1482

(*i*) Lennox Case, 51-2. During the early part of the reign of James II., Sir Robert Erskine was keeper of the castle of Dumbarton. On the 10th of August 1440, he engaged to deliver this castle to the king when he should be put in possession of the castle of Kildrummy. Acta Parl., ii. 55. On the 15th of July 1443, Sir Robert Sempil, the sheriff depute of Sir Robert Erskine, and deputy keeper of Dumbarton castle, was surprised and dispossessed of that fortress by Patrick Galbraith, who had been turned out of it on the preceding day by Sempil. Chronicle of the reign of James II., 35. Robert de Calentare was keeper of Dumbarton Castle in 1449. Chamberlain Rolls. In 1455 the castle of Dumbarton, with the lands of Cardross and Rosneath, the annual rent from the lands of Cadzow, and the annual payment of meal from Kilpatrick, were annexed to the crown by act of parliament. Acta Parl., ii. 42.

(*k*) John Lord Darnley obtained one half of the lands of the earldom in right of his grandmother *Elizabeth*, and the other half was shared between the two grand-daughters of *Margaret*, the eldest of whom was Agnes Menteith, the wife of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, and the youngest was Elizabeth Menteith, the wife of John Napier of Merchiston.

(*l*) On the 4th of May 1471 Andrew Lord Avendale, the chancellor, obtained a grant of the earldom of Lennox during his life, with the wards and marriages of all the vassals, the earldom being then in the king's hands by the non-entry of any heir. Reg. Mag. Sig., vii. 193; Andw. Stuart's Hist. Stewart's, 184. Lord Avondale died in 1488.

(*m*) On the 18th of March 1483, he obtained a grant of the lands of Largo in Fife for his services by land and sea in the English war. A confirmation of this grant in 1497 intimates that his most eminent service was the defence of Dumbarton when the English navy came to besiege it. Scotstarvet's Calendar of Charters.

(*n*) In 1473, while Sir John Haldane was abroad as the king's ambassador, Lord Darnley obtained the retour of an inquest serving him heir of Earl Duncan to the principal messuage and superiority, and to the half of the lands of the earldom; and he obtained from the king a

seized and imprisoned the king, hanged some of his servants at Lauder bridge, and disbanded his army. Lord Darnley with many of his retainers attended the king, or rather guarded him during his imprisonment in Edinburgh castle, for which the king granted a remission to Darnley and 66 of his followers (*o*). In 1485 he again confederated with other factious nobles to imprison the king and appoint the Prince Regent; and Darnley with his eldest son, Matthew Stewart, joined the rebel faction, who overthrew the royal army, and killed the king in 1488. After the fall of James III., John Lord Darnley appears to have obtained from the new government the title and honours of Earl of Lennox, and he sat by this title in the first parliament, held in October 1488 (*p*). The same parliament committed to the Earl of Lennox his eldest son, Matthew Stewart, and Lord Lyle, the rule of Dumbartonshire, Renfrewshire, the lower ward of Clydesdale, and that part of Lennox lying in Stirlingshire, till the king should arrive at the age of 21 years (*q*). The castle of Dumbarton, which had been held by Lord Avondale (*r*), was committed to the keeping of the Earl of Lennox and his oldest son Matthew Stewart, with all the revenues attached to the same (*s*). Such were the important advantages that Lennox and his son obtained by the treasonous overthrow of their late sovereign. Yet from whatever cause they soon became discontented with the new government, and in the beginning of May 1489, they with their associate Lord Lyle broke out into insurrection. The rulers of the land, with the young king at their head,

precept charging the tenants and inhabitants to answer, attend, and obey him as Earl of Lennox. Lennox Case, 52; Andw. Stuart's Hist. Stewarts, 185. When Sir John Haldane returned to Scotland in 1475, he complained to the king of the injustice done him in his absence, whereupon the king revoked his precept, and Darnley's service was rescinded, and he was obliged to relinquish the title of Earl of Lennox which he had assumed. Wood's Peerage, ii. 86.

(*o*) The 19th of October 1482. Andw. Stuart's Hist. Stewarts, 188, 400.

(*p*) Acta Parl., ii. 200. In 1493 the contest about the earldom of Lennox was finally settled by an indenture, whereby the shares of the lands that had been alloted to Lord Darnley and Haldane of Gleneagles were specifically settled, and in addition to his fourth share Sir James Haldane of Gleneagles obtained certain lands as a consideration for whatever right he had to the superiority of the estates of the earldom which had been allotted to Lord Darnley, now Earl of Lennox. Wood's Peerage, ii. 87.

(*q*) Acta Parl., ii. 208.

(*r*) On the 17th September 1477, Sir John Colquhoun of Luss was appointed keeper of the castle of Dumbarton during his life, with all the lands, revenues and fees belonging to that office. Reg. Mag. Sig., viii. 33. He was killed at the siege of the castle of Dunbar on the 1st of May 1479, and Lord Avondale was appointed keeper of Dumbarton castle.

(*s*) On the 20th of October 1488. R. M. S., xii. 61.

marched to Glasgow Moor against the insurgents, who seem to have retired without risking a conflict. Lennox, his oldest son Matthew Stewart, and Lord Lyle, were forfeited by a sentence of parliament on the 27th of June (*t*), and on the 4th of July the parliament made an order for besieging the castles of Dumbarton, Crookston, and Duchall (*u*). For this purpose the militia were called out, and artillery of different kinds were transported into the west (*v*). On the 19th of July the king marched from Glasgow into Renfrewshire, to besiege Lord Lyle's castle of Duchall and the Earl of Lennox's castle of Crookston, and the more difficult task of besieging the castle of Dumbarton was committed to the Earl of Argyll, the chancellor. The castle of Duchall surrendered to the king on the 27th of July (*w*), but Dumbarton castle defied all the efforts of Argyll and his forces, who were allowed to return home according to the practice of the Highlanders (*x*). In the meantime Lennox and Lyle entered into a confederacy with several nobles and barons in the north, who from purer motives were preparing to make an effort to revenge the fall of their late sovereign (*y*). Lennox having collected a considerable force, marched to join his northern confederates, and encamped in the evening of the 11th of October at Gartalunan, near Tilly Moss, on the south side of the Forth. A spy communicated to Lord Drummond intelligence of Lennox's position and the careless security of his camp. A force was hastily assembled and supplied with artillery (*z*) from Stirling castle, and the king with his retinue rode from Dunblane to the field of action. During the night Lennox's camp was attacked by surprise, many of his troops were slain, many were taken prisoners, and the rest completely dispersed. In the morning the king went to the neighbouring church of Kippen, and made an offering of an angel for his victory (*a*). A week after this rout the castle of Dumbarton, which was held by the four sons of Lennox, was besieged vigorously by a large force, at the head of which was the king and the ministers of state (*b*). After a siege of six weeks this

(*t*) Acta Parl., ii. 213, 217, 218.

(*u*) Ib., ii. 214.

(*v*) Treasurer's Accounts, July 1489.

(*w*) Id.

(*x*) During those hostilities in 1489, the sons of Lennox made a sally from the castle and burnt the town of Dumbarton.

(*y*) Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. App. 89. The date of the curious original letter of James IV., which is therein quoted, is the 22d of September 1489, not 1490.

(*z*) *Culverins*, which seem to have been the field-pieces of that time. Treasurer's Accounts.

(*a*) Treasurer's Accounts, 12th October 1489. The *angel* was a gold coin equal in value to 24 shillings Scots.

(*b*) Besides the lieges called out as usual for this siege, Argyll the chancellor, Home the

fortress was surrendered to the king (*c*). Lennox, his sons, and Lord Lyle, made their peace with the government, and obtained for themselves and their followers a full pardon for their rebellious proceedings (*d*).

When the king obtained the surrender of Dumbarton castle, he purchased from the Laird of Laucht a ship, which was repaired, equipped, and victualled at Dumbarton. Dumbarton now became a naval station, and was the only one on the west for the king's ships, which were favourite objects of James IV. and James V. In July 1494, James IV. made an expedition by sea, from Dumbarton to Tarbert in Kintyre, where he was attended by the nobles of the south and west (*e*). He now caused to be built at Dumbarton a number of large *row-barges*, which occupied many men during seven months. In May, the king with his ships and row-barges sailed from Dumbarton on an expedition to the Western Islands, attended by many nobles and barons, and carrying with them a number of guns and gunners (*g*).

Matthew Earl of Lennox, who succeeded his father John in 1494, led the men of Lennox to the fatal field of Flodden, where he and the Earl of Argyll commanded the right wing of the Scottish army, and both the earls with many of their followers were slain in this bloody field. The Earl of Lennox was succeeded by his son John, who played an active part during the turbulent minority of James V. In December 1514 the Earls of Lennox and Glencairn, during a tempestuous night, took the castle of Dumbarton, to which they obtained access by breaking open the lower gate, when they turned out Lord Erskine, the governor (*h*). On the

chamberlain, Bothwell the master of household, Sir William Knolls the treasurer, the prior of St. Andrews, the bishops of Glasgow and Galloway, Lord Oliphant and others had each a certain number of men employed, for whom they received wages from the king's treasurer. Treasurer's Accounts.

(*c*) Id.

(*d*) The forfeiture of Lennox, his oldest son, and Lord Lyle was rescinded by an act of parliament 5th February 1489-90. Acta Parl., ii. 217-218. Another act on the 15th of February granted a full remission to all those concerned in holding the castle of Dumbarton against the king. Ib., 223. On the 12th of February a remission was granted under the great seal to Matthew Stewart, the oldest son, and to three other sons of Lennox, and to many other persons, for holding Dumbarton castle against the king, and for treasonably burning the town of Dumbarton. Andw. Stuart's Hist. Stewarts, 193.

(*e*) Treasurer's Accounts. (*g*) Ibid.

(*h*) Lesley, 358; Orig. Letter of Sir James Inglis, 21st January 1515, Bibl. Cotton. Calig., b. i. 22. On the 26th of October 1497 John Stirling, the son of John Stirling of Craigbernard, and steward to the king, obtained a grant of the keeping of the castle of Dumbarton

18th of May 1515, John Duke of Albany, who had been appointed Regent of Scotland, arrived from France at Dumbarton with eight ships, laden with ammunition and warlike stores. These ships were probably part of the navy of James IV., and they appear to have remained at Dumbarton (*i*). In November 1516, the Earl of Lennox was imprisoned by the Regent Albany to compel him to surrender the castle of Dumbarton, which was regarded as the key of the kingdom on the west (*k*). The earl was obliged to comply, and Alan Stewart was sent to receive the fortress, in which the regent placed a garrison. The possession of this strength was of great importance to the regent, as Dumbarton was his usual port of communication with France. After several voyages to and from France, he finally embarked at Dumbarton for that country, on the 20th of May 1524.

In 1526 John Earl of Lennox, an amiable and popular nobleman, assembled a force of 10,000 men, and marched towards Edinburgh in order to rescue the young king from the power of the Douglases. On the 4th of September his troops were defeated on the Avon in Linlithgowshire, and after he had surrendered, he was murdered by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, a bastard son of the Earl of Arran. This ruffian obtained, on the 22d of May 1527, the appointment of captain and keeper of the castle of Dumbarton, with all the revenues attached to the same for 19 years, and for life (*l*). On the 28th of April 1531, this important office with all its revenues was resgined by Sir James Hamilton, and committed to Matthew Earl of Lennox for 19 years (*m*). In 1540 Dumbarton received James V. and his retinue,

for 19 years, with all the property annd revenues attached to that office, the same as Robert Lundy of Balgonie the former keeper had. MS. Advoc. Lib. Jac., v. 4, 29, p. 13. On the 6th of June 1511 Robert Lord Erskine obtained a similar grant. Privy Seal Reg., iv. 160.

(*i*) In the Treasurer's Accounts there is a statement of expenses on the ships at Dumbarton from the 21st of July to the 21st of November 1515. This expenditure was made by James Stewart, brother of the Laird of Ardgowan, who was keeper of the king's ships.

(*k*) Lesley, 367. About ten months before this the Earl of Arran having revolted was joined by Lennox and Glencairn, who provided Dumbarton castle against a siege. They took the castle of Glasgow, but by the mediation of the chancellor this affair was compromised. Ib., 363. The regent granted to William Stirling of Glorat, the captain and keeper of Dumbarton castle, a pension of £40 yearly from the customs of Dumbarton during pleasure. Privy Seal Reg., v. 61.

(*l*) Privy Seal Reg., vi. 67. At the same time Andrew Lord Avendale obtained similar grants. Ib., 69. The deputy keeper and constable of the fortress was William Stirling of Glorat, who had held that office for many years. On the 23d of March, 1529-9 he obtained a grant allowing him and his successors in this office to build and hold a mill on the king's lands of Murrachs, which pertained to the keeping of Dumbarton castle. Ib., viii. 42. (*m*) Ib., ix. 8.

who terminated his circumnavigation of the islands of Scotland by landing at Dumbarton.

In the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, Matthew Earl of Lennox, who had been entrusted with the keeping of Dunbarton castle, involved himself in forfeiture and his country in calamities by his treasonable conduct. In October 1543 some ships arrived in the Clyde from France, having on board a quantity of arms and ammunition, with 30,000 crowns in silver. By artful persuasion the Earl of Lennox induced the French captains to land the money, with a part of the arms and ammunition in Dumbarton castle, of which he was keeper. Having thus obtained these warlike stores, he joined with other malcontents in levying an army to overthrow the government, but this attempt ended in a compromise, which allowed the factious Earl again to revolt. In May and June 1544, he entered into treasonable contracts with Henry VIII., whom he engaged to serve, and to assist in obtaining the rule of Scotland under the English king. He also engaged to make every effort to seize the Scottish queen and deliver her to Henry VIII., and he contracted to transfer to him the castle and territory of Dumbarton and the island of Bute. In consideration of which Henry VIII. engaged to give his niece, Lady Margaret Douglas in marriage to the earl, and to grant him lands in England to the annual value of 6800 marks Scots. The English king also engaged to give a yearly pension of 100 marks sterling during life to George Stirling of Glorat, the deputy keeper of Dumbarton castle, who was to be deprived of that office by its surrender (*n*). This treaty was followed by the earl's marriage and his naturalization as a subject of England (*o*). He was sent soon afterwards with 18 English ships and 600 soldiers into the Frith of Clyde, to secure the castle of Dumbarton and other places, and to harass the Scots. Upon their arrival at Dumbarton in August, George Stirling, the deputy keeper of the castle received the earl civilly, but as soon as he discovered the purpose of betraying the fortress and the country to Henry VIII., and that he was to be deprived of his office, he disdained the pension, turned the earl out of the castle, and compelled him and the Englishmen who had landed to return to their ships. They now ravaged and wasted with fire and sword the islands of Bute and Arran, and other parts of the west coast (*p*). For those atrocities and his other treasons the Earl of Lennox was forfeited by parliament on the 1st of October 1545. He continued an active partizan

(*n*) Rym. Fœd., xv. 22, 29.
(*o*) Ib., 37.
(*p*) Keith, 47; Acta Parl., ii. 456

in the hostilities of Henry VIII. and his successor against Scotland (*q*). He obtained from Henry VIII. a grant of the manor of Temple Newsom in Yorkshire, and he remained in England, an exile from his native country twenty years. Stirling of Glorat, the deputy keeper of Dumbarton castle, though he refused to give it up to the English king, yet he would not surrender it to the Regent of Scotland, but continued to hold it some time for the Earl of Lennox; and the Earl's brother, Robert Stewart the bishop elect of Caithness, who had been an agent in the treasonable acts of the earl, was admitted into the castle. In the end of June 1546, the regent besieged the castle, and while he was thus engaged the adherents of the Earl of Lennox collected a band of highlanders, with whom they made a sudden attack on the besiegers, killed fifty of them, and carried off much plunder (*r*). After a siege of fifteen days the castle of Dumbarton surrendered on the 14th of July, when Robert Stewart, the brother of Lennox, submitted to the regent and council, and obtained a pardon for withholding the castle, and for all his other treasonable acts (*s*),

After the battle of Pinkie the young queen was removed from Stirling castle to the abbey of Inchmahome in the Loch of Monteith, where she remained till the 29th of February 1547-8, when she was carried to the castle of Dumbarton. In this safe residence she continued till the end of July 1548, when she embarked in the French galleys, and was conveyed to France (*t*). When the Duke of Chatelherault resigned the regency to the queen mother in April 1554, he was allowed to retain the custody of the castle of Dumbarton with its revenues. The duke continued to hold this fortress till

(*q*) During the winter of 1554-5 the earl resided at Carlisle, and had an allowance of four marks a day from Henry VIII. On the 25th of July 1547 Sir John Williams had a warrant for the delivery of £100 to the Earl of Lennox for his entertainment, he being sent to serve northwards. Council Book of Edward VI., vol. i. 96. On the 4th of September 1547, the chamberlains and treasurer of the exchequer had a warrant for £10 to be delivered to John Sumpter for the transportation of the Earl of Lennox to Scotland by sea. Ib., 105.

(*r*) Privy Seal Reg., xx. 42, xxi. 8.

(*s*) Minute of Council recorded in the Books of the Lords of Session, 28th July 1546. On the 16th of July a remission was granted to Robert Stewart, the brother of the Earl of Lennox, Mr. John Spottiswoode, John Mik, chaplain, and John Maxwell, for treasonably holding the castle of Dumbarton against the queen and her governor, for remaining in England in time of war without license, and for all other crimes. Privy Seal Reg., xx. 28. On the 15th of July remissions were granted to a great number of persons for withholding Dumbarton castle, and for assisting the Earl of Lennox in burning the village of Dunoon in Argyleshire, and for burning the habitations and other property in the island of Arran. Ib. 27-8.

(*t*) Treasurer's Accounts, and Privy Seal Reg.

April 1562, when he was induced to resign it to the queen, in consequence of the disclosure of a strange conspiracy of his son the Earl of Arran (*u*). In July 1563 Dumbarton was visited by Queen Mary with a numerous retinue, and she proceeded from thence into Argyleshire. During the hostilities which followed the dethronement of Queen Mary, the castle of Dumbarton was held for her by Lord Fleming. It was to this secure retreat that her friends resolved to convey her after she escaped from Loch Leven, but they were intercepted and defeated by the Regent Moray at Langside, on the 13th of May 1568. The castle of Dumbarton was surprised and taken by escalade on the 2nd of May 1571, by Captain Thomas Crawford, who obtained information of the mode of access by bribing two men who had been employed in the fortress (*v*). Lord Fleming the governor escaped, but Lady Fleming, with Monsieur Verac the French ambassador, John Hamilton the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and other persons, were taken prisoners (*w*). The regent committed the keeping of Dumbarton castle to John Cuningham of Drumquhassil.

The execution of Archbishop Hamilton was revenged by the death of the Regent Lennox, who was mortally wounded in the attack made on Stirling the 4th of September 1571. This event produced a succession of changes in the destination of the earldom of Lennox, which now devolved on the earl's grandson, King James VI. On the 18th of April 1572, the earldom of Lennox and lordship of Darnley, with the whole of the family property and heritable jurisdictions, were granted to the king's uncle, Lord Charles Stewart, the younger brother of Lord Darnley (*x*). On his death without male issue in 1576, they again devolved to the king, who granted them on the 16th of June 1678, to his grand uncle, Lord Robert Stewart the bishop of Caithness (*y*), who resigned them in 1579, and obtained in exchange the earldom of March. On the 5th of March 1579-80, the king granted to Esme Stewart, Lord d'Aubigny, the earldom of Lennox and lordship of

(*u*) Letter from Randolph to Cecil, 25th April 1562, MS. Paper Office. Arran having confessed that they intended to imprison the queen in Dumbarton castle if his fancied conspiracy had taken effect, the privy council, on the 21st of April, advised the duke to surrender that fortress; which was accordingly given up, on the 25th of April, to Captain Anstruther, who was authorised by the queen to receive it.

(*v*) The Regent Lennox rewarded Crawford for his enterprise by granting him a pension of £200 yearly during life, from the revenues of the archbishopric of St. Andrews. Privy Seal Reg., xxxix. 92.

(*w*) Hist. of King James VI., p. 114-118.

(*x*) Privy Seal Reg., xl. 87-9; xli. 33-6.

(*y*) Acta Parl., iii. 154.

Darnley, with all the property and heritable jurisdictions pertaining to them (*z*), and he was appointed keeper of the castle of Dumbarton. This favourite also obtained the office of chamberlain of Scotland, and he was created Duke of Lennox and Earl of Darnley on the 5th of August 1581 (*a*). On his son Ludovick, the second Duke of Lennox, King James heaped additional grants of property and offices. Among others the king inconsiderately granted to him the custody of the castle of Dumbarton with the property and its revenues (*b*).

While King James was thus thoughtlessly employed in heaping estates and honours on his favourites, Dumbartonshire was suffering from the lawless depredations and barbarous murders committed by a ferocious banditti. The MacGregors, who inhabited some of the highland glens on the north of Dumbartonshire, had long infested that county, and during the weak reign of King James their atrocities became intolerable. On the 21st of December 1602, Sir Alexander Colquhoun of Luss appeared before the king at Stirling, and complained of the great depredations and cruel murders committed by the barbarous clan Gregor; and to give greater effect to his complaint, he was attended by a number of women carrying the bloody shirts of their murdered husbands and sons. The king granted a commission to Sir Alexander Colquhoun to repress such crimes, and to apprehend the perpetrators. Any attempt to bring them to justice was uniformly revenged by the MacGregors with barbarous cruelty. Alister MacGregor of Glenstra, the chief of the MacGregors, assembled his clan and many highland freebooters. With a body of 400 armed men he entered Dumbartonshire on the 7th of February 1603. Sir Alexander Colquhoun assembled his friends and tenants, and he was joined by some of the magistrates and many of the burgesses of Dumbarton (*c*). On the 9th of February the parties met in Glen Fruin, where a desperate conflict took place. The MacGregors being the strongest body slew "*seven score*" of their opponents, many of them in cold blood. On the side of the MacGregors there fell only two, one of whom was the chieftain's brother, John Macgregor. This murderous action was popularly called "*the field of Lennox, or the battle of Glen Fruin.*" After this defeat of Colquhoun the

(*z*) Reg. Mag. Sig., xxxv. 148-152; Acta Parl., iii. 248.

(*a*) After the Ruthven conspirators seized the king, the Duke of Lennox was obliged to leave Scotland in December 1582, and he died at Paris the 26th of May 1583.

(*b*) He was created Duke of Richmond in 1623, and he died on the 16th of February 1624.

(*c*) *Tobias Smollett*, one of the bailies of Dumbarton, and several of the burgesses of that town, were slain in the conflict which took place.

MacGregors carried fire and sword through the whole barony of Luss. They burnt and destroyed the houses, and all the property which they could not carry off, and they drove away 600 cows, 800 sheep, and 80 horses, with much other property (*d*). This barbarous outrage excited horror and indignation throughout Scotland. Sir Alexander Colquhoun again complained to the king, and he was attended as before by a great number of women, who carried the bloody shirts of their slaughtered husbands and sons. On the 3d of April the king and council made an act abolishing the name of MacGregor; ordaining every person of that clan to assume some other name; and prohibiting them and their posterity from ever calling themselves by the name of Gregor, or MacGregor, under pain of death (*e*). By the efforts of some of the powerful landlords of the adjacent countries, the chief of the MacGregors and a number of the clan were at different times apprehended and brought to justice, for the barbarous slaughter in Glen Fruin. This lawless clan continued to infest Dumbartonshire and other countries for more than a century after this period.

Though the MacGregors were pre-eminent for the atrocity of their crimes, they were not altogether singular in their habits of depredation. The *clan Farlan*, who inhabited the wild and mountainous district of Arrochar in the north of Dumbartonshire, appear to have been in the habit of plundering the more fertile lowlands of this county (*g*). In July 1624, many of the MacFarlans were convicted of robbery and theft. Some were punished, some were pardoned, and others were removed to the highlands of Aberdeenshire, and to Strathavon in Banffshire, where they assumed the names of Stewart, of MacCaudy, of Griesock, of MacJames, and MacInnes (*h*).

(*d*) A relation of this is given in the Privy Council Register, and in the several indictments of the MacGregors who were afterwards taken and tried. (Records of Justiciary, and see Arnot's Crim. Trials, 133.) It is also briefly stated in Birrel's Diary, p. 57-8, where he says that they slew to the number of 60 honest men, besides women and bairns, and spared none wherever they came. The number of men killed was certainly "seven score" [140], as stated on record.

(*e*) This was one of the last acts of King James in Scotland. The acts of the privy council in 1603 and 1613 were ratified and made permanent laws by an act of parliament in 1617. Acta Parl., iv. 550.

(*g*) In 1587 the MacFarlans of Arrochar were one of the Highland clans for whose conduct the chief was made answerable. Acta Parl., iii. 467. In 1594 the clan Farlan was one of the Highland clans that were declared to be in the habit of committing theft, robbery, and oppression. Ib., iv. 71.

(*h*) Records of Justiciary.

The weaknesses of the reign of James VI. led on to the misery and misfortunes of the subsequent rule of Charles I. Dumbartonshire, like other districts of Scotland, partook of the follies and fanaticism of that age. The first acts of hostility were the capture of the king's fortresses by the Covenanters, before their commanders were prepared for any attack. On Sunday the 24th of March 1639, Sir William Stewart, the captain of Dumbarton castle, having imprudently quitted that fortress, and gone with his family and the greater part of the garrison to the church of Dumbarton, John Semple, the provost of that town, and Macaulay of Ardencaple, with a body of armed Covenanters, surrounded Stewart and his soldiers and took them prisoners. By threats of death they obtained from Stewart the watchword of the castle, which enabled them to get within the outworks with a considerable force, and the few soldiers who remained in the castle surrendered it on the subsequent morning (*i*). The castle was committed by the Covenanters to the keeping of the Earl of Argyll, but the pacification in June 1639, restored it to the king, who fortified it, provided it with ammunition and provisions, and placed a garrison in it (*k*). When hostilities were recommenced by the Covenanters in August 1640, Sir John Henderson, the captain of Dumbarton castle, was induced by the Earl of Argyll to surrender that fortress to him, and the earl was commissioned by the estates to keep it for the Covenanters. During the arrangements of a pacification in November 1641, an act of parliament was passed ordaining Argyll to surrender Dumbarton castle to the Duke of Lennox, to whom the same pertained; and this act directed that the soldiers, cannon, and ammunition, should be removed from the castle, and that the walls should never be repaired; but the Duke of Lennox was allowed to levy the revenues of the fortress (*l*). In April 1644, the estates ordered that the houses and walls of Dumbarton castle should be demolished, and appointed John Semple, the provost of Dumbarton to carry this direction into effect, and to secure the cannon and

(*i*) Spalding, i. 126; Baillie's Letters, i. 158. Stewart appears to have been blamed, and perhaps was punished, as he supplicated the parliament in October for restitution of his goods, and for an inquiry into his conduct as to the capture of Dumbarton castle. Acta Parl., v. 271, 279, 320.

(*k*) Ib., 303, 317.

(*l*) Acta Parl., v. 518. The castle and its revenues pertained to the Duke of Lennox as the hereditary keeper of it.

ammunition on the public charge (*m*). This order was never executed, and the castle of Dumbarton continued one of the chief fortresses of the kingdom, and an object of great importance throughout the civil wars (*n*). After the unhappy events of the years 1651 and 1652 this fortress fell into the hands of Cromwell.

The expedition of the Earl of Glencairn as the king's general in the highlands, which began in September 1653, was ruined by jealousies and dissensions, and ended at Dumbarton in the beginning of September 1654. After Glencairn was superseded in the command by General Middleton, an unhappy quarrel obliged him to separate from the army in Sutherland, in the end of April 1654, when Middleton marched southward through the highlands to Rossdhu on Loch Lomond, where he remained several months, during which time his small force was considerably augmented, and Monk, the commander-in-chief of the English forces in Scotland, stationed a body of horse at Dumbarton to watch and oppose him. The army under Middleton having been surprised and dispersed at Loch Garry on the 26th of July, Glencairn proposed a capitulation to Monk; but this treaty having been broken off, Glencairn ordered a body of 200 horse that were stationed in Renfrewshire, to ford the Clyde and gallop to Dumbarton, where they surprised Monk's detachment at their dinner. Between 30 and 40 of the men were killed, upwards of 20 were taken prisoners, and the rest fled into the castle. The horses of this defeated party were all taken, and Glencairn's men carried off from Dumbarton 200 loads of corn. Monk learning this event, which brought with it the disgrace of his detachment, soon concluded the treaty with Glencairn on favourable terms, and it was carried into effect at Dumbarton on the 4th of September 1654 (*o*). Thus ended the last hopes of Scotland, and after a great waste of blood and treasure in the civil war which began in 1639, this misguided kingdom was subjected to the iron yoke of an ambitious usurper. By repeated levies of men, by continued public assessments, by the expenditure of private fortunes, by the destruction of property, and by fines and sequestrations, Dumbartonshire

(*m*) Acta Parl., vi. 84. This order was probably not agreeable to Provost Semple, for he certainly did not carry it into execution. He was afterwards keeper of the castle for a considerable time, and incurred a heavy expense for its support. He was one of the zealots of the covenant who involved themselves as well as their country in ruin. He expended his private fortune in the cause, and was unable to obtain any recompense. Ib., 508.

(*n*) Ib., vi. 323-603. Sir Charles Erskine was keeper of this castle in 1648-50

(*o*) Graham of Deuchrie's Account of Glencairn's Expedition, MS.

was completely exhausted during a wretched period of 20 years, when all was loss without any gain.

The king was at length restored, and the zealots were soon acquainted that they must obey the established government rather than dictate and domineer as they had done for years. Dumbartonshire, wherein there were so many Celtic people, was less afflicted by fanaticism, and more ready to concur in obedience to the established authority during the reign of Charles II. than some of the neighbouring shires on the south *(p)*. The silence of Wodrow is satisfactory proof that there was but little persecution or disturbance in Dumbartonshire from the epoch of the Restoration till the era of the Revolution (*q*). In 1685 the tranquility of Dumbartonshire was disquieted by the invasion of the Earl of Argyll. Being driven from the adjoining county by the presence of the Marquis of Athol with a large force in Inverary, and the activity of the king's ships in the Frith of Clyde, the earl marched by the head of the Gare Loch into the heart of Dumbartonshire, and crossing the Leven above the town of Dumbarton, he found the king's army, under the Earl of Dumbarton, ready to receive him. His further steps were mere acts of despair. When his army dispersed near Kilpatrick, without waiting the stroke of an enemy, the earl forded the Clyde into Renfrewshire, where he was taken in crossing the Cart at the ford of Inchinnan, and being sent to Edinburgh, was executed on his former sentence.

The weakness and violence of James II. produced the revolution. Whether any of the men of Dumbartonshire joined the Cameronians of the western shires, who went in arms to Edinburgh to support the revolution, and obtained the thanks of the convention of estates, does not appear. It is, however, apparent, that the people of this shire were divided on that great event. The greater number of those in the low country were in favour of the revolution, while the Celtic people of the highlands were adverse to it. On the 24th of May 1689, a representation from the shire of Dumbarton having been read in the convention of estates, that assembly, in order to protect this shire from foreign invasion and from the incursion of the high-

(*p*) On the 8th of December 1684 a commission was granted to William Hamilton of Orbistoun, who was then sheriff of Dumbartonshire, to levy 200 highlandmen in that shire, and with them to pursue and apprehend any rebels and fugitives in the shires of Dumbarton and Renfrew, and to commit them for trial. Wodrow, ii. 438.

(*q*) In February 1785, eighteen men and women were prosecuted before the commissioners of Dumbartonshire for acting against law, and of these only a few were fined more severely indeed than modern moderation would approve or admit. Ib., 460.

landers, granted a warrant to the commissioners of supply to raise the fencible men in Dumbartonshire, and they ordained the governor of Dumbarton castle to deliver to the commissioners the arms deposited in that fortress. They also summoned the magistrates of Dumbarton to appear before the government at Edinburgh, to answer the representation of the commissioners of supply, which required that the arms and ammunition which had been delivered to the magistrates should be transferred to the commissioners for the purpose of being distributed (*r*).

At the epoch of the Revolution the castle of Dumbarton was held by Major George Arnot, who had been long lieutenant-governor of that fortress (*s*). The custody of this castle, with the lands and revenues pertaining to that office, was granted by James VI. to Ludovic Duke of Lennox, as we have seen. It continued with his descendants till the death of Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, without issue in December 1672, when the dukedom of Lennox and earldom of Darnley, with the property, jurisdictions, and heritable offices of that family, devolved on King Charles II., as the nearest collateral heir male, and the revenues of the estates were settled on the widow of the late duke during her life. On the 20th of August 1680, Charles II. granted to his natural son, Charles Lennox Duke of Richmond and Lennox, the dukedom of Lennox and the earldom of Darnley, with the estates, jurisdictions, and heritable offices of the Lennox family in Scotland. This ample grant, which was ratified by parliament in 1681, comprehended among other things the castle of Dumbarton, with the lands, fishings, revenues, services, and casualties belonging thereto (*t*). After the death of Frances the Duchess dowager of Lennox and Richmond, who held the Lennox estates for life, and died in October 1702, the Duke of Richmond and Lennox sold the whole of his property in Scotland. The Marquis of Montrose purchased much of this property and many of the jurisdictions, and among other desirable objects he acquired the castle of Dumbarton with its lands and revenues. The ministers of Queen Anne declined to ratify this transfer, except on the condition that the marquis should resign to the queen the castle of Dumbarton, with the rocky eminence on which it stands,

(*r*) Acta Parl., ix. 91.

(*s*) Major George Arnot, the lieutenant-governor of Dumbarton castle, was one of the commissioners of council and justiciary appointed on the 30th of December 1684 for the trial of offences in the shires of Dumbarton and Stirling. On the 12th of May 1689, the committee of estates at Edinburgh sent a letter to Major Arnot, the lieutenant-governor of Dumbarton castle, desiring him to attend them on sight thereof. Proceedings of the Convention, No. 23.

(*t*) Acta Parl., viii. 249.

and the hereditary office of keeper and constable of this castle, which he accordingly did, and also upon the condition that he should sell the feu duties and revenues which pertained to the castle, at a stipulated rate, to the proprietors of the lands that were liable to the payment of the same. To this condition he also agreed, and an act of parliament was passed in July 1704, legalising this compromise, by which the castle of Dumbarton, though denuded of its revenues, was restored to the crown.

At the epoch of the Union Dumbarton does not appear to have followed the example of Glasgow, where the mob was allowed to decide in opposition to the good sense of the town, against a measure which events have shown was so clearly for the advantages of a people who were industrious and commercial. Dumbartonshire calmly submitted to a measure which had been promoted and settled by Smollett, one of the most intelligent of her sons. They have all learned from experience that the views which dictated the *Union* were just, and the people of this shire have felt how much the progress of manufactures and the profit of commerce, the rise in the value of lands, with more liberal notions of government, have all been promoted by that salutary measure.

§ VII. *Of its Agriculture, Manufactures, and Trade.*] This shire must be allowed to be rather a mountainous country, interspersed, however, with some fruitful vales, and washed by a mighty river, while it is drained by many inferior streams of less magnitude. The soil of this shire is various and the surface is unequal. The most prevalent soils are clay on a subsoil of till, and gravel or gravelly loam. On the banks of the Clyde and the Endrick there is a considerable extent of deep black loam, but the proportion of this fine soil to the less fertile kinds is very small (*u*). The climate in general is mild and moist, and favourable to health, but not so favourable to agriculture as to pasturage and the growth of wood. The prevalent winds

(*u*) The soil and the surface of this shire may be stated in the following detail :—

Deep black loam	6,050
Clay on a subsoil of till	30,970
Gravel, or gravelly loam	25,220
Green hill pasture	3,750
Mountains and moors	99,400
Bog	720
Islands in Loch Lomond	930
The total in English acres ...	167,040

blow from the west and south-west. The easterly winds frequently prevail in the months of March, April, and May, and occasion cold springs and late vegetation.

The lands of this small shire are divided among 150 proprietors, exclusive of the feuars in the towns, whose members amount to nearly 400. Of those proprietors there is only one whose rental exceeds £3000 a year (*x*). This division of property is favourable to agriculture and improvement. The farms in general are small, except where the heaths and mountains have been converted into sheep pasture (*y*). Of the arable farms some are of considerable extent and well cultivated, but many are small, and the average of the whole would not much exceed fifty Scottish acres. In several parts of the county there are small farms of £20 or £30 rent, and, as may naturally be expected, they are miserably cultivated and excessively over-cropped.

When Wight came into this shire in 1777, he found the Duke of Argyll making great efforts to introduce a better husbandry. Wight perceived Lord Frederick Campbell cultivating a barren soil with great skill and at considerable expense. He saw the eminent merchants of Glasgow and some of the lawyers of Edinburgh cultivating their estates, with their usual judgment and considerable charge, while they brought manure from a distance by means of the Forth and Clyde canal. Wight generally remarked that merchants and men of business almost always carried their abilities and energy from the counting-houses to the farms of their villas. The country gentlemen he viewed with satisfaction, very busily employed in beautifying their domains and improving their estates (*z*). The inference from what was heard and seen by that skilful man, seems to be that much has been done, but more remained to be done. That the progress which Wight perceived continued to increase during the thirty years which followed his Survey is quite certain.

By enclosing, which has been carried to a great extent in Dumbartonshire, the arable land is augmented in value one-third or one-half, during the period of the late improvements. Drains have been constructed on almost every farm in this shire, and some have been skilfully and efficiently

(*x*) General View of Agriculture, p. 19-22.

(*y*) In 1794, the average extent of the sheep farms was estimated at 600 Scottish acres; but they are now much larger. The most extensive sheep farm in this shire is Upper Inveruglas, in Arrochar, for which Mr. Wallace pays £1000 of yearly rent, and keeps a stock of 5400 sheep.

(*z*) See his fifth Survey, vol. iii. p. 287-318.

executed, but the greater part have been done in a very imperfect and superficial manner. Ploughing is now generally well executed by the gradual meliorations of late times. This operation is for the most part performed by Small's plough, with a pair of horses which are guided by the ploughman. A strong prejudice still exists among some farmers in favour of three horses, which appear to them to produce better crops by ploughing deeper. The operations of the plough with four horses abreast, with their halters fastened to a long stick which is held by a driver, who walks backwards before them and encourages the horses to follow him by occasional blows on the face, is an ancient practice which is no longer used here, though it may be sometimes seen in other Highland counties. This was of old the Irish practice, and seems to be continued by their descendants in the Highlands occasionally, though its absurdity has forced it out of use even in Dumbartonshire highlands. In this county the only drilled crops are potatoes and turnips, and horse-hoeing is used for both. After all these improvements, there is in this shire a prevailing want of attention to cleansing the soil from weeds, which forms the most glaring defects in its husbandry.

Fallowing is not a common practice in the agriculture of Dumbartonshire, potatoes being generally preferred as a preparation for wheat, even in soils which are not the most appropriate for their growth. The land that is summer fallowed is almost always matured with lime, which is sometimes harrowed in with the seed (*a*). In this shire lime is everywhere used as a manure, and to a great extent. Besides the lime manufactured within the county, large quantities are imported from the island of Arran, and from the north of Ireland. The lime is applied in different ways, but the most common mode is spreading it on the sward the year before a pasture field is broken up. Though marle exists in several parts of this shire, it is not used as a manure. Muck is everywhere the common manure. Besides what is collected on every farm and from the small towns within the county, great quantities are imported from Glasgow, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. Along the extensive coast of this shire sea-weed is collected in large quantities and applied as manure, which uniformly produces one good crop, but its effects are not so permanent as muck.

The salutary operation of a systematic series of crops is known here, though not practised with unexceptional discrimination. Some of the

(*a*) Some judicious improvers of waste lands, after removing obstacles on the surface, plough the field, and allow it to lie fallow for a year, giving it only an occasional harrowing to destroy weeds. The second year a complete summer fallow is given to the field, which is dressed with lime and sown with wheat, a practice this that in general succeeds well.

rotations are objectionable, but others are judicious and successful. On the farm of Rosneath, which the Duke of Argyll cultivates himself, the rotation is as follows: (1) Oats; (2) Pease; (3) Barley; (4) Potatoes and Turnips; (5) Wheat with grass seeds; (6) Hay; (7-8) Pasture. The crops of grain are excellent, and the land is kept in high order. The principal changes in this shire are substituting potatoes for fallow, which is done whenever the soil and season permit the ground to be prepared in time, and a sufficient quantity of manure can by any means be procured; the second change is by sowing grass seeds with the wheat, which was formerly thought injurious to that crop, and unlikely to produce a proper return of grass; but such changes are now found to answer extremely well. It is apparent that several good rotations are practised in this shire, both on light and stiff soils; though it must be allowed that such rotations are not universally practised. The importance of raising white and green crops alternately, is far from being perfectly understood here, and even in the occupation of intelligent cultivators, fields are at this day to be seen where wheat is sown immediately after oats. It is easy to conceive how foul the land must be after such mismanagement. It will be observed, however, that there is little or no land in this shire which is kept in perpetual tillage, but that in all soils the convertible husbandry, or system of having every field in tillage and pasture alternately, is almost invariably adopted. In the gravelly district especially, cultivation may be considered as directed chiefly to the melioration of the pasture in which, when properly managed, the chief profit of their farms is thought by many to consist.

But it ought to be recollected that wheat is now grown where none was grown before; that the turnip husbandry has been generally introduced; and of all the crops which are raised in this shire, potatoes are cultivated in the completest manner, with the greatest success, and to the largest amount of quantity (*b*). The agricultural products of Dumbartonshire are

(*b*) Wheat is now grown to a much greater extent than it was formerly. This crop occupies from a sixth to an eighth of the land under corn. The cultivation of barley has decreased, as that of wheat has increased. Oats have long been, and still are, the grain chiefly cultivated in this shire. Pease are very little sown, but beans are grown to a much larger extent, and their culture is daily becoming more general, especially on stiff clay soils, where they thrive well, and make an excellent preparation for wheat. Turnips are grown on almost every farm, but not to a great extent; and the culture of this useful root is by no means perfect. Potatoes are raised to a great extent in a complete manner and with uncommon success. A considerable quantity is used in feeding horses, cattle and pigs, but by far the greatest quantity of the potatoes is eaten by the people both in this and the adjoining shires. Large quantities are sold in Glasgow and Greenock.

greatly promoted by the neighbourhood of such a city as Glasgow with its 150,000 inhabitants, and by the 26,000 people of Greenock, and the producers and consumers having such a navigable river as the Clyde, which is equally convenient to both classes. The husbandry of artificial grasses seems to be here generally introduced, and their value properly appreciated, though it may be allowed that there is a remarkable deficiency of attention to the management of grass lands, particularly to the natural pastures.

In this country there are no orchards for the purpose of profit. Gentlemen have their gardens with the usual appendices of walls and hot-houses, and every farmer and cottager have small gardens, though from inattention they do not derive from them all the advantages which might be expected from more attention and skilful habits.

This shire formerly abounded with wood of various kinds and of every size, but during late times it has been very deficient in large timber. It has still a great extent of natural copsewoods, which contribute much to its ornament and still more to its profit. They cover some thousand acres of ground which would otherwise be nearly useless, and they yield an income to the proprietors little inferior to what they derive from the best arable land. The managements of these copsewoods has been much improved during late times, and it still admits of additional improvements. During the last forty years plantations of wood have been made to a very large extent in this shire, the soil and climate of which are favourable to the growth of timber. By these the aspect of the country has been greatly improved, and the value of the produce greatly augmented, and thereby much advantage has been gained by the landowners at a small expense. Every gentleman's seat is now screened by shrubberies and trees, and many farms are at length sheltered by belts and clumps of trees. Dumbartonshire now bids fair to emulate its ancient state in respect to timber. An estate can at present dispose of a thousand trees without being missed, without spoiling the picturesque appearance of the georgical scene.

The mountains and moors which occupy so large a part of the superficies of this shire were formerly of little value, except the portions that were covered with wood. The extension of sheep farming over these wastes has gradually improved the pasture and augmented their value. By burning the heath and pasturing the young growth, extensive tracts have been denuded of their

A little flax is cultivated on almost every farm for domestic use. In the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld flax is cultivated to a greater extent, and what is not required for family use is sold.

natural heath, and covered with verdant pasture, which has been rendered more valuable by enclosing. Of the wastes of this shire, a very small portion consists of bogs or mosses, and of these much has been improved by draining and cultivation.

This shire does not merit much praise for the breeding of its stock. The horses formerly bred and used in this country were of a bad kind, being deficient in size, strength, and activity. Some of these are still kept by the smaller tenants, but they have been entirely discarded by all the intelligent farmers, who use horses of a better quality, chiefly of the Clydesdale breed. Of this improved kind few are bred in this shire, it being generally considered more economical to buy than to breed, and most of the horses are purchased in Lanarkshire. The cattle in this shire are chiefly of the west Highland breed, some of which are bred within the county, but the greater part are purchased from the west Highlands (*c*). The dairy has now become an object of attention and of profit on most of the farms in this shire, and as the Highland cattle are unfit for this purpose, cows of the Cunningham breed, that yield a greater quantity of milk, are purchased from Ayr and Renfrew. This is one great step in improvement, and the next step must be to rear this valuable breed within the county. In a country which abounds in mountains and moors, the sheep husbandry is much practised. The sheep of this county are nearly all of the black-faced breed, which are said to have been introduced from the highlands of the shires of Dumfries and Lanark about the year 1750. Though coarse woolled they are extremely hardy and well adapted for the exposed pasturages where they are kept. The total numbers of sheep in this shire amount to about 28,000, nearly all reared on the farms where they are kept, and the produce of this stock sent out of the country yields about £5,000 yearly (*d*). The prejudice against pork which formerly prevailed in this country, having almost entirely disappeared, some hogs are fed on almost every farm, and there are few cottagers who do not keep a pig. The greatest part are fattened for domestic use, and a few only are sent to market. Red deer, which were formerly common in the mountains and woods of this shire, have disappeared, while sheep occupy their place. A few roes still find shelter in some rugged and thickly wooded spots on the banks of Loch Lomond and Loch Long. About 200 fallow deer occupy two of the largest islands in Loch Lomond,

(*c*) A few oxen only are used in this shire either for ploughing or carting, horses being found from experience to be much more useful.

(*d*) A few English sheep are kept by gentlemen in the grounds adjoining their mansions.

Inch-murrin belonging to the Duke of Montrose, and Inch-lonaig to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. Of poultry the numbers bred in this shire are not great, however high the price may be in the neighbouring towns (*e*). Beehives were formerly numerous in this shire, but they have greatly decreased, owing partly to the precarious nature of the stock in a moist climate and long winters, and still more to the extirpation of the heath, from the blossoms of which the bees collected much of their honey. [In 1888 there were 8329 acres of corn crops; 4218 acres of green crops; 17,728 acres of clover and grasses under rotation; 17,252 acres of permanent pasture; 50 acres of small fruits; and 163 acres of bare fallow. In the same year there were 1874 horses; 13,690 cattle; 71,434 sheep; and 976 pigs.]

Good communications are essential to good husbandry, as well as to manufactures and trade. There were public ways in Dumbartonshire much earlier than is generally supposed, as we know from the notices of the chartularies, without adverting to the Roman roads. During modern times military roads were constructed in this shire, before the epoch of its late improvements in its agriculture (*g*). Several roads were made in this county by subscription, and others by the statute labour; but most of these have been converted into turnpike roads. Previous to the year 1790, the only turnpike road in this county was that from Dumbarton to Glasgow, but since that time many turnpike roads have been made, and other roads which were previously made have been constituted turnpike by acts of parliament, and are supported by the tolls. In 1810 the total length of turnpike roads in this shire was about ninety miles, and there were upwards of a hundred miles of country roads not turnpike, most of which were in very bad order; but additional powers have been given by acts of parliament to the road trustees, which will enable them to improve those cross roads and to shut up useless ones. Connected with roads are bridges, of

(*e*) Few turkeys or geese are raised except in the poultry-yards of gentlemen. Fowls and a few ducks are kept on every farm, and every cottager keeps two or three fowls, but in every case the numbers are limited to what can be kept on the offal of the corn yard and farm yard, and the refuse of the potatoes. About 1790 the Dorking breed of fowls was introduced from England, and have spread over a great part of the county. The number of pigeons is inconsiderable, there being only a few pigeon houses of small size.

(*g*) After the rebellion in 1745, the government made a military road from Dumbarton castle to Stirling castle, another from the bridge of Fruin up the west side of Loch Lomond to the northern extremity of this shire, and a third from Duchlage on the west of Loch Lomond across the country to the frith of Clyde. These roads were long kept in repair at the expense of the government, but this support was at length withdrawn, and the greater part of the military roads in this shire were made turnpike. The military road from Luss up the west side of Loch Lomond continued to be supported by government till 1814, when an act of parliament was passed that provided for the repair of the military and highland roads, partly at the expense of the county, and partly at the expense of the government, and the powers of this act were enlarged by another which passed in 1819.

which there are now a vast number in this shire, which contains so many streams of various sizes, most whereof are swelled by heavy rains into torrents that would be impassable without such accommodations. The most remarkable bridge is that constructed over the Leven at Dumbarton about sixty years ago, at the expense of government, which cost £2500. It is upwards of 300 feet in length, and consists of five arches, the largest of which is 62 feet in span.

To the water communications of this shire a most important addition was made by the Forth and Clyde canal, which was begun in 1768 and finished in 1790. The whole length of it from the Forth to the Clyde is thirty-five miles, of which eight miles of the western end and eight miles in the middle are in Dumbartonshire. The commodious water carriage furnished by this useful canal has been of the most essential advantage to the agriculture, the manufactures, and the commerce of this county, particularly to the south-eastern parts of it. The agriculture of this shire has also derived much benefit from the great operation of deepening the Clyde for the purpose of improving the navigation to Glasgow, and this has been the means of adding 500 acres of rich land to the county (*h*).

Of *manufactures*, even in the rudest ages, this shire has always enjoyed some for domestic use, but it is only during recent times that manufactures on a large scale for general supply have been carried on to a great extent, with abundant profit. The most considerable are the printing of cottons and the bleaching of every kind of cloths. The purity of the water of the Leven attracted those arts, and capital and skill have carried them to a great extent. The establishment of bleachfields preceded that of printfields more than forty years, and they have been greatly increased during late times (*i*). The first printfield was established on the Leven in

(*h*) The spaces between the jetties, that were formed to confine the current of the river, have in a great degree been gradually filled up by the mud, sleech, and sand which are deposited by the water, and the surface has become covered with a sward of fine pasture grass. Of the rich land thus gained a small part has been cultivated.

(*i*) Nearly a century ago two public bleach-fields were established in this shire, one at Dalquhurn on the Leven, and the other at Cameron on Loch Lomond, where Dutch bleachers were employed; and linen cloth, cambrics, diapers, and satinets were taken in and bleached in 1728 and 1729, as appears from advertisements in the Edinburgh Evening Courant. Besides the bleaching of printed goods, which forms a part of the business of calico-printers, there were within this shire in 1810 nine bleachfields for whitening cotton goods. The gross value of the works was about £14,000; they employed about 150 men and women whose wages amounted to near £3000 in the year, and they consumed about 1800 tons of coals yearly. There was also a field for bleaching linens, which employed about 30 persons, and consumed 1100 cart-loads of coals annually.

1768, and soon afterwards two more were established on the same river (*k*). The number of the works and the quantity of the manufactures have since been greatly increased. In 1810 the printfields of this shire were carried on by seven different companies, five of whom had six printfields on the Leven. The whole of the printfields employed 1700 people, whose wages amounted to £50,000 yearly. The cost of the buildings and machinery was estimated at £140,000, and they consumed annually 9600 tons of coals of the value of £6000 (*l*). In this county there are three cotton spinning mills, which employ about 350 persons, and use about 500 carts of coals yearly. There are three paper mills, which usefully employ 150 workmen and consume about 600 cartloads of coals annually. At Dalnotter iron works, nails, edge tools, and all sorts of wrought-iron goods are manufactured on an extensive scale. Four water wheels give motion to the machinery for rolling and forging the iron and grinding the edge tools; 200 workmen are employed, and 2520 tons of coals are consumed yearly. The glass works at Dumbarton were begun about 1776, and have been enlarged at different times. There are three cones for making window glass, with the whole apparatus necessary for carrying on that beautiful manufacture in the best manner, and the glass made is equal to any manufactured in Britain (*m*). At Burnfoot of Dalmuir, between the Clyde and the Great Canal, there is a manufacture of alkali which employs about twenty workmen. At Millburn there is a distillery of pyroligneous acid, which consumes daily a ton of small timber, chiefly oak, from which is extracted the acid liquor, which is employed in making colours for the calico printers. This manufacture produces a considerable quantity of tar and charcoal, the value of which is esteemed equal to the expense of the fuel. A few tan-works in the town of Dumbarton afford a ready market for the hides of the cattle which are killed in the vicinity, and use a considerable quantity of oak bark, the products of the copse woods in this shire.

(*k*) In 1785 those three print-fields employed about 1000 people, paid from £10,000 to £12,000 of excise duties every year; the value of their sales amounted to from £130,000 to £140,000 yearly. MS. Statement of Mr. Stirling, who chiefly carried on this business.

(*l*) The most extensive print-fields are those of Messrs. Stirling at Cordale and Dalquhurn, who employ about 600 people, and have nearly a half of the printing trade of this shire. To the printfield at Milton there are attached 30 looms or weaving machines, moved by a water wheel, which weave about 420 yards of calico daily.

(*m*) These glass works employ 300 workmen, and consume yearly 15,000 tons of coal, 88,000 stones of hay and straw, and near 1200 tons of kelp. They give employment to 10,000 tons of shipping, and they pay from £40,000 to £50,000 of excise duties yearly.

Such are the most important manufactures in this shire, which are chiefly carried on upon the Clyde and the Leven, where they have been begun and carried on by the vicinity of Glasgow, by the abundance of fuel, the facility of water-carriage, the excellence of the water, and by the number of streams for driving machinery of every kind (*n*). The value of those manufactures to the owners, and their worth to the country, may be best seen in the note below (*o*).

Besides those various establishments there are domestic manufactures carried on every where in this shire. The most considerable of these is the flax and linen manufacture, which has been greatly diminished by the introduction of other manufactures that furnish more profitable employment to the women (*p*). In this shire there are fifteen or sixteen lint mills, the machinery of which for dressing flax is moved by water. Thirteen of these mills are in the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld, where the flax husbandry is carried on to some extent. The domestic manufacture of coarse woollens in this shire is aided by two small woollen mills for carding and preparing the wool, and by three fulling mills, with a small dyework, for finishing the home-spun woollens, which many families still use for clothing and domestic purposes (*q*). It is strongly but truly said by the able authors of the *General View* of the Dumbartonshire agriculture, that "habits of improvidence seem deeply implanted in the operative manufacturers, who in the season of prosperity, seldom think of making

(*n*) On the short course of the river Leven, in the space of five miles, there are six large print-fields and five bleachfields; and the burn of Duntocher or Dalmuir, in the space of less than three miles, turns sixteen water wheels, that give motion to the machinery of as many mills for manufactures of different descriptions.

(*o*) The value of the buildings and machinery is about £250,000; the coals consumed annually amount to 32,000 tons, of the value of £19,000; the number of people employed is about 3000, whose wages amount to £90,000 a year; and the excise duties paid yearly are about £140,000.

(*p*) The quantity and value of the linen manufacture in this shire was:

	Yards.	Value.
In 1790, - - - - - - -	123,356	£9,927 6 1
An average of three years, ending with 1800, was	28,185	1,857 12 6
An average of three years, ending with 1809, was	10,100	1,088 11 3
In 1820 this manufacture had fallen to - -	2,624	283 15 5

(*q*) In 1786 a manufacture of coarse woollens on a large scale was established at Duntocher, in the parish of Kilpatrick. A large building was erected with machinery for preparing and finishing 1000 yards of cloth, containing 1200 pounds of wool, daily. After being carried on with spirit for a few years, it was abandoned, and the buildings converted into a cotton-spinning work.

"provision for a reverse of circumstances. So powerful and universal is "this impression made by their character in this respect, that farmers and "dealers in provisions are always unwilling to deal with them on credit, "and will sell on trust to a country labourer, whose wages do not exceed "two shillings a day, rather than to a manufacturer who earns three times "as much." (*r*). It is acknowledged, however, that the introduction of busy manufactures into any shire appears to be favourable to the cultivation of the country. But what a change in Dumbartonshire since the reign of George I., when those districts lying on the north of the Leven were directed by parliament to be disarmed, and the husbandmen of the low country were obliged to pay *black mail* to the Highland robbers to ensure the safety of their cattle (*s*).

Robert III., who chiefly resided at Rothesay, coined some money in Dumbarton, but whether in the town or in the castle does not appear; and Cardonnel, the Numismatist, assures us that the above-mentioned coinage was the first that ever took place at Dumbarton (*t*).

The manufactures and the agriculture of this shire naturally give rise to a good deal of traffic, both internal and external. Yet this county is less distinguished for its trade than for its manufactures. The commerce of the Clyde is chiefly enjoyed by the great merchants of Glasgow and by the shipping ports of Greenock and Port Glasgow on the south side of the frith. The chief part of the shipping trade of Dumbartonshire on the north side of the Clyde is carried on at the port of Dumbarton (*u*), which is a subordinate member of the custom-house of Port Glasgow. Bowling Bay, at the west entrance of the Forth and Clyde Canal, is a creek subordinate to the custom-house of Glasgow. Besides these a small harbour has been constructed at Helensburgh (*v*) on the frith of Clyde, at the mouth of the

(*r*) The Rev. Messrs. Whyte and Macfarlan's General View of the Dumbartonshire Agriculture, p. 279, to whom I owe much for my sketches in this section

(*s*) Marshal Wade's MS. Report to the King.

(*t*) Numismata Scotiæ, p. 6, 62.

(*u*) In 1692 Dumbarton had only one barque of 24 tons, valued at £55 6s. 8d.; in 1791 it had about 2000 tons of shipping, navigated by 70 seamen. Since that time the shipping of this port has greatly increased, and a dockyard has been established at Dumbarton.

(*v*) This village was founded by the proprietor, Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, about 1775, but during twenty years it made very slow progress. Since 1795 it has increased rapidly, having become a fashionable sea-bathing place for the merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, who have regular and easy conveyance to it by means of steamboats. It is built on a regular plan, has a theatre, several inns, a large hotel, extensive hot and cold baths, with every accommo-

Gareloch. While the surplus produce of wheat and potatoes are sent to Glasgow and to Greenock, from 12,000 to 20,000 bolls of oats are annually imported into Dumbarton from the north of Ireland. Of these more than one-half is retailed and consumed in Dumbartonshire, and the remainder is sent to Glasgow. Large quantities of lime are imported from Arran and from the north of Ireland. Among the chief articles of export are the produce of the fisheries; of the salmon fishery of the Leven, the Clyde, and Loch Lomond (*w*), and of the more valuable herring fishery of Loch Long and the Gareloch (*x*).

The manufactures and the trade of this shire have greatly augmented its people, particularly that of the towns and villages. The population of this shire in 1755 was only 13,311, but in 1791 it amounted to 18,229, and in 1821 it had increased to 27,317, exclusive of seamen. It thus appears that during 66 years, from 1755 to 1821, the population was more than doubled, and during the last thirty years of that period 50 per cent. was added to the number of its inhabitants. Of the total population in 1821, more than one-half lived in towns and villages, and more than two-fifths in towns and villages containing upwards of 700 people (*y*).

dation for invalids. It has been created a burgh of barony with a regular establishment of magistrates, and a small harbour for coasting vessels and pleasure boats has been constructed at it. This rising town already contains a permanent population of a thousand, and in the summer season it has more than three times that number of people.

(*w*) The gross produce of the salmon fishings in this county is upwards of £1000 a year. The principal salmon fishery is in the Leven, which rents for £320 a year, and the fishings in the Clyde and Loch Lomond rent for about £100 a year.

(*x*) About 50 boats with three men in each are regularly employed in the herring fishery, and other fifteen boats belonging to farmers fish during a few weeks. The gross value of the herring fishery annually amounts on an average to about £4500 a year.

(*y*) The population of the towns and larger villages in this shire in 1821 was as follows:

	The people.
Dumbarton, a royal burgh,	3200
Kirkintilloch, a burgh of barony,	3000
Renton, a village founded in 1782 in Cardross parish,	1700
Helensburgh, a burgh of barony,	1000
Old Kilpatrick, a burgh of barony,	950
Cumbernauld, a burgh of barony,	950
Alexandria village,	750
	11,550
In the country and smaller villages,	15,767
The total population in the shire in 1821 exclusive of seamen,	27,317

§ VIII. *Of its Ecclesiastical History.*] In this county there does not appear to have been any monastic establishment (*z*), and the only religious houses in it besides the parochial churches were the collegiate church at Dumbarton, and an hospital for beadmen at the same place.

A collegiate church for a provost and six prebendaries was founded at Dumbarton in 1450, and dedicated to St. Patrick by Isabel, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, who endowed it with the parish churches of Bonhill, Fintry, and Strathblane, and with the lands of Stucroger, Ferkinch, Balernic-beg, Knockdourie-barber, and part of the lands of Strathblane. The patronage of this collegiate establishment belonged to the Earls of Lennox. In Bagimont's Roll the provostry of Dumbarton was taxed £22, being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. At the Reformation the rental of this provostry as reported to government amounted to £233 6s. 8d. in money, and five chalders of meal, besides cane, fines, and other duties. From this rental there were paid to six prebendaries six chalders of meal and 54 marks, being a chalder of meal and nine marks to each prebendary yearly (*a*). In 1570 John Cunningham of Drumquhassil obtained for his son Cuthbert Cunningham, a boy under age, a presentation to the provostry of the collegiate church of Dumbarton, in order to support this boy at his education till he should be twenty-six years of age (*b*). From this infant provost his father, above mentioned, obtained a grant in feu farm of a great part of the lands which belonged to this collegiate establishment, to be held of the provost for payment of a feu duty of £30 6s. 8d. yearly, and this grant was confirmed by a charter from the crown on the 10th of March 1571-2 (*c*). The superiority and feu duties

(*z*) It has been supposed that there was a monastery of canons regular founded at Rosneath by the old earls of Lennox, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Spottiswood's Appx. to Hope's Minor Practicks, 421. Of such an establishment at Rosneath no evidence can be discovered anywhere, and there is no intimation of such a monastery in the chartularies of Lennox and Dunbarton, where it would have appeared if any such had existed.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 36.

(*b*) Privy Seal Reg., xxxix. 25. This presentation was obtained on the resignation of Robert Stewart, the Bishop of Caithness, the brother of the Earl of Lennox, who had held the provostship many years.

(*c*) Ib., xl. 67. The lands that were thus granted, were, the five mark lands of Ladytoun, in the parish of Bonhill; the 40-shilling lands of Ferkinch; the 40-shilling lands of Stuckrogart, in the parish of Luss; the 40-shilling lands of Ballernick-beg, in the parish of Cardross; and the five-mark lands of Knockdoribarber, in the parish of Rosneath; all in Dunbartonshire. The said John Cunningham also obtained the provost's mansion, gardens, and orchards, at Dunbarton. Inquisit. Special., 15.

of those lands ultimately came to the dukes of Lennox as the patrons of the provostry, and they also enjoyed the patronage of the three parish churches that belonged to it.

At Dumbarton there was an hospital for beadmen, to which there was attached a chapel with a chaplain. It was probably founded by one of the earls of Lennox, as the patronage of the establishment belonged to that family (*d*).

Before the Reformation the whole parishes of Dumbartonshire, except the detached district of Lenzie, were comprehended in the deanery of Lennox, which formed a part of the archbishopric of Glasgow. To this deanery also belonged the parishes in the west of Stirlingshire, that were within the earldom of Lennox. After the Reformation the policy of presbyteries and synods was introduced. The presbytery of Dumbarton which was established in 1568, comprehended all the parishes in the deanery of Lennox (*e*), and also several parishes in the west of Renfrewshire, but these last were detached from it in 1590, and constituted a part of the presbytery of Paisley which was then established. The presbytery of Dumbarton, which is a member of the synod of Glasgow, now consists of 17 parishes, seven of which are in Stirlingshire, and the other ten are in Dumbartonshire. The two parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld, which were formed by the division of the old parish of Lenzie, belong to the presbytery of Glasgow. There are thus twelve parishes in Dumbartonshire, ten of which are in the presbytery of Dumbarton and two in the presbytery of Glasgow.

1. The parish of DUMBARTON took its appellation from the town, which also gave the name to the shire as we have seen. There was in early times a church at Dumbarton, which was the seat of the Reguli of the Strathcluyd Britons. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the church of Dumbarton was a rectory in lay patronage (*g*). In the fourteenth century this church with all its tithes and pertinents was granted to the monks of Kilwinning, and it continued to belong to their monastery till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the tithes and revenues, and the church was served by a curate who was paid by them (*h*). At the Reformation the church of Dum-

(*d*) Privy Seal Reg., xxv. fo. 1.

(*e*) The parish of Campsie in Stirlingshire, which was in the deanery of Lennox and afterwards in the presbytery of Dunbarton, now belongs to the presbytery of Glasgow.

(*g*) In 1296, Mr. Alan de Dunfres, parson of the church of Dunbreton, swore fealty to Edward I., and obtained a writ to the sheriff of Dunbreton, for the delivery of his property. Rotuli Scotiæ, i. 25.

(*h*) Chart. Lennox., ii. 130.

barton yielded to the monks of Kilwinning a clear revenue of £66 13s. 4d. yearly (*i*).

In the church of Dumbarton there were before the Reformation several altars at which service was performed by chaplains, who were supported by the endowments of pious individuals. One of these altars was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called the Lady Altar (*k*), another called the Rood Altar was dedicated to the Holy Cross (*l*).

Within the castle of Dumbarton there was founded a chapel which was dedicated to St. Patrick (*m*). The patronage of this chapel belonged to the crown (*n*), but before the Reformation it appears to have been acquired by the archbishop of Glasgow (*o*). In 1390 Robert III. granted to St. Patrick's Chapel in the castle of Dumbarton, ten marks sterling yearly, out of the king's rents from the burgh of Dumbarton (*p*).

In 1618 the magistrates and community of Dumbarton obtained a grant from the king of the advowson of the parish church of Dumbarton, with all the tithes, parsonage, and vicarage, and also of the lands, tenements, and revenues of the altars and chaplainries, which had been founded in that church (*q*). Under this grant the magistrates and council continue to enjoy the patronage of the church of Dumbarton. The church which is old has a small spire steeple, and stands at the south end of the principal street of this town. [The present parish church (1811) has 1150 communicants; stipend, £448. Knoxland *quoad sacra* church has 183 communicants. Two Free churches have 967 and two U. P. churches 957 members. There are also Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Evangelical Union, Baptist, and Wesleyan churches.]

2. and 3. The parishes of OLD KILPATRICK and NEW KILPATRICK were formerly one parish called *Kilpatrick*. The ancient church having been dedicated to St. Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland, who is said to have been a native of this place, the name was formed by prefixing the Celtic *Cil*,

(*i*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 60.

(*k*) A chaplain who officiated at this altar received 20 shillings yearly out of the king's rents from the burgh of Dumbarton. Chamberlain's Accounts, No. 1433-4. A chaplainry was founded at this altar by Noble of Ferme, who endowed it with the five-pound lands of Muldoven in the parish of Cardross, and the patronage belonged to the family of the founder. Privy Seal Reg., viii. 240. After the Reformation these lands passed into lay hands. Inquisit. Speciales, 37, 51. There was another chaplainry which was founded at this altar, and was endowed with certain annual rents in the town of Dumbarton. MS. Rental Book, fo. 38.

(*l*) Acta Parl., viii. 114. At the Reformation the chaplainry of the Rood Altar in the church of Dumbarton was held by Sir Robert Watson, who reported its revenue as amounting to £22 yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 37.

(*m*) Adam, the chaplain of the castle of Dumbarton, appears as a witness to a deed in 1271. Chart. Lennox. ii. 53. (*n*) Privy Seal Reg., ii. 140, iv. 147. (*o*) Ib., xxii. 83.

(*p*) Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot., xi. 11, 13. (*q*) Acta Parl., v. 101.

signifying a church, to the name of the patron saint (*r*). Before the end of the twelfth century, Alwin Earl of Lennox granted in honour of St. Patrick, to the church of Kilpatrick, all the lands of Cochnach, Edinbernan, Baccan, Fin-bealach, Drumereve, Cragentolach, Monachkeneran, Drumtethglunan, Cultbuie, Dalmanach, and Cartonveanach, with all their pertinents (*s*). Maldowen the Earl of Lennox granted to the monks of Paisley the church of Kilpatrick, with its tithes, and all the lands which belonged to it (*t*). This church with all its lands continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation (*u*). The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and the extensive lands which had been granted to the church, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure (*v*). At the Reformation the church of Kilpatrick produced to the monastery of Paisley annually, 463 bolls and 2 firlots of meal; 115 bolls 3 firlots and 2 pecks of bear; and £78 13s. 4d. for the tithes of certain lands which were let for money (*w*). In 1587 the patronage,

(*r*) In a burying-place within the church yard there is preserved a stone of great antiquity, having on it a sculptured figure which is said to be that of St. Patrick. In the river Clyde opposite to the church there is a rock visible at low water which is called St. Patrick's stone.

(*s*) Chart. Lennox, i. 4, ii. 7.

(*t*) Ib., ii. 8. This grant was confirmed by Alexander II. in 1228. Ib., ii. 13. It was also confirmed by Florence and Walter the bishops of Glasgow. Chart. Paisley, No. 97, 98. It was afterwards confirmed by Malcolm the Earl of Lennox in 1273, and by his son and successor Malcolm the Earl of Lennox in 1330. Chart. Lennox, i. 7, 8, ii. 55, 60. Dufgal the brother of Maldowen Earl of Lennox, was rector of Kilpatrick in 1234. Ib., ii. 21, 22.

(*u*) In 1227 it was settled between the bishop of Glasgow and the abbot of Paisley that the bishop should have annually from the church of Kilpatrick one entertainment in name of procurators. Chart. Glasgow, 181.

(*v*) In 1227 it was settled that the vicar of Kilpatrick should have annually 12 marks in altarage, or in the tithe of corn if the altarage was not sufficient. Chart. Lennox, ii. 142; Chart. Paisley, No. 356. This vicarage became afterwards of considerable value, and the vicar employed a curate to perform the duty of the church. In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of Kilpatrick was taxed £5 6s. 8d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation this vicarage was held by Mr. Archibald Barry, who reported its revenue as 80 marks yearly, out of which he paid the curate of the church 24 marks. MS. Rental Book, fo. 37. In 1527 Mr. George Langmure, the vicar of Kilpatrick, was appointed clerk of the closet to the king during life, with a salary of £40 yearly. Privy Seal Reg., vi. 64.

(*w*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 27, 28. At Drumry in the parish of Kilpatrick, Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirnie founded in the reign of James V. a chapel which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and he endowed it with the five-pound lands of Jordanhill for the support of the chaplain. At the Reformation Sir Bartholomew Montgomery, the chaplain of this chapel, with consent of Hugh Crawford of Kilbirnie the patron, granted in feu farm to Thomas Crawford, a younger son of the patron, the lands of Jordanhill which belonged to this chapel, and this grant was confirmed by a charter under the great seal on the 8th of March 1565-6. Privy Seal Reg., xxxv. 11.

the tithes and the lands of the church of Kilpatrick which belonged to Lord Claud Hamilton for life, as commendator of Paisley, were vested heritably in him and his heirs, and they were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn, from whom they passed by purchase in 1653 to Hamilton of Orbistoun.

In 1649 the parish of Kilpatrick was divided and formed into two parishes, the one named *Old Kilpatrick* or West Kilpatrick, and the other which was called *New Kilpatrick* or East Kilpatrick. The ancient church served as the parochial church of the western parish, and a new church was built for the eastern parish. The patronage of the parish of Old Kilpatrick belongs to Lord Blantyre, and that of New Kilpatrick parish to the Duke of Montrose. A part of the parish of New Kilpatrick is in Stirlingshire, but the church and the greater part of the parish are in Dumbartonshire. [The parish church of *Old Kilpatrick* has 580 communicants; stipend, £386. The *quoad sacra* churches of Clydebank and Duntocher have between them 893 communicants. Four Free churches have 893, and three U. P. churches 905 members. There is also a Roman Catholic church at Duntocher. The parish church of *New Kilpatrick* has 758 communicants; stipend, £442. Milngavie *quoad sacra* church has 428 communicants. There are also three mission stations. There are also U. P. and Free churches.]

4. The parish of KILMARONOCK derives its appellation from St. *Marnock*, to whom the church was dedicated, and the name was formed by prefixing the Celtic *cil* to the name of the patron saint. A spring of water in the vicinity of the church was consecrated to the saint, and it still bears the name of *St. Marnock's Well.* Kilmarnock in Ayrshire owes its name to the same saint, to whom other churches in Scotland were dedicated.

In 1325 Robert I. granted the church of Kilmaronock with all its pertinents to the monastery of Cambuskenneth, and this grant was confirmed by John the Bishop of Glasgow, and also by the dean and chapter of Glasgow (*x*). This church continued to belong to the monastery of Cambuskenneth till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure (*y*). At the Reformation the rectorial tithes of the parish of Kilmaronock were let by the abbot of Cambuskenneth to Cunningham of Drumquhassil, for payment of 100 marks yearly (*z*). In 1604 the advowson of the church of Kilmaronock and the church lands were granted to John Earl of Mar, with the other property of Cambuskenneth monastery (*a*). In the reign of Charles I. the advowson and tithes of this church passed to the Duke of Lennox and Richmond (*b*). Upon the death of Charles Duke of

(*x*) Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 150-153. This church was also confirmed to the monastery by the bulls of Pope John and Pope Clement VI. Ib., 155, 156.

(*y*) Ib., No. 154, 157-164. Sir Maurice, the permanent vicar of Kilmaronock, was dean of Lennox in the reign of David II. Chart. Lennox, i. 12, 95.

(*z*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 38, 40. In this parish there were before the Reformation two chapels, the ruins of which are still extant. (*a*) Acta Parl., iv. 343. (*b*) Inquisit. Speciales, 53, 57.

Lennox and Richmond, without issue, in 1672, they devolved to King Charles II., as the nearest collateral heir male; and he granted them, in 1680, to his natural son, Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox (*c*). The patronage of the church of Kilmaronock now belongs to Campbell of Stonefield. [The present parish church (1813) has 257 communicants; stipend, £353. A U. P. church has 152 members.]

5. The name of the parish of BONHILL is of uncertain origin. In charters of the fourteenth century the name appears in the form of *Buchnul* and *Bullul* (*d*). At the epoch of the Reformation it appears in the form of *Bullill* and *Bulhill*, and in subsequent times the name has been written *Bonnill* and *Bonhill*. *Bogh-n'-uilt* in the Gaelic signifies the bend of the rivulet, and *bon-uilt* means the foot of the rivulet. Either of these is descriptive of the situation of the church of Bonhill, which stands near the foot of a rivulet that falls into the Leven.

The patronage of the church of Bonhill belonged to the family of Lennox till 1450, when Isabel, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, granted this church, with all its pertinents, to the collegiate church which she then founded at Dumbarton. To this establishment the church of Bonhill continued to belong till the Reformation. The provost of the collegiate church of Dumbarton levied the rectorial tithes of the church of Bonhill, and the cure was served by a vicar (*e*). After the Reformation the patronage of the church of Bonhill belonged to the Dukes of Lennox and Richmond till about the year 1703, when it was purchased by the Marquis of Montrose, and it now belongs to the Duke of Montrose. The present parish church of Bonhill was built in 1747, and the manse in 1758. [The parish church has 1003 communicants; stipend, £349. Alexandria and Jamestown *quoad sacra* churches have 1387 communicants. Two Free churches have 743, and two U. P. churches 1049 members. There are also Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches.]

6. The parish of CARDROSS derives its name from the promontory or peninsula on which the old church formerly stood, between the Leven and the Clyde, on the western side of the former river, opposite to Dumbarton. The termination of the name is obviously from the Gaelic *ross*, signifying a promontory or peninsula, but the meaning of the prefix *card* is not so certain. *Ceard* in the Gaelic signifies a tinker or mechanic, and *card* in the Scottish language has the same signification. So *Card-ross* would signify the tinker's promontory or peninsula.

In the reign of Alexander II., Maldowen Earl of Lennox granted in pure alms to Walter the bishop of Glasgow and his successors in that see,

(*c*) Acta Parl., viii. 249. (*d*) Chart. Lennox, i. 63, 64, 68, 69.

(*e*) At the Reformation the rectorial tithes of the church of Bonhill produced to the provost of the collegiate church of Dumbarton five chalders of meal yearly. MS. Rental Book, fo. 36. The vicarage of Bonhill was then held by Patrick Reid, who reported that he received from it ten marks yearly, and had a chamber with an acre of land. The offerings and dues which he had formerly received were then stopped. Ib., fo. 37.

the church of Cardross with its tithes, lands, fishings, and pertinents (*g*). The rectory of the church of Cardross was constituted one of the prebends of the cathedral church of Glasgow, and the cure was served by a vicar-pensioner (*h*). By a taxatio settled in 1402, the prebend of Cardross was taxed 40 shillings yearly for the use of the cathedral church of Glasgow (*i*). In Bagimont's Roll the rectorial prebend of Cardross was taxed £6 13s. 4d., being a tenth of its estimated value. In 1558 the tithes and revenues of this benefice were let for five years to Mr. John Wood of Gillistoun for 100 marks yearly, and this was reported as its value at the Reformation (*k*). When episcopacy was abolished the patronage of the parish church of Cardross was vested in the king, to whom it now belongs. The tithes were settled on the minister of the parish and his successors, who are titulars of the tithes. The ancient church of Cardross stood in the eastern extremity of the parish on the west bank of the Leven, at a hamlet which is named from it Kirkton, opposite to Dumbarton. In 1643 the present parish church was built in a centrical situation, nearly three miles northwest from the old one. [The parish church has 328 communicants: stipend, £415. *Quoad sacra* churches at Dalreoch and Renton have 539 communicants. Four Free churches have 671 and one U.P. church 220 members].

7. The parish of Luss took its name from the place where the church and village stand on the western bank of Lochlomond, on a peninsula between the small river Luss and the lake. This place derived its appellation from the Gaelic *lus*, signifying a plant or herb, the plural of which is *luis*. The name was anciently written *lus*. The church of Luss was dedicated to Saint Mackessog, a native of Lennox, who was a bishop and confessor, and suffered martyrdom about 520 A.D., at a place below Luss on the side of Loch Lomond, where a large cairn of stones was raised to his memory. He was buried in the church of Luss, was commemorated on the 10th of March, and was long regarded as the tutelar saint of this parish (*l*). The patronage of the church of Luss has from early times

(*g*) Chart. Glasgow, 249.

(*h*) At the Reformation, the vicarage-pensionary of Cardross was held by Robert Cuik, who reported that he received from it only £10 yearly, as the offerings and dues which had been formerly paid were stopped. MS. Rental Book, fo. 38.

(*i*) Chart. Glasgow, 490.

(*k*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 36. At Kilmahew in the parish of Cardross there was a chapel which was founded before the reign of David II., and continued till the Reformation. Robertson's Index, p. 50, 61; Hadington's Coll. In 1467, Duncan Napier of Kilmahew granted, to the chapel of Kilmahew, several annual rents, from tenements, in the burgh of Dunbarton. Macfarlane's Extracts from the Great Seal Reg. MS., 4to. p. 280.

(*l*) Chart. Lennox, i. 33. Pennant's Tour, i. 226. Stat. Account, xvii. 264.

belonged to the family of Colquhoun of Luss. In 1429 the church of Luss with all its tithes and pertinents was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, with consent of John Colquhoun of Luss, the patron; and the patronage of this prebend continued to belong to him and his successors (*m*). The prebendary who was rector of Luss enjoyed the tithes and revenues of the church, and paid a vicar pensioner for serving the cure. In Bagimont's Roll the rectory and prebend of Luss were taxed £16, being a tenth of its estimated value. At the Reformation the parsonage and vicarage of Luss was held by the prebendary, Mr. John Layng, who reported that the revenues were let to John Colquhoun of Kilmardenny for £173 6s. 8d., out of which the parson paid to the vicar-pensioner 24 marks yearly for serving the church, and five marks to the see of Glasgow as procurage and synodals (*n*).

The parish of Luss was formerly of great extent. Besides the present parish it included on the north the whole of the extensive parish of Arrochar, which was disjoined from it in 1658. It also comprehended on the south some lands which were disjoined from it about 1650 and annexed to the parish of Bonhill, and it contained the forty-pound lands of Buchanan on the east side of Loch Lomond, which were separated from it in 1617 and annexed to the parish of Inchcaillach, which is now called Buchanan (*o*). The inhabitants of these lands of Buchanan had formerly the benefit of a chapel at Buchanan, which was subordinate to the parish church of Luss. The patronage of the church of Luss continues to belong to the family of Colquhoun of Luss, who are proprietors of a great part of the parish. The present church, which is uncommonly good, was built in 1771 by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, and the manse was built in 1740. [The parish church has 205 communicants: stipend, £364. A Free church has 70 members].

8. The parish of ARROCHAR is of modern origin. This mountain district was anciently a portion of the extensive territory of Luss, and was called the *Arachor* (*p*) of Luss, or the Upper Carucate of Land of Luss. In the

(*m*) Chart. Glasg. 323. This prebend was taxed £3 yearly, for the use of the cathedral church of Glasgow. Id., 492.

(*n*) MS. Rental Books, fo. 37.

(*o*) Acta Parl., iv. 607, 677.

(*p*) *Arrochar* appears as the name of this district in charters of the 13th century. Chart. Lennox, i. 77. *Arachor* seems to have been a Gaelic term, which was applied to a certain division of land, either a carucate or part of a carucate; but the derivation and meaning of the term are uncertain. Before the year 1291, Malcolm the Earl of Lennox granted to

reign of Alexander II. the district of Arrochar was granted by Maldowen Earl of Lennox to his brother Gilchrist, a younger son of Alwin Earl of Lennox, and Gilchrist became the progenitor of the family of Macfarlane, who held during many ages this district, which was sometimes called in ancient charters the Carucate of Land of Mac Gilchrist. Though the district of Arrochar was thus early separated from the territory of Luss, it continued a part of the parish of Luss till 1658, when it was disjoined from that parochial district and established as a separate parish. The patronage of this new parish has belonged since its establishment to the Colquhouns of Luss, who have always been patrons of the parish of Luss, from which Arrochar was separated. The parish church of Arrochar was erected on the bank of Loch Long in the western side of the parish. [The parish church has 146 communicants; stipend, £281. A Free church has 64 members.]

9. The ancient parish of ROSNEATH comprehended the present parishes of Rosneath and Row, which were formed by the division of the old parish in 1635. The present parish of Rosneath consists of a peninsula that is upwards of seven miles long and about two miles broad, between the Gareloch and Loch Long, and this peninsula ends in a promontory washed by the Clyde. The name may be derived from the British *rhos-neth*, signifying the promontory or peninsula of the small dingle or hollow, or from the British *rhos-noeth*, signifying the naked or bare promontory or peninsula. This last is particularly applicable both to the peninsula and to the promontory in which it terminates. In the twelfth century Rosneath was a parsonage, the patronage of which belonged to the Earl of Lennox (*q*). Amelec, a younger son of Alwyn Earl of Lennox, having obtained for his patrimony the territory of Roseneath and the patronage of the church, he, in 1225, granted to the monastery of Paisley in perpetual alms the church of Rosneath with all its pertinents (*r*). By an agreement between the bishop of Glasgow and the abbot of Paisley in 1227, the monks of Paisley

Patrick de Grame three quarters of a carucate of land of Lower Achinclaich, which were called in Gaelic *Arachor*, and also three quarters of a carucate of land of Strathblane which were called in Gaelic *Arachor*. Ib., i. 45, 80.

(*q*) Gilmodyn, the parson of Rosneath, witnessed a charter of Alwin Earl of Lennox, granted sometime between 1188 and 1199. Chart. Lennox, i. 4; ii. 7. Nevin, the parson of Rosneath, witnessed a charter of Amelec, the son of Alwyn, and the brother of Maldowen the Earl of Lennox. Ib., i. 3; ii. 99.

(*r*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 64. This grant of Amelec was confirmed by his brother, Maldowen Earl of Lennox, and by a charter of Alexander II. on the 12th of March 1225-6. Ib., 65, 66. It was also confirmed by Walter the bishop of Glasgow. Chart. Paisley, No. 98.

were permitted to hold the church of Rosneath to their proper use (*s*). This church continued to belong to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation (*t*). The monks drew the whole of the revenues, and employed a curate to serve in the church. At the epoch of the Reformation the revenues of the church of Rosneath were let by the abbot of Paisley for payment of £146 13s. 4d. yearly (*u*). In 1587 the patronage and tithes of the church of Rosneath, which then belonged to Lord Claud Hamilton for life, as commendator of Paisley, were granted to him and his heirs, along with the other property of the monastery of Paisley, and they were inherited by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. The patronage of this church was afterwards acquired by the family of Argyle, and it now belongs to the Duke of Argyle. The present parish church of Rosneath was built in 1780, and the manse in 1770. [The present parish church (1853) has 188 communicants; stipend, £320. Craigrownie *quoad sacra* church has 177 and Kilcreggan church 106 communicants. A Free church has 129 members.]

10. The parish of Row is of modern origin. In former times it made a part of the old parish of Rosneath, which was intersected by a long arm of the sea, which is called the Gareloch, and the parish church stood on the peninsula of Rosneath on the western side of this inlet. This situation having become very inconvenient to the inhabitants of the larger division of the parish on the eastern side of the Gareloch, an application was made to parliament in 1621 for authority to build a new parish church on the eastern side of the Gareloch (*v*). This attempt having failed, left an inconvenience which was remedied in 1635 by dividing the old parish of Rosneath into two parishes that are separated by the Gareloch. The smaller one on the western side was called by the old name of Rosneath, and the larger one on the eastern side was called *Row*, from the place where the parish church was built, at a point of land that runs into the Gareloch. *Ru'* in the Gaelic signifies a peninsula running into the sea, and has been applied to many such points on the west coast of Scotland. In the Scoto-Saxon speech this Gaelic vocable has uniformly assumed the

(*s*) Chart. Lennox, ii. 142. By another agreement between the same parties at the same time the church of Rosneath was exempted from procurations. Ib., ii. 153; Chart. Glasg., 181.

(*t*) The patronage of the parish clerkship of Rosneath belonged to the Earls of Lennox. Privy Seal Reg., ix. 84, 105.

(*u*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 28. In that part of the old parish of Rosneath which forms the present parish of Row, there were before the Reformation two chapels, the remains whereof are still extant. One of these chapels appears to have been dedicated to St. Brigid and the other to St. Michael.

(*v*) Acta Parl., iv. 607, 651.

form of *row*. The patronage of the parish of Row was settled on the patron of the old parish of Rosneath out of which it was formed. The Duke of Argyle is now patron of both the parishes of Row and Rosneath. The church of Row was rebuilt in 1763, and the manse in 1737. [The present parish church (1850) has 360 communicants; stipend, £355. Three *quoad sacra* churches at Helensburgh and Garelochhead have among them 1119 communicants. Four Free churches have 1143, and a U. P. church 637 members. There are also Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Baptist churches]. Thus much then with regard to the ten parishes of this county in the presbytery of Dumbarton. The remaining two parishes of this shire belong to the presbytery of Glasgow.

11 and 12. The present parishes of KIRKINTILLOCH and CUMBERNAULD, were formerly comprehended in one parish which was called *Kirkintulach* till the end of the reign of James IV., and afterwards *Lenzie* or *Lenyie*, from the name of the barony. The old parish obtained the appellation of Kirkintilloch from the town of that name, which is an ancient burgh of barony. The name of this place is said to have been in ancient times *Caer-pen-tulach*, which in the Cambro-British speech signifies the fort on the head or end of the hill. The town of Kirkintilloch stands on the end of a ridge of hill, and on a summit at the west end of the town there is the remains of a Roman fort, which was one of the posts on the great Roman wall that passes this place. After a church was founded here, the name of Caerpentulach was easily changed by the Scoto-Saxon people to Kirkintilloch, which appears as the name of the place in charters that were granted in the end of the twelfth century. The ancient church of Kirkintilloch was dedicated to St. Ninian, to whom many other churches and chapels were consecrated in Scotland. Before the year 1195, William the son of Thorald, the sheriff of Stirling, who held the manor of Kirkintilloch, granted to the monks of Cambuskenneth the church of Kirkintilloch, with half a carucate of land, and this grant was confirmed by Jocelin the bishop of Glasgow, under a bull of Pope Innocent in 1195, and afterwards by a charter of Walter the bishop of Glasgow (*w*). The church of Kirkintilloch continued to belong to the monks of Cambuskenneth

(*w*) Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 137, 29, 139. William Cumin, who afterwards became Earl of Buchan, held the manor of Kirkintilloch in 1201. Chart. Glasg., 47, 49. William Cumin, the Earl of Buchan, resigned to the monastery of Cambuskenneth all right which he had to the church of Kirkintilloch, and he granted to this church a bovate of land lying adjacent to it. This resignation and grant were confirmed by Alexander II. on the 27th of March, 1226. Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 138.

till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and the church lands, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure (*x*). During many years before the Reformation, the rectorial tithes of the church of Kirkintilloch were let to the Lords Fleming for payment of a certain sum yearly, which the abbot and monks had much difficulty in recovering (*y*). At the epoch of the Reformation the parsonage tithes of the parish of Kirkintilloch, which was then called *Lenzie* (*z*), produced 33 chalders of meal and three chalders of bear yearly, which were let by the abbot and monks of Cambuskenneth to Lord Fleming, for payment of £80 yearly (*a*).

In the burgh of Kirkintilloch there was before the Reformation a chapel which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and it was endowed with the lands and mill of Drumteblay, in the barony of Lenzie (*b*). The chaplain had a manse and g[illegible] at Kirkintilloch, and the patronage of the chapel belonged to the Lords Fleming, whose predecessor David Fleming of Biggar and Lenzie was invested with the income.

In 1604 the advowson of the parish church, with the tithes and church lands of Lenzie, were granted to John Earl of Mar, with the other property of the monks of Cambuskenneth, and this grant was ratified in parliament during 1606 (*c*). The advowson of this church was afterwards transferred to the Earl of Wigton, who held the superiority and even the soil of nearly the whole parish. In 1649 a decree of the commissioners for the plantation of churches was obtained for dividing the parish of Lenzie into two parishes, and a few years afterwards the establishment of the two new parishes was

(*x*) Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 140, 145, 149. In Bagimont's Roll the vicarage of Kirkintilloch was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value of its spiritual revenues. In 1522-3, the church of Kirkintilloch was served by a curate, who was employed and paid by the vicar. Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 141.

(*y*) Chart. Cambuskenneth, No. 141, 142, 143. In 1507 John Lord Fleming was admonished, under pain of excommunication, to pay to David, the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, 500 marks Scots as the line and rent of the corn tithes of the parish church of Kirkintilloch, which were let to him for three years. Ib., No. 144.

(*z*) Sometime between 1507 and 1522 the name of the parish was changed from *Kirkintilloch* to *Lenzie* or *Lenyie*, which was the name of the barony. After that time Lenzie was the common name of the parish, but the old name of Kirkintilloch was sometimes used.

(*a*) MS. Rental Book, fo. 40.

(*b*) David Fleming of Biggar and Lenzie granted to the chapel of the Virgin Mary at the burgh of Kirkintilloch in pure alms, the lands and the mill of Drumteblay, with the pertinents in the barony of Lenzie, and common of pasture in the same barony. This grant was confirmed by a charter of Robert III. on the 17th of August, 1399. Chart. Glasg., 331.

(*c*) Acta Parl., iv. 343.

carried into effect. The church of the old parish was deserted, but the ruins of it, with the burying-ground, are still extant about a mile south-east of the town of Kirkintilloch (*d*). The Virgin Mary's chapel at Kirkintilloch became the church of the western parish, and a new church was built for the eastern parish in 1659 at Cumbernauld (*e*). For sometime after the division of the old parish the two new parishes were called *Wester Lenzie* and *Easter Lenzie*, but the former was afterwards named *Kirkintilloch* and the latter *Cumbernauld* from the places where the parish churches stood. The Earl of Wigton having acquired the patronage of the old parish, became of course patron of the two new parishes. Upon the death of Charles the last Earl of Wigton in 1747, the patronage of the parish churches of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld was carried by his niece and heiress, Lady Clementina Fleming, into the family of Elphinstone, and Lord Elphinstone is now the patron of both churches. The parish church of Kirkintilloch stands at the town of that name, which is an ancient burgh of barony that is ruled by two bailies, and now contains about 3000 inhabitants (*g*). The parish church of Cumbernauld stands at the town of the same name, which was created a burgh of barony in 1669, and now contains nearly 1000 people. [*Kirkintilloch* parish church has 781 communicants: stipend, £428. St. David's and Lenzie *quoad sacra* churches have between them 909 communicants. Two Free churches have 789, and two U.P. churches 580 members. There are also Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and United Original Secession churches. *Cumbernauld* parish church has 390 communicants: stipend, £440. Condorrat *quoad sacra* church has 246 communicants. The Free church has 163, and the U.P. church 169 members].

Add to all those notices of the parochial districts in Dumbartonshire the subjoined tabular state.

(*d*) As this church stood in the western end of the old parish, an application was made to parliament, in 1621, for leave to build a new church in the middle of the parish, but this proposed measure did not take effect. Acta Parl., iv. 607.

(*c*) The name of Cumbernauld is derived from the Gaelic *Cumar-n'-ald*, signifying the confluence or meeting of rivulets, and this appellation is descriptive of the place, as several brooks unite their waters near Cumbernauld-house.

(*g*) In 1791 this town contained only 1536 inhabitants, but owing to the prosperity of its manufactures the numbers of the people have been nearly doubled during 30 years.

THE TABULAR STATE.

Parishes.	Extent in Acres.	Inhabitants.			Churches.										Stipends.						Va
		1755.	1801.	1881.	Est.	Free.	U. P.	Epis.	R. C.	E. U.	Bapt.	Wes. M.	Cong.	U. O. S.	1755.			1798.			
															£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
Dunbarton, - - -	8,563	1,480	2,544	10,837	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	84	13	6	181	10	10	65,8
Arrochar, - - -	28,832	466	470	517	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	1	1	104	6	8	5,2
Bonhill, - - - -	9,191	901	2,460	12,531	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	70	13	0	148	0	0	52,4
Luss, - - - -	28,844	978	953	719	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	17	9	152	4	0	5,9
Cardross, - - -	11,536	795	2,549	9,365	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	11	11	178	15	3	33,0
East or New Kilpatrick,	12,146	844	1,404	7,414	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	10	6	147	6	1	74,7
West or Old Kilpatrick,	13,364	1,281	2,844	8,862	3	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	74	1	2	167	8	9	80,3
Kilmaronock, - - -	14,561	1,193	879	927	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	9	8	142	0	2	10,8
Row, - - - -	20,530	853	970	10,097	4	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	75	0	0	144	12	0	77,5
Rosneath, - - -	8,829	521	632	1,994	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	4	10	148	1	3	21,6
Cumbernauld, - -	11,804	2,303	1,795	4,270	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	18	10	112	4	0	22,4
Kirkintilloch, - -	7,226	1,696	3,210	10,591	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	66	18	10	131	3	4	55,1
Totals, - -	—	—	—	—	28	23	15	4	5	1	2	2	1	1	834	1	1	1,757	12	4*	505,3

* In estimating the amount of the stipends, the allowance for communion elements and the value of the glebes have been included, but not the value of the manses. The meal has been valued at 17 shillings, and the bear at 19 shillings per boll, which is somewhat below an average of the fiar prices of this county for seven years, ending with 1795.

[redacted]
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